GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

TAMIL NADU

State Administration Report

1978-79

(From 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979)

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TAMIL NADU STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

From 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1981

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PREFACE.

The report on the Administration of the State during the Financial year 1978-79 gives a comprehensive picture of the salient features of the administrative activities of all the departments of the Government and the public sector undertakings under the control of the tate Government. Photographs depicting some of the achievements of certain departments and a map of the State have also been appended.

The State continued to make steady and satisfactory progress in all its developmental activities, particularly in the implementation of plan and welfare schemes. Both Physical and financial targets were fixed and the departments had to gear up the efforts and activities to fulfil the targets. The welfare schemes under the Harijan and Tribal and Welfare Department, Backward Classes Welfare Department and Social Welfare department were enlarged to meet the increasing demands and requirements to give social and economic uplift. The overall expenditure on the plan schemes during the year pointed to Rs. 331·60 Crores.

The finances of the State showed steady improvement. The Revenue Receipts stood at Rs. 80,148 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 75,351 lakhs. The Financial transactions of the year on Revenue account resulted in a surplus of Rs. 4,797 lakhs as against the anticipated deficit of Rs. 4,668 lakhs.

The State recorded 985·6 mm. of rainfall against the normal rainfall of 945·7 mm. and showed an increase of 4 per cent over the normal rainfall. During October to December 1978, due to high intensity of North-East Monsoon many parts of the State experienced torrential rains. There was inundation of paddy fields ready for harvest and about a lakh acres of standing crops were partly damaged. There were heavy landslides in the Nilgiris district. Prompt and effective relief measures were provided to relieve the distress of the affected people. Notwithstanding the unfavourable and erratic season, the State continued to maintain uninterrupted supply position of rice and other coarse grains. The supply position of other essential commodities such as suger, wheat, pulses and kerosene was fairly satisfactory.

The major and minor irrigation programmes received a push during the year. An amount of Rs. 11,18·84 lakhs has been spent on 9 major irrigation works and an amount of Rs. 287·41 lakhs has been spent on 800 minor irrigation works programmes during the year.

The second Unit at Kundah Power House IV and the new Suriliar Power House were commissioned during the year. The total power generated and purchased during the year was 10,511 M Units as against 9,453 M Units during the last year. Electricity was extended to 56 villages and 729 Harijan colonies were electrified during the year. About 2.06 lakhs new Consumers were given supply including 37,430 pumpsets during the year. The State Government has decided to pursue vigorously new scheme

and outlays costing Rs. 918·89 crores during the Sixth Plan period to meet the increasing demand for power in Industrial, Agricultural and Domestic sectors.

Education, Health and Medical aid received top priority. 33 new Government High Schools and eight new schools under aided management were opened during the year. From 1978-79 the 11 plus 1 plus 3 pattern of education has been changed into 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern. The new pattern came into effect from 1st July 1978. The Government sanctioned an increase of 50 seats in the Nurses Training Course from July, 1978. 1,185 students were admitted for M.B.B.S., B.S.D. and B.P.L. Course as against the sanctioned strength of 1,111 seats. The State continued to be free from plague. The cholera control programme was implemented successfully. Public Health in the State was generally satisfactory.

A significant development in the field of industries was the establishment of eight District Industries Centres in eight districts in 1978–79. The District Industries Centres offer under one umbrella all support and assistance required by Cottage, Rural and Small Scale Industries. The working of District Industries Centres have created employment opportunities for about 10,000 persons.

The Family Welfare Programme continued to be implemented without any compulsion or coersion. In all 88,936 Vasectomy and 1,33,419 Tubectomy operations were performed during the year. Under Small savings, the net receipts secured in the State during the year was Rs. 51·17 crores as against the net collection of Rs.32.79 crores during the previous year.

The mass contact programme (மனுநீதித் திட்டம்) which was evolved by the Government in the year 1969 continued to be popular among the rural population. Out of 46,832 petitions received, 42,911 petitions were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was 92 per cent.

During the year an extent of 13,629·58 acres of cultivable land and House sites were assigned to 43,763 persons.

The Government had accepted the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission which submitted its report on the 27th July, 1978. The Commission had rationalised and revised the pay scales of various categories of posts after merging the entire Dearness Allowance and the interim relief. The Commission had recommended twenty standard scales of pay in the place of the existing seventy six scales. The Government ordered that the new scales of pay shall be given effect from 1st April 1978. The payment of Dearness Allowances was linked to 12 months average of All India Consumer Price Index. The initial cost of the recommendations accepted by the Government worked out to Rs. 34 crores per year benefitting 7·61 lakhs employees.

The performances of the several departments and public sector undertakings of the Government during the year were encouraging. The Government are planning to embark on a wider variety of new schemes in the areas of Agriculture, Education, Public Health, Power, Industries and Welfare Schemes for the weaker sections

of the society in the coming years to fulfil the aspirations of the common man and to promote and ensure a better standard of living to the people of Tamil Nadu.

V. KARTHIKEYAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St.George, Madras-9,
12th November, 1980.

TAMIL NADU
|GENERAL).

Location and area.—Tamil Nadu is situated between 8° 5' and 13 35" Northern latitude and 76 15" and 80 0" East of Greenwhich. Tamil Nadu is bounded on the North by States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and on the west by the States of Kerala and Mysore. The Bay of Bengal is the eastern boundary and Indian Ocean is the southern boundary. It has a Coast-line of 932 Kiltmetres. Tamil Nadu has an area of 130.069 square kilometres. ,

Physical features.—The land area forming the Tamil Nadu region has definite physical and climatic characteristics which go to make a natural geographical region. It has a rhombidal shape bordered by the rampan(s) of the Ghats the Eastern and Western the northern-western and western sides. The region broadly comes under the two parts (1) The eastern costal plain of South India and the (2) Hilly Western parts. The longer diagonal of the State stretches from the Pulicut Lake in the North to Capecomerin in the South and shorter diagonal from Gudalur in the west to Point Calimere in the east. The eastern and western Ghats intersect and at the junction is the high plateau Nilgiris. The Blue Mountain or the Nilgiris rises abruptly over 2,000 metres. The two highest peaks in this mountain are the Doddabetta (2,637M) and Mukurti (2,554 M). The Cauvery is the most important river and cuts across the State. The other important rivers of the State are Ponnaiyar, Palar, Vaigai and Tambaraparani.

Mineral Wealth.—Tamil Nadu is endowed with considerable mineral wealth. The Lignite in South Arcot district, Magnesite in Salem district are the major minerals. The other important minerals in different parts of the State are Gypsum, Quartz, clay, limenite, graphite and steatite mica. Large reserve deposits of high grade silca sands have been found in Agaram R.F. of South Arcot district and a total quantity of 7.8 million tonnes is estimated. Investigation of white clays in an area of 100 square kilometres in Kanyakumari district has been taken up.

Forest.—The Forest areas in the State, i.e., 17,696.208 square kilometres of Reserve Forest and 3,602.431 square kilometres of Reserve Land. The percentage of land area under Forests to the total in the State is 16. An area of 8,638 hectares has been brought under village forest scheme. Timber, Bluegum, wattle, bamboo, sandalwood, rubber and thanakku trees are the important forest plantations.

Population.—The population of the State as per the 1971 census was 41,199,168. The rural population accounted for 28,734,334 living in an area of 124,175.5 square kilometres and the density of rural population is 231 per square kilometre.

Literacy and Language.—According to the 1971 census, 39.46 of the State's population is literate. The State has predominently Tamil speaking population. 84.50 per cent of the population have returned Tamil as their monther tongue. Teluvu, Kannada, Urdu and Malayalam were the mother tongues of the minorities in the State. The percentage of scheduled castes and tribes was 17.76 per cent and 0.76 respectively.

Occupational pattern.—The percentage of occupational clarification of the population in the State according to the 1971 census was (i) cultivators 31.3 per cent, (ii) Agricultural labourers 30.5 per cent, (iii) other workers 28.9 per cent and (iv) other services 9.3 per cent.

CHAPTER—I

LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1978-79.

Date(s).	Events.
16th April 1978 to 18th April 1978.	Mr. M. A. Gayoom, Minister for Transport, Republic of Maldives, visited Mahabalipuram and Fishermen Cove and Kovalam.
21st April 1978 to 23rd April 1978.	Mr. Kirtinidhi Bista, Prime Minister of Nepal, visited Madras, Tirupathi, Fergusan Tractor Factory at Sembium, Industrial Estate at Guindy, Kancheepuram and Mahabalipuram.
15th May 1978 to 19th May 1978.	Mr. Waide and Mr. Rajagopalan, Senior Staff Members and Mr. Critina Wallich of World Bank, had a meeting with Secretaries of Government of Tamil Nadu at Madras. They also visited Industrial Estate at Ambattur, Madras Fertilizers and Mahabalipuram.
19th May 1978 to 7th June 1978 and 14th July 1978.	Queen Frederika of Greece stayed at Madras.
20th May 1978 to 25th May 1978.	Ambassador and Mrs. Robert F. Goheen of U.S.A., attended graduation exercises at Kodaikanal School.
21st June 1978 to 22nd June 1978.	Dr. Upadit Pachariyankgm, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Thailand, Dr. Suchati Chttha Smt, Ambassador of Thailand in India visited the Integral Coach Factory and Mahabalipuram.
13th July 1978 to 15th July 1978	Mr. Saifur Rahman, Minister for Commerce, Bangladesh visited Snake Park and other sight seeing places in Madras City.
15th July 1978.	The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, declared open the Kamaraj Memorial at Madras on the 76th birthday of late K. Kamaraj.
16th July 1978	A conference of the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry was held at Madras.
21st July 1978	Staff Maj. Abdul Salam Ahmed Jallour Member of General Secretariat of General People's Congress of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and 20 others visited High Pressure Boiler Plant (BHEL).

Date(s)	*Events.*
11th August 1978 to 13th August 1979.	Dr. Antas Stasevich Barkanskas. Deputy Chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. and party visited Cape Comorin. Sight Seeing in Madras City. Participated in two meetings dedicated to 31st Anniversary of Treaty of Peace. Friendship and Co-operation between India and Soviet Union.
16th August 1978 to 17th August 1978.	Dr. Otto Graff Lambadoroff, Ministry for Economics, Federal Republic of Germany, visited Kancheepuram, Mamallapuram and Fishermen Cave.
2nd September 1978.	Mrs. Weeratunga, Sister of President of Sri-lanka, visited Madras.
3rd September 1978 to 6th September 1978	The President of India, Thiru N. Sanjeeva Reddy visited Tamil Nadu. He dedicated Balamandir Institution at Madras to the memory of late K. Kamaraj, inaugurated Anna Technical University; inaugurated Centenary Celebration of 'The Hindu'; unveiled the statue of late Thiru P. S. Kumarasami Raja of Rajapalayam and attended functions at Gandhigram.
13th September 1978 to 16th September 1978.	Mr. Wijerathna, Minister for Education, Sri Lanka visited Rameswaram and Tirupathi
17th September 1978 and 18th September 1978	The late Thanthai Periar E.V. Ramaswamy Naiekers Centenary Celebrations were held at Erode in Coimbatore district. The Governor of Tamil Nadu, The Union Defence Minister, the Chief Minister and Ministers of Tamil Nadu participated in the celebrations. The Commenmorative stamp issued in honour of E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker was released on 17th September.
25th September 1978 and 26th September 1978.	The Prime Minister of India Thiru Morarji Desai visited Madras and presided over the meeting of Southern Zonal Council at Secretariat, Madras. He also inaugurated the Village Adoption Project.
26th September 1978 to 28th September 1978	Mr. Wijeratna, Minster for Education. Sri Lanka, visited Madras.
2nd October 1978 to 3rd October 1978	Dr. Diwelas Ensminger, College of Agriculture, of Missouri, Colombo, visited the Small Industries Extension Service Centre, Madras.
	Mr. Woelf of European Economic Community,
23rd October 1978 to 26th October 1978.	Mr. Woolf of European Economic Community visited Tiruchirappalli, Mahabalipuram and Secretariat.

Date(s).	*Events.*
26th October 1978 to 27th October 1978.	General Bernard W Rogers, Chief of Staff, United States Army visited the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington and places of interest in Coonoor.
26th October 1978 to 27th October 1978	H.E. J. R. Jayawardene, President of Sri Lanka visited Madras and Tirupathi.
31st October 1978	Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu left on a foreign tour.
2nd November 1978 to 4th November 1978.	Mr. Daniel G. Kimani, Secretary, Public Service Commission, Kenya visited Victoria Technical Institute, Poompuhar at Anna Salai and Snake Park. Attended the reception accorded by Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission; visited the Central Leather Research Institute; visited Kancheepuram and Mahabalipuram.
4th November 1978	The depression in the Bay of Bengal while crossing the coast and moving over the inland districts caused very heavy damages in the form of floods, landslides in the districts of Salem. The Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Kanyakumari.
24th November 1978	The severe cyclonic storm that crossed South Tamil Nadu coast between Pamban and Tuticorin, caused widespread damages in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli.
25th November 1978 to 29th November 1978.	Mr. Tun E. Manickavasagam, Minister of Transport, Malaysia visited Madras and also visited Tirupathi.
4th December 1978 to 6th December 1978	Mr. Daniel Lisule, Prime Minister of Zambia and party visited memorials of Rajaji, Kamaraj and Anna at Madras; Visited Integral Coach Factory, Perambur; Loyola College and Mahabalipuram.
9th December 1978	The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was accorded a warm welcome when he returned to Madras on completion of his foreign tour.
11th December 1978 to 12th December 1978.	Seven-member British Parliamentary delegation led by Rt. Hon. Earl of Listowel visited Integral Coach Factory at Perambur; British High Commission Office and Mahabalipuram.
18th December 1978	Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore visited Madras.
3rd December 1978 to 26th December 1978	Mr. Mirjoev Kashkari, First Deputy Minister of Culture of Tadjic Sdhan U.S.S.R. accompanied by 40 members of Opera Ballot troop visited Madras and Mahabalipuram.

Date(s).	*Events.*
2[illegible]th December 1978	In connection with the birth centenary celebrations of Rajaji, a function was held by the Government of Tamil Nadu at the High Court Campus, Madras. Thiru B. D. Jatti, Vice-President of India unveiled the statue of Rajaji. Thiru Prabhudas Patwari, Governor of Tamil Nadu laid the foundation stone for the Rajaji Memorial Library.
5th January 1979 to 7th January 1979.	Col. Khin Maung Gyi, Minister for Trade of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and others visited Madras.
6th January 1979 to 8th January 1979.	Mr. P. Loizean, Transport Minister of Sechychelles accompanied by Capt. Ferreri, Permanent Secretary, visited Madras City, Guindy Industrial Estate and Mahabalipuram and Fishermen's cove.
12th January 1979 to 19th January 1979.	Sir John Thomson, British High Commissioner and Lady Thomson visited ACCI Plant at Ennore; Ashok Leyland. Fort Museum— Fort St. George; Fishermen's cove; Kalakshetra; English Electric Company, E.I.D. Parry Limited at Ranipet, C.M.C. Hospital, Vellore, Mettur Dam, Mettur Beardsell Mills, Tamil Nadu Government Seed Farm at Mettur, Handloom Centres at Karur, Srirangam and Tiruvanaikovil Temple. BHEL at Tiruverambur.
16th January 1979 to 17th January 1979 and 21st January 1979.	The Most Ven Nichidasu Fujii, Recipient of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International understanding for the year 1978, accompanied by his wife and six others visited Madras.
16th January 1979 to 19th January 1979.	Mr. Sripadasharma, Minister for Industry, Nepal visited Madras City; Integral Coach Factory and Mahabalipuram.
18th January 1979 to 19th January 1979.	The Prime inister of India visited Tamil Nadu and Inaugurated a seminar on Thiruvasagam at Thiruvidaimarudur. He visited Sivananda Orphanage and inaugurated vocational training programme for adult women. He inaugurated the 8th National Jamboree of Bharat Scouts and Guides at Maraimalaiadigal Nagar; inaugurated a new building of Indian Red Cross Society; addressed the members of Gujarathi Mandal and inaugurated the Conference of Association of Physicians in India.
18th January 1979 to 19th January 1979.	Vice-Adminral Asymlul Behari, Ambassador of Indonesia and party visited the City and Mahabalipuram.

Date(s).	*Events.*
18th January 1979 to 20th January 1979.	A 15 member Teachers and students Delegation from Bhutan visited Madras. Kancheepuram and Mahabalipuram.
22nd January 1978 and 28th January 1979	Mr. Dato' Hussein Onn, Prime Minister of Malaysia visited Madras.
23rd January 1979 to 24th January 1979.	Col. PF Manueli, Commander., Royal Fiji Military Forces visited Coimbatore and Defence Services Staff College at Wellington.
4th February 1979	Annual Conference of District Collectors and Police Officers was held at Madras.
6th February 1979	The Prime Minister of India after a brief halt at Madras Airport, left for New Delhi.
7th February 1979 to 13th February 1979.	Mr. Andjolko Elazevic, Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia visited Madras City. Pudupakkam, Kovalam, Kancheepuram and Mahabalipuram.
8th February 1979 to 12th February 1979.	Five members of British House of Commons Select Committee visited Madras City Ponneri, Tambaram and Vellore.
9th February 1979	The Governor of Tamil Nadu delivered his address to the joint session of the two houses of the Tamil Nadu Legislature.
15th February 1979 to 17th February 1979.	A 30 member Mangolian Dance Ensemble under the Indo-Mangolian Cultural Exchange Programme of Government of India gave their performance at the University Centenary Auditorium, Madras.
15th February 1979 to 16th February 1979.	Four Member Official Industrial Delegation from Pakistan visited Wheels India, Lucas-T.V.S., Brakes India and Amalgamations show room at Madras.
17th February 1979 to 25th February 1979.	Her Majesty Queen Sophia of Spain. accompanied by her sister and five others visited Madras.
1st March 1979 to 3rd March 1979.	Mr. K. C. Lee, Minister of State attached to the Prime Minister of Singapore visited Mahabalipuram, Kovalam and Pondicherry.
3rd March 1979 to 4th March 1979.	Mr. Dato Lieu Sin, Hon. Deputy Minister for Trade and Industry Malaysia and others visited the Trade Fair in Madras City.
3rd March 1979 to 5th March 1979.	Dr. Abdullah Ibn Abdul Mushin Al Tuki of Saudi Arabia and two others attended a function at Oomerabad (North Arcot district).

Date(s)	Events.
9th March 1979 to 17th March 1979.	Mr. J. Graeffe, Ambassador of Belgium called on the Governor and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Visited Little Flower Convent, Madras; and visited Pondicherry, Kancheepuram and Mahabalipuram.
24th March 1979 to 27th March 1979 and 24th March 1979 to 31st March 1979.	Mr. Derik Mc. Nambara, Chief Inspector, Community of Lancashire Police Constabulary, London visited City Police Control Room, SDFP Section and Police Training College.
18th March 1979 to 21st March 1979.	Mr. Samy Vellu, Deputy Minister for Housing and Local Government, Malaysia accompanied by his wife visited Madras City, I.C.F. Perambur and Mahabalipuram and Madurai.

CHAPTER—II

THE EXECUTIVE.

ADMINISTRATION.

Thiru Prabhudas Patwari continued to be the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

2. The Cabinet headed by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran consisting of the following Ministers continued.

1. Thiru K. Manoharan
2. Thiru S. Ramachandran
3. Thiru K. Narayanaswamy Mudaliar
4. Thiru G. R. Edmund
5. Thiru R. M. Veerappan
6. Thiru C. Aranganayakam
7. Thiru K. Kalimuthu
8. Thiru S. Raghavanandham
9. Thiru P. Soundarapandian
10. Thiru C. Ponnaiyan
11. Selvi P. T. Saraswathi
12. Thiru P. Kolandaivelu
13. Thiru K. Raja Mohammed

The Governor appointed the following four Ministers to be additional Members of the Council of Ministers with effect from 7th May 1978.

1. Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy
2. Thiru S. D. Somasundaram
3. Thiru R. Soundararajan
4. Thirumathi Subbulakshmi Jegadeesan.

On an invitation from the Government of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu visited between 31st October 1978 and 9th December 1978 U.S.A. and U.K. On his way back, he visited Mexico, Japan and Singapore.

The Council of Ministers was assisted by a well organised Secretariat consisting of the following departments each under the Commissioner and Secretary and headed by the Chief Secretary. There was also a Second Secretary :—

1. Agriculture Department.
2. Co-operation Department.
3. C.T. and R.E. Department.
4. Education Department.
5. Finance Department.
6. Forests and Fisheries Department.
7. Food Department.
8. Health and Family Welfare Department.
9. Housing and Urban Development Department.
10. Home Department.
11. Industries Department.
12. Labour and Employment Department.
13. Law Department.
14. Public Department.
15. P. and A.R. Department.
16. Public Works Department.
17. Revenue Department.
18. R.D. and L.A. Department.
19. Social Welfare Department and
20. Transport Department.

District Administration :

There were 15 districts in the State and Collectors of the districts were responsible to the Government in the matter of revenue and General Administration of the district. Each district comprised of revenue divisions and for the convenience of Revenue and General Administration, each division was put under the charge of a Revenue Divisional Officer. The Revenue Divisions were further divided into taluks under the control of Tahsildars and the villages of the taluks continued to be the smallest unit of Administration.

GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

Inside the State :

April 1978.—On 9th, the Governor visited the Textool Spinning unit at Avarampalayam village, Ambar Charka centre and Vidyalaya Training Centre at Veerapandi village and inaugurated the Rural Textile Centre and Audit Education Training Centre at Kasturibagram (all in Coimbatore District).

On the 27th, he declared open houses constructed by CASA at Vellakal, Mayanur and Olaiyur villages in Tiruchirappalli District.

May.—Visited Coimbatore on 15th en route to Ootacamund and inaugurated the Conference of Dietetics for Rural Upliftment at Shri Avanashilingam Home Science College for Women. At Ootacamund, he inaugurated the 12th anniversary celebration of workers education under the auspices of the Central Board for workers' Education, Ministry of Labour and Employment on 19th. On 21st he presided over the prize distribution function of the Nilgiris Agri-horticultural society. He inaugurated the State Harijan Welfare Advisory Committee meeting on the 22nd.

June.—He presided over the 85th birthday celebration of Jagadguru Sankaracharya at Kancheepuram on 4th.

July.—He inaugurated the XV National Conference of the Indian Academy of Paediatrics on 6th at Madurai. He was at Kancheepuram on the 23rd and attended the Kanakabhisheka Samaramb at Vallabhacharya temple and visited the Sanskrit College. He presided over the 5th Anniversary Celebrations of the Women's Voluntary Service, inaugurated the Students' Union at the P.S.G. College of Technology and inaugurated new courses in the P.S.G.R. Krishnammal College for Women at Coimbatore on the 29th. On the 30th, he inaugurated the Thanjavur district Prohibition Conference. He also visited Mayuram and Nagapattinam on the 31st.

August.—He inaugurated the Reconstructed Model Harijan Colony at Paraterur Village (Tiruchirappalli District) on the 17th. Visited Neyveli and went round the various sections of the Lignite of the Lignite Project. He inaugurated the Dharmapuri District Freedom Fighters' Conference and declared open the Panchayat Union School building at two neighbouring Villages in Dharmapuri District on 31st.

September.—He accompanied the President of India on tour in Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts on 5th and 6th. On the eve of the inaugural function of Centenary celebrations of Periyar E. V. Ramasami Naicker, a portrait of Periyar was unveiled at Erode on 17th. On 18th, he inaugurated the Research and Industry get-together at the Central Electro Chemical Institute, Karaikudi and participated in the birthday celebrations of Bharathi and Vinobaji at Madurai.

October.—He participated in the inaugural function of the Gandhi Jayanthi Khadi sales and inaugurated the conference of the Directors of ICAR Institute at Coimbatore on 4th.

November.—He was at Vellore on 23rd in connection with Rajaji Centenary Celebrations. He declared open a Jain Hospital and a mini health centre at Tiruchirappalli on 28th.

December.—He presided over the convocation of Madurai-Kamaraj University on 18th. On 21st he presided over the Rajaji birth centenary celebration at Gandhi Ashram near Tiruchengode (Salem District).

January 1979.—On the 9th, he presented the National Savings Trophy to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation at Neyveli. He was at Coimbatore on the 17th and presided over the convoctaion of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. On 20th, he toured in Kanyakumari district, visiting Aralvoimozhy and Irulappapuram villages and attended functions. On the 23rd, he participated in the functions connected with the opening of houses for flood victims at Kumbakurichi and inaugurated the Sarvodaya Dairy chilling plant

at Karumandapam village. On the 27th, he participated in the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Shenbagaramanallur village (Tirunelveli district).

February.—The Governor inaugurated a new building of the Free Public dispensary at Coimbatore on 22nd under the auspices of Sree Coimbatore Sthnakvasi Jain Sangh.

March.—He attended the Maha Samprokshanam of Sri Kamakshi Temple at Kancheepuram on the 19th. On 22nd he visited Tiruchirappalli and attended a function. A diagnostic centre was inaugurated at Coimbatore on 25th. He declared open the same day a Khadi Gramodyg Bhavan at Pollachi and a Khadi Emporium at Palghat. On 27th a new branch of Karur Vysya Bank Limited was inaugurated at Erode by him.

B : Outside the State :

April 1978.—The Governor attended the Youth Conference at Calcutta on the 1st April and spoke about Gandhiji's programme towards self reliance. On 2nd, he attended a Seminar at Sri Sikshayathan and spoke on Gandhiji's relevance today.

May 1978 —On 8th morning he participated in Sankara Jayanthi festival at Kalady (Kerala State).

July.—He proceeded to Pondicherry on the 8th and took charge as Lt. Governor of Union Territory of Pondicherry vice Thiru B. T. Kulkarni, proceeded on leave. On the 25th he inaugurated a Seminar on 'Labour Management Co-operation' under the auspices of the Central Board of Workers' Education at Pondicherry.

September.—On 12th he left for Bombay for Relief Work and village adoption programme and returned the same evening.

October.—He visited Tiruchitrambalam (Near Pondicherry) on the 11th and inaugurated the cyclone hutments. He inaugurated the Karnataka State Prohibition conference and the birth anniversary of Sardar Patel at Bangalore on 22nd.

January 1979 : A Sadhana camp was inaugrated by the Governor at Proddattur (Andhra Pradesh) on the 14th under the auspices of the Chinmaya Mission. He visited Hyderabad on the 25th and inaugurated an eye camp at Bhagwan Mahavir Memorial Trusf Hospital.

March : The Governor attended the Governor's Conference at Delhi.

Governor's important engagements in the City :

April.—He inaugurated the super fast train 'Navjivan Express' at Beach Railway Station to Ahmedabad city on the 11th. Inaugurated the first annual conference of Tamil Nadu Economic Association on the 14th. Attended the reception to mark the birthday of Queen Elizabeth II on the 21st. Attended as the Chief Guest of the Veledictory function of the XXIV Co-operative Handloom Exhibition on 24th. He inaugurated a Seminar on the impact of the changing status of women on Child Welfare and Child Development in Tamil Nadu on 29th.

May.—Released the Commemorative postal stamp of Sri Pandit Deenadayalji Upadhyaya on 5th and presided over the Sankara Jayanthi day at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan on 14th under the auspices of Adhi Sankara Advaitha Research Centre.

June.—On the 3rd inaugurated the All India Umpires Seminar. Presided over the General Body meeting of Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid Board on the 18th. On 26th he inaugurated the Orientation programme of lectures in Madras under the auspices of Indian Farm Education Foundation, in which Thiru K. K. Shah, the former Governor also participated.

July.—On 6th, released the commemorative stamp of late Sri Shyamprasad Mukerjee. Inaugurated the southern regional conference of Businessmen on 7th. On 10th inaugurated the 15 years of Paediatric surgery at the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for children. Inaugurated the Southern Regional Conference of Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council

on the 14th. On 15th inaugurated a symposium on "Jute in Peninsular India" and unveiled the portrait of late Thiru K. Kamaraj at Kamaraj House acquired by the Government. On the 18th released the 'collected papers Volume-I' under the auspices of the Tamil, Sanskrit and other Indian Languages Research Institute. On 26th distributed the State awards to School teachers. On 28th inaugurated the Trusteeship Seminar under the auspices of Trusteeship club and inaugurated the National Seminar on 'Energy for Survival'.

August.—On 12th, inaugurated a Book Bank of Rajasthani Youth Association and presided over a cultural programme of All India Radio. On the 14th attended a meeting at the house of Soviet culture to celebrate the 31st Anniversary of the Indian Independence. On 15th the Independence Day reception was held in Raj Bhavan. Attended Raksha Bandhan function at Central Jail. Madras on 18th. On 20th inaugurated the Conference of the Association of Osteosynthesis. Attended the meeting of State Managing Committee of the Amalgamated Funds on 21st. On the 22nd inaugurated the Indo-Rumanian Friendship Society of South India. Attended the Annual General meeting of Indian Red Cross Society (Tamil Nadu Branch) on 24th. On the 26th inaugurated a Seminar on Untouchability Eradication.

September.—On 4th, attended the functions in which the President of India (i) presented the copies of 'Rajaji Reader' to members of Rajaji family (ii) dedicated Bala Mandir institutions to the memory of late Thiru K. Kamaraj and (iii) inaugurated the Perarignar Anna Technological University. On the same day, the Governor presided over the Centenary celebrations of 'The Hindu'. On the 6th inaugurated an exhibition of Gujarat State Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation. On 7th unveiled the portrait of Chief Minister at the Secretariat and presided over the symposium on 'Equality through trusteeship and full employment'. On the 8th attended a Seminar on 'Published Accounts and Report of companies in United States and India' and attended the 150th birth day of Tolstoy at the House of Soviet culture. On 16th

inaugurated the State Conference of All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation. Inaugurated the Madras City Traffic Wardens' Organisation on the 20th. Presided over the Rt. Hon'ble Sreenivasa Sastri Day at 'Servants of India Society' on the 22nd. On 26th participated in the Annual General meeting of the Red Cross Society.

October.—He organised Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations for a week—from 2nd to 8th October at Gandhi Mandapam, each day being devoted to a theme representing Gandhian ideals. On the 2nd, he attended the intercaste dowryless marriages to fulfil Gandhiji's ideals. On 3rd, he inaugurated a Seminar under the auspices of India Institute of Scientific Studies for prevention of alcoholism and inaugurated the Convention of World Religions. He inaugurated Training and Rehabilitation Centre for Women on 13th. Inaugurated the National Family Welfare fortnight on the 16th. Inaugurated the Golden Jubilee of Indian Road Transport Development Association and presided over the convocation of Madras University on the 21st. Inaugurated the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Tamil Nadu Branch of the Association for Social Health in India. Released the Dairy Herd Bulletin on the 29th and inaugurated the new coach at the Integral coach factory on the 31st.

November.—On the 4th, he presided over the meeting of Tamil Nadu Flag Day Organisation Committee. On the 5th inaugurated a symposium on 'Religion.—a code of Conduct'. The same evening he inaugurated the film festival for the flood relief committee of West Bengal. On the 7th he inaugurated the Centenary celebration of Markaret Cousins and attended as Chief Guest the Soviet Cultural Exhibition. On the 22nd he presided over the meeting of Tamil Nadu State Council for Tree Planting. Inaugurated a Seminar on 'self help programme' for growth and development on the 26th.

December.—On 9th, presided over the birth centenary celebration of Rajaji and presided over the Centenary celebrations of the S.P.C.A. on 15th. He presented the President's Police and

Fire Services Medals and Police Medals to police personnel on the 16th. On 19th inaugurated the workshop on 'Modern trends in process control instrumentation and industrial electronics' at Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute. On 22nd released the Asian Business Directory under the auspices of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Presided over the meetings of the Tamil Nadu Educational Trust and Indian Cultural Research Trust on 23rd. On the 28th inaugurated the Indian Dental Conference.

January 1979.—He inaugurated the IV All India Conference of the Institute of Gandhian Studies on 6th. On 7th inaugurated a symposium on 'Sankara's influence in India and abroad'. Inaugurated a Seminar on 'Impact of Science on Human values' at the Theosophical Society on 10th. On the 15th inaugurated the Thiruvalluvar Day celebrations. In the evening attended 'Army Day' at Flag Staff House. On the 16th inaugurated the Golden Jubilee of the Madras Library Association. Inaugurated the Seminar 'on the future of the child' on the 24th. On 26th hoisted the National flag and took the salute at a ceremonial march past near Gandhi statue. In the evening held a reception.

February.—On the 4th February, inaugurated the Joint Conference of Collectors and Police Officers; inaugurated workshop on "Water needs and Management 2000 AD" at Engineering College on the 6th; inaugurated the 21st National Cost conference under the auspices of Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India on the 9th; inaugurated the Davis Cup Tennis match between India and Australia; inaugurated National workshop on 'Neurophysiological techniques' under the auspices of the Post-graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences on 12th; inaugurated a Seminar on 'The Aged in India—Problems and Solutions' on the 17th; on 28th inaugurated the Art Exhibition of Tamil Nadu Oviam Nunkalai Kuzhu under the auspices of Lalite Kala Academy.

March.—On 10th inaugurated the State level conference of Cow protection Samithi; presided over the valedictory function of All India Tourist Trade fair on 11th; attended as Chief Guest

the Annual General body meeting of Women's Voluntary Service of Tamil Nadu and inaugurated the State level conference of Higher Secondary schools on the 31st.

Important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan during the year.

President of India and Party.

Prime Minister of India and party.

Vice-President of India and party.

President of Sri Lanka and party.

Thirumathi Jothi Venkatachalam, Governor of Kerala.

Acharya J. B. Kripalni.

Pujya Ravishankar Maharaj, Sarvodaya leader of Gujarat.

Thiru K. C. Abraham, Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

Thiru Ashok Mehta.

Thiru Ram Niwas Mirdha, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

Thiru B. B. Lal, Governor of Sikkim

Thiru Jaisukhlal Hathi, Governor of Punjab.

Dr. H. B. Sethna, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. D. T. Lakdawala, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Thiru Viyogi Hari, President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Thiru K. S. Hegde, Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Justice P. K. Goswami, Chairman, Press Commission.

Tirumathi Jayaben Shah, Chairman, Khadi Board.

Thiru K. K. Shah, former Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Thiru K. A. A. Raja Lt. Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.

THE EXECUTIVE.

CHAPTER—III

THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Session :

The particulars of date of commencement and prorogation of the sessions of the Legislative Assembly during the period are as follows :—

1. Sixth Assembly— Third Session .. 31st August to 14th September 1978 (Third session was prorogued with effect from 29th September 1978).

2. Sixth Assembly— Fourth Session ... 9th February to 30th April 1979 (Fourth session was prorogued with effect from 8th May 1979).

Party position in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly as on 1st May 1978 :—

A.I.A.D.M.K.	126
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	47
Indian National Congress (I)	27
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	12
Janata	8
Communist Party of India	5
Indian National Forward Bloc	2
Tamil Nadu Toilers Progressive Party	2
Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress	2
Forward Bloc	1
Muslim League	1
Nominated	1
Hon. Speaker	1
	235

Governor's Address :

During the period, Thiru Prabhudas. B. Patwari, Governor of Tamil Nadu, addressed the Members of both the House of the Legislature assembled together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras twice i.e. on 30th August 1978 and on 9th February, 1979.

Obituary References :

During the period, 18 Obituary references were made on the demise of certain former Members of the Assembly. All Members stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the deceased after the references were made by the Hon. Speaker.

Financial Business :

The Budget for the year 1979-80 was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 3rd March 1979. The General Discussion on the Budget took place for nine days and the discussion on the voting on Demands for Grants lasted for 22 days. The first Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1978-79 was presented on 8th September 1978 and it was discussed and voted in full on 11th September 1978. The Final Supplementary Statement of expenditure for the year 1978-79 was presented to the Assembly by Hon. Thiru K. Manoharan, Minister for Finance on 20th March 1979 and it was discussed and voted in full on the 23rd March 1979. The Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1971-72 was presented in the House on 20th March 1979. On 23rd March 1979 the House voted the demands in full and the grants were made. The Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 were presented in the House on 23rd April 1979 and the House voted the Demands in full and the Grants were made.

Government Resolutions and Motions :

Eight Government Resolutions and 15 Government Motions were moved and adopted in the Assembly.

No Confidence Motions :

On the 13th February, 1979, the Hon. Speaker read out the motions expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers headed by the Hon. Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran given notice by Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha and disapproving the Labour and Law and Order policies of the Government and also disapproving the policy of the Ministry towards minority communities given notice by Thiruvalargal R. Umanath, J. James and M. A. Latheef. The general discussion on the above motions took place for four days and fifteen members took part in the discussion. On 26th February 1978 the Motion expressing want of confidence was put to vote and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes—64

Noes.—128

Hence, the Motion was declared lost. The other three Motions disapproving the Policy of the Government were put to voice vote and declared lost on 26th February 1979.

Statement made under Rule 41 *of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules* :

During the period, 127 statements were made by the Hon. Ministers on the floor of the House on their attention being called under Rule 41 of the Assembly Rules on matters of urgent Public importance.

Adjournment Motions :

During the period, 132 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise the motions was withheld after hearing both the Members and Hon. Ministers concerned.

Statement made under Rule 82 *of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules* :

During the period under report 11 statements were made by the Hon. Ministers under Rule 82 of the Assembly Rules.

Legislative Enactments :

Fifty-seven Bills were passed and two Bills were referred to Joint Select Committee and one Bill was referred to Select Committee. Out of the fifty-seven Bills passed, 49 bills were amending Bills including the one Bill as amended by the Select Committee and 8 were Original Bills.

Questions :

The number of questions answered on the floor of the House are as follows :—

Starred	... ...	1,114
Short Notices Questions	... ...	59
Unstarred Questions	... ...	1,850

Papers placed on the Table of the House :

Five hundred and twenty-three papers were laid on the Table of the House as detailed below :—

A. Statutory Rules and Orders	... ...	249
B. Reports, Notifications and other papers	...	274

THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Strength :

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised of 63 Members including the Hon. Chairman. As on 30th April 1979 there are only 48 Members in the Council and 15 seats are vacant. Of these 48 Members, 16 belong to All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 13 to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 4 to the Indian National Congress (I), 3 to the Teachers Graduate Progressive Front, 2 to the Indian Union Muslim League, one each to the Janata, United Party, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist) and 5 are Independents, and Hon. Chairman.

Sittings:

During the period under report there were 2 Sessions. The Legislative Council met for 11 days and 45 days during 54th and 55th Sessions respectively. In the aggregate the Council met for 56 days.

Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman:

Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam and Thiru G. Swaminathan were elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively on 26th April 1978.

Governor's Address :

The Governor addressed both the House of the Legislature assembled together on 30th August 1978 and 9th February 1979 during 54th and 55th sessions. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks took place for 6 days and 8 days respectively and the Motion of Thanks were adopted without amendments.

Obituary references :

Obituary references were made on the demise of the following former Members of the Legislative Council :—

1. Thiru A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
2. Thiru M. M. Bakkar.
3. Thiru T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
4. Thiru A. Subramaniam.
5. Thiru Kattoor Gopal.
6. Thiru V. V. Ramaswamy.
7. Thiru A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar.
8. Thiru P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
9. Thiru A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.
10. Thiru S. D. Sundaram.
11. Thiru A. Ponnappa Naidu.

Financial Business:

During the period under report, discussion on the following items (Financial) took place in the Legislative Council :—

1. First supplementary statement of Expenditure for 1978-79.

2. Budget for 1979-80.

3. Final supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1978-79.

4. Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74.

5. The Annual Financial Statements for 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the Supplementary Financial Statements for 1977-78 and 1978-79 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

Discussion on the Policy Notes :

The following policy notes were discussed in the Council during the period under report :—

1. Policy Note on Education.

2. Policy Note on Agriculture.

3. Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.

4. Policy Note on Community Development and Panchayat Development.

5. Policy Note on Road Transport Services and Shipping.

6. Policy Note on Co-operation.

7. Policy Note on Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

8. Police Note on Food Situation in Tamil Nadu.

9. Policy Note on Social Welfare.

10. Policy Note on Labour

11. Policy Note on Industries.

Motion :

The Private Members Motion moved by Thiru A. R. Damodaran relating to the abstention from work of College teachers was discussed and by leave of the House withdrawn.

Resolutions:

1. To increase the debentures in respect of Central Co-operative Banks and Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank.

2. Amendment to the Cotton Transport Act.

3. Ratification of the Constitution (Forty-fifth) Amendment Bill, 1978.

4. Amendment to the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920.

5. Amendment to the Tamil Nadu Cotton Transport Rules.

6. Constitution of Tiruverkadu Township.

Two private members resolutions were discussed.

Resignation of a Member and election to the Council:

Thiru G. R. Damodaran, M.L.C. resigned the membership in the Council on 28th August 1978.

Dr. T. R. Janardhanam was elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thiru G. R. Damodaran. He made and subscribed the oath of affirmation on the 7th March 1979.

Official Bills:

During the period under report, 57 Bills, as passed by the Assembly, were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendation and they were passed by the Council without any amendment or recommendation. Two Bills were referred to the Joint Select Committee.

One Private Member's Bill was introduced in the Council.

Questions :

Out of 1,527 Starred, 52 Unstarred and 16 short Notice questions received, 352 starred, and one Unstarred questions were disallowed. 15 Starred questions were referred back to the Members. Of the admitted questions, 476 Starred questions and 2 short Notice questions were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 35 Unstarred questions were laid on the Table of the House.

Statements made by Ministers :

During the period under report 99 statements were made by the Ministers on their attention being called under rule 42 (1) of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Under Rule 82 of the Council Rules, 11 statements were made by the Ministers.

Adjournment Motions:

50 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Council and consent of all the adjournment motions were withheld by the Hon. Chairman.

Elections to Statutory Committees:

(1) On 9th September 1978, Thiruvalargal K. Arivazhagan and K. Ramamoorthy, were declared elected to the Senate of the Madras University to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of term of office of Thirumathi Sathiavanimuthu and the demise of Thiru C. V. Rajagopal.

(2) On 13th September 1978 Thiruvalargal V. Thangapandian and E. S. Venkatesan, were declared elected to the Senate of the Madurai Kamaraj University in the vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of office of Thiru R. Sakthi Mohan and Thirumathi C. Tamizharasi.

(3) On 16th February 1979, Thiru C. R. Lakshmikandhan and Dr. H. V. Hande, were declared elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University.

(4) On 17th February 1979, Thiru A. R. Damodaran was declared elected to the Syndicate of Perarignar Anna University of Technology.

(5) On 19th February 1979, Thiru M. Sankaralingam, Leader of the Opposition was declared elected to the Board of Management of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

Course of Legislation

During the period from the 1st April, 1978 to the 31st March 1979, 41 Acts were published of which 11 are substantial enactments and the rest are amending measures. 23 Ordinances were also promulgated during period.

The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 21 *of* 1978).—The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1978) was enacted so as to amend the principal Act. to enhance the tax on petrol from twenty one paise to twenty-three paise per litre and on diesel oil, from fifteen paise to seventeen paise per litre.

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 22 *of* 1978).—The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) was amended by this Act so as to provide for the increase of the rates of single point tax in respect of bullion pure or alloy and specie from one per cent to 2 per cent cotton waste, cotton yarn waste, artificial silk yarn and staple fibre yarn, jari and cardamom from 3 per cent to 4 per cent, all kinds of soaps (excluding hand made soaps) from 5-1|2 per cent to 6 per cent, machinery from 5 per cent to 6 per cent, cement, glass and glassware, gases (other than fuel gas) in compressed, liquified or solidified form, articles made of stainless steel, paints and colours and plywood from 8 per cent to 10 per cent and dressed hides and skin from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent with effect from 21st February 1978.

The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act. 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 23 *of* 1978).—Under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act the Council shall elect one of its members as its Chairman. The system of direct election to the office of the President of Panchayat was introduced in this State in July, 1970. The direct election of President of Panchayats has become popular and the panchayats are functioning smoothly. Hence provision has been made in this Amendment Act in section 4 which

incorporated a new section 7-A in the principal Act providing for direct election of Chairman for Municipalities. Other consequential changes have also been effected in the principal Act by this amending Act.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 24 *of* 1978).—This Act repealed the existing Act, namely, the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (President's Act 34 of 1976) and reenacted with the following substantial changes :—

(*a*) It was given retrospective effect to the new legislation on and from the 3rd August 1976 *except* sections 14, 15, 20 (3), — 27 and 48 of the Act, which had taken prospective effect.

(*b*) It allowed the building regulation area at a flat rate of 500 sq.m. and the additional appurtenant land of 500 sq.m. to any building constructed before or under construction with dwelling unit on the 3rd August 1976 and in respect of any building proposed to be constructed with a dwelling unit therein and in respect of which plans had been approved by the appropriate authority.

(*c*) It also reduced the extent of the Madras Urban Agglomeration from 1400 sq.k.m. to 575 sq.k.m. and by about one third of the existing extent in respect of other urban agglomerations.

(*d*) It also excluded the agricultural land earmarked for non-agricultural purposes in the Master Plan if they are actually used for purposes of agriculture and so long as they are used for the purpose of agriculture from the purview of the Act.

(*e*) It liberalised the ceiling limit in respect of family and industrial undertaking.

(*f*) The provisions relating to "group housing" also have been omitted in the Act. Provision was made to exempt all vacant lands held by any person with the object of development of such land for sale by allotment of plots to others and in respect of which layouts had been approved before the 3rd August 1976, subject to certain conditions.

(*g*) It also increased the amount payable for the excess vacant land acquired under the Act.

(*h*) It also incorporated a provision in section 14 of the Act to enable the Civil Courts to decide the right of persons to receive the whole or part of the amount payable under section 12 in cases of disputes.

(*i*) Provision was made to the effect that public charitable or religious trusts should not sell any excess land without obtaining the permission of the Government in writing and any sale effected without such permission shall be null and void. The Government were given the right of option to purchase trust land offered for sale.

(*j*) It omitted sections 4 (8), 25, 26 and 27 contained in the existing Act and incorporated a suitable provision in section 27 which provides for filing of declaration of the transferor and the transferee before the registering authority.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 25 *of* 1978).—This enactment was made to amend the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceilnig on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) in order to provide that the surplus lands notified under section 18 (1) may vest with the Government only from the date of publication of the notification under the said section 18 (1) as it stood prior to the amendment made by Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1974. and compensation determined with reference to the date of such vesting of the surplus lands in the Government and also to provide that the liability of the erstwhile land owner for the payment of compensation must accure only if the land owner continued to occupy or derive benefit from the property even after the date of vesting of the property in the Government. Section 50 (1) of the principal Act was also amended to the effect that compensation should be paid at the rates specified is Schedule III as in force on the date of acquisition of surplus land.

The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Amendment Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 26 *of* 1978).—This Act was enacted to increase the quarterly tax under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) on Contract Carriages including tourist vehicles and on stage carriages plying as town services and mofussil services, other than Express Services.

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 27 *of* 1978).—This Act was enacted so as to amend the Debt Relief Laws of this State so as to exempt any liability in respect of any sum due to any company, which is declared to be a Nidhi or Mutual Benefit Society under sub-section (1) of section 620-A of the Companies Act, 1956 (Central Act 1 of 1956) from the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act 15 of 1976), the Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act 16 of 1976) and the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1976 (President's Act 31 of 1976).

The Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 28 *of* 1978).—This Act was enacted to create a single authority to deal exclusively with the water supply and sewerage systems in the Madras Metropolitan Area, which is distinct from and independent of the Municipal Corporation of Madras, the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Madras Metropolitan Development Authority and other local authorities having jurisdiction over the Madras Metropolitan Area and with autonomy and financial independence along with the monopoly rights over water-supply and sewerage system in its areas of operation. To achieve the above object, this Act provide for the constitution of the Madras Metropolitan Water-Supply and Sewerage Board, for exclusively attending to the growing needs of and for planned development and appropriate regulation of water-supply and sewerage services in the Metropolitan Area with particular reference to the protection of public health and for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (Recovery of Dues) Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 29 *of* 1978).—Based on the suggestion of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board that suitable legislation should be undertaken for expeditious recovery of the arrears of current consumption charges, etc., this legislation was undertaken.

The Perarignar Anna University of Technology Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 30 *of* 1978).—This Act provides for the establishment of a University of Technology in the State of Tamil Nadu so as to give facilities and opportunities for higher education and research in Engineering, Technology and allied sciences and for matters connected therewith. It is of a unitary type and the College of the Engineering, Guindy which is a premier educational institution in the State having all branches needed for the development of a Technological University is the principal seat of the said University. The University comprises of the College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras, the Departments of the University of Madras located in the Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Guindy, Madras, namely, (1) Chemical Technology (2) Leather Technology, (3) Textile Technology and (4) the School of Architecture and Town Planning, and the Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, Madras.

The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 31 *of* 1978).—This Act provides for acquisition of land for Harijan Welfare Schemes, namely, for profision of house sites for Harijans, for constructing, extending or improving any dwelling house for Harijans or for providing any burial or burning grounds for Harijans or for providing any pathway leading to such dwelling house, burial or burning ground, or for providing any other amenity for the benefit of Harijans. This Act enables the Government to acquire lands for the above purpose quickly by conferring powers to prescribed officers and also making provision for payment of compensation in instalments, if the amount exceeds thousand rupees.

The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 32 *of* 1978).—This Act was enacted so as to amend the principal Act so as to entrust the manufacture and sale of spirit

based commodities like Varnish (French Polish), Picture Varnish. Insulating Varnish, Paint Remover, Gasket Shellac, Printing Ink or such other commodities as may be specified by the State Government to public sector undertakings. and to manufacturers of spirit based products who are registered with the Director-General of Technical Development, Government of India or the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras and also to entrust the wholesale and retail sale of Denatured Spirit and Varnish (French Polish) to public sector undertakings and co-operative societies.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provision) Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 33 *of* 1978).— It was brought to the notice of the Government that the members of the market committee whose term of office had expired but who continued as members of the market committee under section 12 aforesaid, were not showing adequate enthusiasm in the developmental activities of the market committees. There were also some instances of misuse of powers by certain members. In order that quick steps should be taken for setting matters right, this enactment was undertaken to provide for the members of the market committees. vacating their office, and to appoint Special Officers for exercising the powers and performing the functions of the market committees.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 34 *of* 1978).— This Act was enacted so as to replace the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Ordinance, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1978) so as to provide for the extension of the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of one year beyond three years.

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (*No.* 5) *Act,* 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 35 *of* 1978.—This is an appropriation Act and seeks to authorise payment of money out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1978.

The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Third Amendment) Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 36 *of* 1978).—This Act amends the principal Act, namely, the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) so as to—

(i) increase the number of both co-opted men belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and the women from 3 to 5;

(ii) insert a new section 30-A in the principal Act providing that the District Collector shall be the ex-officio member and Mayor of the council of the said municipal corporation till a new Mayor is elected after each ordinary election to the council; and

(iii) insert a new section 40-A enabling the District Collector to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Mayor when the office of the Mayor is vacant or he is absent for more than fifteen days and the office of the Deputy Mayor is also vacant.

The Madras City Municipal Corporation and the Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 37 *of* 1978).—This Act amends the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) and the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) so as to increase the term of office of both the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor from one year to two years and also to increase the term of office of the Corporation Councillors from five years to six years.

The Madurai University (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 38 *of* 1978).—This Act amends the Madurai University Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1965) substituting the expression "the Madurai-Kamaraj University Act" for the exrpession "the Madurai University Act" occurring in sub-section (1) of section V and the expression "Madurai-Kamaraj University" for the expression "Madurai University" wherever the

latter expression occurs in the principal Act and provides for construction of references to "Madurai University" and "Madurai University Act" occurring in any law or instrument. It also provides for the substitution of the former expression for the latter in legal proceedings.

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment Act, 1978) (*Tamil Nadu Act* 39 *of* 1978).—This Act was enacted so as to amend the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) so as to provide for,—

(i) amending item 4 of First Schedule so as to tax air coolers, room coolers, etc., at 15 per cent single point tax ;

(ii) Omitting item 7-A of the First Schedule so as to bring polythene film and cellulose films, from 15 per cent single point to 4 per cent multi-point tax ;

(iii) amending item 91 of the First Schedule so as to restrict the levy of 5 per cent to aerated waters and bottled soft drinks sold under a brand name registered under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (Central Act 43 of 1958).

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 40 *of* 1978).—This Act was enacted so as to provide permanent relief by way of liquidation of debts or scaling down the debts, as the case may be, to specified classes of the weaker sections of the society, who are unable to rehabilitate themselves due to the burden of the accumulated debts and for the extension of the ban on the sale of unredeemed pledges by the pawnbrokers for a further period upto and inclusive of the 15th day of January, 1979 to enable the pawners to redeem the pledge articles by repaying the dues in instalments.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Second Amendment Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 41 *of* 1978).—Pending finalisation of the permanent relief measures to cultivating tenants this Act was enacted to extend the protection given to cultivating tenants under President's Act 36 of 1976 upto and inclusive

of the 15th January 1979 and also replace the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 6 of 1978).

The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 42 *of* 1978).—The non-hereditary trustees appointed to Hindu Religious Institutions under the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) ceased to hold office on the 1st June 1976 by virtue of the provisions contained in sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1976 (President's Act 24 of 1976). These Institutions were now managed by hereditary trustees or trustee, if any, or executive officer or fit persons, as the case may be, appointed under the provisions of the said President's Act. It was proposed to constitute new Boards of Trustees in their places. As new Boards of Trustees had to be constituted in respect of a large number of institutions within a short time, the above amendment Act provided for the constitution of Regional Committees at the rate of one Committee for the territorial jurisdiction of each Assistant Commissioner, with the sole function of scrutinising the applications for appointment of non-hereditary trustees and recommending a panel of name of suitable persons who are qualified for such appointment, to the appropriate authorities. While the appropriate authorities would appoint three trustees from the panel of names of persons so recommended, the Government were empowered to nominate two trustees at their discretion having regard to the matters specified in this regard. Further the Deputy Commisioners were empowered to constitute Boards of Trustees in respect of certain categories of religious institutions.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Amendment Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 43 *of* 1978).—The *Explanation III* to sub-section (2) of section 14 as amended by section 3 (iv) of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Extension to Kanyakumari District) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1976) was amended for changing the expression

"the agricultural year ending in 1973," as "the agricultural year ending in 1979" for relinguishment of excess land by certain cultivating tenants within that date for getting protection under the Act.

Tamil Nadu Acts for 1979.

The Tamil Nadu Revision of Tariff Rates on Supply of Electrical Energy Act, 1978 (*Tamil Nadu Act I of* 1979).—The Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIX of 1949) did not contain any provision for fixing tariff rates retrospectively. The Government levied the Central Excise surcharge of 3 paise on all consumers except agriculturists. Since, the levy has to be effected from the Bills for the month of March 1978 onwards, the Act was given retrospective effect from the 1st March 1978.

The Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 2 *of* 1979).—Sale by the pawnbrokers of the pledges pawned with them was barred upto and inclusive of the 15th day of January 1979.

It was decided that the ban should be extended for a further period of two months so as to enable the pawners who had not so far redeemed their pledges, to have some more time to pay their dues in instalments and to have their pledges redeemed. An Ordinance was promulgated for the purpose. This Act extended upto and inclusive of the 15th day of June 1979 the ban on the sale by the pawnbrokers of the pledges pawned with them.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 3 *of* 1979).—This Act amends the proviso to clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) empowering the Government to postpone the date of reconstitution of the Panchayat Union Councils by a total period not exceeding one year and nine months.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Extension of Term of Office) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 4 *of* 1979).—This Act amends section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1976 (President's Act 32 of 1976) so as to extend the term of office of the members and Presidents of all the Panchayats for a further period of six months from the 1st November 1978.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 5 *of* 1979).—This Act amends section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of 1977) so as to extend the term of office of Special Officers of 359 Panchayat Union Councils for a further period of six months from the 1st November 1978.

The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 6 *of* 1979).—This Act amends section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 28 of 1976) so as to extend the term of the Special Officers of all Municipal Councils for a further period of one year from 1st October 1978.

The Coimbatore Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 7 *of* 1979).—This Act amends section 3 of the Coimbatore Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1975) so as to extend the term of office of the special officer of the Coimbatore Municipal Council for a further period of one year from 1st October 1978.

The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 8 *of* 1979).—This Act amends section 55-B and the second proviso thereto of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) so as to extend the period for making arrangements for the conduct of ordinary elections to the Municipal Corporation of Madras by the Special Officer for a

further period of six months from the 30th November 1978, with an enabling provision to reduce the extended period upto three months, if all the arrangements for the conduct of elections could be completed earlier.

The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil* Nadu Act 9 *of* 1979).—This Act was enacted so as to amend the principal Act so as to provide for deterrent punishment to offenders and to empower the courts to order the removal of persons convicted for certain specified offences under the principal Act from any local area.

The Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 10 *of* 1979).—The orders relating to the supply and consumption of electrical energy and the levy of charges for the supply of electricial energy in this State are enforced under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIX of 1949) was made as a permanent measure.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 11 *of* 1979).—The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) was amended with effect from the 6th April 1980, to the effect that the compensation amount payable is determined for the family as a whole, with necessary provisions for validating cases, conforming to the provisions of the Act and for reopening cases not conforming to the provisions of the Act.

2. Reference to 'compensation' in the Act was changed as 'amount' so as to be consistent with the provisions of Article 31 (2) of the Constitution, with effect from the 20th April 1972.

3. The Act with prospective effect, the basis for calculation of the amount as a multiple of the annual value, the annual value being a suitable multiple of the land revenue with additions for irrigated dry or manavari lands, subject to a maximum of

Rs. 350 per acre, so that the amount payable for the best category of land will not exceed Rs. 3,500 per acre. In addition, tree value and value for buildings, machinery, etc., will also be payable as laid down.

4. The Government took power to constitute Land Tribunals with officers not below the rank of District Revenue Officer also, to clear the accumulation of appeals against the orders of the authorised officers, etc., and to empower the Land Commissioner to transfer appeals, from one Land Tribunal to another Land Tribunal wherever necessary.

5. The proviso to section 94 of the said Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961 was omitted and it was provided that the rules be placed on the Table of both the Houses of the Legislature after issue of the same.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from eviction) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 12 *of* 1979).—Pending finalisation of the permanent rent relief measures to cultivating tenants, the Act extended the protection given to cultivating tenants under President's Act 36 of 1976 upto and inclusive of the 15th July 1979.

The Tamil Nadu Cyclone and flood affected areas cultivating tenants (Temporary Relief) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 13 *of* 1979).—Pending finalisation of the permanent rent relief measures to cultivating tenants, this Act extended the protection given to the cultivating tenants in the cyclone and flood affected areas under Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1978 up to and inclusive of the 15th July 1979.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 14 *of* 1979).—Under clause (iv) of sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) before the amendment by this Act, the provisions

relating to fixation of ceiling on vacant land will not apply to any vacant land held by any public charitable or religious trust (including wakf) and required and used for any public charitable or religious purposes. But this exemption was subject to the condition that the land continues to be required and used for such purposes by such trust. Under sub-section (3) of the said section 20, such public trust could sell the excess land to any person with the previous permission, in writing, of the competent authority. But, the Government had the first option to purchase such land. The price payable was the agreed price or in the absence of agreement, the price calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894).

2. It was found that the implementation of the provision of sub-section (3) of section 20 of Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978 before the said amendment involved practical difficulties.

3. This Act substituted sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) by a new sub-section, so as to provide that no public charitable or religious trust should transfer by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, or otherwise any excess vacant land and that any transfer of such excess land or part thereof shall be null and void, also provided that if the land held by such public charitable or religious trust ceases to be required and used for any public charitable or religious purposes, the provisions of the said Tamil Nadu Act shall apply and the excess vacant land shall be acquired by the Government in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the said Tamil Nadu Act.

The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 15 *of* 1979).—In order to augment the revenues of the State. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) was amended with a view to levy an additional surcharge at a rate not exceeding 66 per cent of the motor vehicle tax on operators having two hundred and fifty stage carriage permits or more other than Express Services and services in Madras Metropolitan Area.

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 16 *of* 1979).—This is an appropriation Act and seeks to authorise payment of money out of the consolidated fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1979.

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 17 *of* 1979).—This is an appropriation Act and seeks to authorise payment of money out of the consolidated fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1978.

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 18 *of* 1979).—This is an appropriation Act and seeks to authorise payment of money out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st March 1972, in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services.

CHAPTER—IV

THE JUDICIARY.

CIVIL JUSTICE

City Courts.—Appellate Side, High Court, Madras.—The institution of the following categories of cases have recorded an increase :—

First Appeals, Letters patent Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions, Tax Case Petitions, Matrimonial Cases, Writ petition, Referred cases and Trade Mark Appeals.

There has been a decrease in the institution of the following categories of cases : Original Side Appeals, Writ Appeals, Second Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Tax cases, Supreme Court petitions, Civil Miscellaneous petitions, Special Tribunal Appeals.

Original Side.—There had been an increase in the filing of Civil Suits, Original Matrimonial Suits, Original petitions, and Execution Petitions while there has been a decrease in the case of Testamentary Original Suits.

City Civil Court, Madras.—The institution under the following categories, viz. Original Petitions and Land Acquisition cases had increased while all other categories have decreased, i.e., under Original Suits, Appeals C.M.As., Miscellaneous cases and E.Ps.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—During the year under report, the institution under Motor Accident Claim Cases, New Trial Applications, House Rent Appeals, Ejectment Appeals, Municipal Applications and Appeals under payment of Wages Act has recorded an increase, with the marked increase in respect of House Rent Appeals and Ejectment Appeals. The institution of small Cause Suits, Miscellaneous Petitions H.R.C., Cases; Municipal Taxation Appeals and Appeals under Co-operative Societies Act have decreased.

Labour Court, Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—The institution of I.Ds and under Section 10 of I. D. Act, Petitions under Section 33, 33-A, 33(C) of the Act in the Labour Courts, Madras and Coimbatore have been less than those of the previous year while the institutions of I.Ds and the petitions in the Labour Court, Madurai, has recorded an increase. Before the Industrial Tribunal, Madras the institution both under 'Industrial Disputes' and under "Petitions" had recorded an increase.

Moffussil Civil Courts—Original Suits.—There had been a marked increase in the institution of Original Suits in Superior courts from 9,275 to 18,879.

Similarly there has been a steep increase in the filing of suits in inferior courts from 38,235 to 1,02,032.

Small Cause Suits—Superior Courts.—The institution under Small Causes Suits had increased from 1;647 to 2;752.

Inferior Courts.—The filing of Small Cause Suits had been steeply on the increase from 5,092 to 15,756.

Civil Appeals.—Superior Courts.—The institution of civil appeals had decreased from 8,481 to 7,626.

The institution of Civil Miscellaneous Appeals had recorded an increase from 4,680 to 4,798.

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions—Superior Courts.—The institution has increased from 1,16,873 to 1,29;589 during the year under report.

Inferior Courts.—Similarly the filing of Miscellaneous petitions has also recorded an increase from 1,86,862 to 2,31,256.

Original Petitions.—Superior Courts.—There was an increase in the institution of Original Petitions from 5,433 to 6,267.

Inferior Courts.—The institution has similarly recorded an increase for the period under report (from 1,343 to 1,705).

Insolvency Petitions.—Superior Courts.—There had been a decrease in the institution of Insolvency Petitions from 470 to 398.

Inferior Courts.—The institution remain stationary (at 37) as in the previous year.

House Rent Control Petitions.—*Inferior Courts.*—There had been a decrease in the filing of H.R.C. case during the year under report from 5,654 to 5,351.

Execution Petitions.—*Superior Courts.*—The Execution petitions has increased for the year under report from 5,836 to 8,095.

Inferior Courts.—Similarly there had been an increase in the filing of E.Ps from 23,497 to 32,241.

Rent Tribunal Appeals.—*Superior Courts.*—There has been a recorded increase during the period under report (from 101 last year to 233 at the end of the year under report.)

Arbitration Cases.—(*Superior Courts*).—There had been a slight decrease in the cases for the period under report from 17 to 14.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

A statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Sessions Cases in the State of Tamil Nadu during the period from 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979 is given below:—

Sessions Divisions. (1)	Institution 1978—79. (2)	Disposal 1978—79. (3)	Pendency as on 1—4—79. (4)
North Arcot	114	90	39
South Arcot	99	95	31
Chengalpattu	53	49	27
Coimbatore	70	68	15

Sessions Divisions. (1)	Institution 1978—79. (2)	Disposal 1978—79. (3)	Pendency as on 1—4—79. (4)
Coimbatore West	101	100	29
Dharmapuri	72	67	14
Kanniyakamari	42	43	8
Madurai	141	130	62
Pudukkottai	52	49	4
Ramanathapuram	142	122	48
Salem	140	86	94
Thanjavur East	49	48	6
Thanjavur West	70	70	9
Tiruchirappalli	127	93	60
Tirunelveli	188	218	77
Madras	82	76	64
Total ..	2,542	1,404	587

There is an overall increase in the institution of Sessions cases in all the Districts in the State (except in Chengalpattu District) during the period under report.

A comparative statement showing the institution disposal and pendency of Criminal Cases in the Districts (other than the Sessions) is furnished below :—

Name of the District. (1)	Institution 1978—79 (2)	Disposal 1978—79 (3)	Pendency as on 1—4—79. (4)
North Arcot District	65,065	64,373	6,631
South Arcot	64,098	64,476	8,236
Chengalpattu	57,143	53,649	9,657
Coimbatore	81,605	80,370	15,061
Nilgiris	13,029	13,099	3,289
Dharmapuri	19,624	21,046	3,879

Name of the District. (1)	Institution 1978—79. (2)	Disposal 1978—79. (3)	Pendency as on 1—4—79.
Kanniyakumari	15,350	15,231	4,362
Madurai	93,153	88,250	15,325
Pudukkottai	11,826	11,905	1,642
Ramanathapuram	46,390	45,129	5,662
Salem	60,745	56,306	8,948
Thanjavur	37,734	42,664	4,080
Tiruchirapalli	51,062	46,607	19,412
Tirunelveli	53,802	52,321	9,444
Madras	241,288	235,004	25,726
Total ..	911,914	890,430	141,354

The statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Grave crimes prohibition and Forest cases in the districts are furnished herewith :—

GRAVE CRIMES.

Name of Districts. (1)	Institution 1978—79 (2)	Disposal 1978—79 (3)	Pendency as on 1—4—79 (4)
North Arcot	258	232	61
South Arcot	202	189	50
Chengalpattu	1,469	1,176	906
Coimbatore	200	203	43
Nilgiris	13	15	2
Dharmapuri	57	64	14
Kanniyakumari	127	115	43
Madurai	831	775	250
Pudukkottai	159	132	43
Ramanathapuram	248	221	48
Salem	153	145	23
Thanjavur	141	260	85
Tiruchirappalli	617	555	183
Tirunelveli	257	236	117
Madras	538	571	176
Total ..	5,270	4,889	1,984

Name of the Districts. (1)	Prohibition cases 1978—79 (2)	Forest cases 1978—79. (3)
North Arcot	34,747	924
South Arcot	24,699	614
Chengalpattu	34,628	77
Coimbatore	22,032	308
Nilgiris	4,679	449
Dharmapuri	6,241	368
Kanyakumari	6,241	64
Madurai	29,563	926
Pudukkottai	4,220	59
Ramanathapuram	14,330	60
Salem	35,274	163
Thanjavur	15,421	256
Tiruchirappalli	24,627	183
Tirunelveli	17,968	250
Madras	42,961	11
Total	3,23,914	4,712

General.—The filing of Prohibition cases in the State of Tamil Nadu has come down from 3,90,279 in 1977-78 to 3,23,914 in 1978-79. This may be due to the stricter enforcement of prohibition Law by the Government. The filing of Forest cases has increased from 3,652 in 1977-78 to 4,712 in 1978-79. This may be due to the successful detection of cases by the officials of the Forest Department.

The relation among the members of the Police, Bar and Magistracy has been found to be cordial throughout the State during the period under report.

CHAPTER V

FINANCE.

State Finance :

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1978-79 are set out below :—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
I. Total Tax Revenue	50,432.27
Total Non-Tax Revenue	12,313.02
Total Grants-in-aid and contributions .	17,402.97
Total Revenue Receipts	80,148.26

II. Expenditure on Revenue Account :

	(RS. IN LAKHS)
General Services	20,326.33
Social and Community Services ..	32,163.66
Economic Services	20,865.20
Grants-in-aid contributions ...	1,995.83
Total disbursements revenue account	75,351.02

III. Expenditure on Capital account :

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Capital Account on General services	111.00
Capital Account on Social and Community Services	690.95
Capital Account on Economic Services	
Total Capital Expenditure ...	5834.06

Cash Balance.—The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. (—) 541.01 lakhs on the 1st April 1978 and Rs. (—) 175.01 lakhs on 31st March 1979.

110-3—5A

Revenue Accounts—Accounts 1978-79.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1978-79 was Rs. 80,148 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 7,53,51.02 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 47,97.24 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 58,34.06 lakhs.

Special Funds :

Famine Relief Fund.—The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Releif Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought flood and other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protection of irrigation or other works under taken for the prevention of famine. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1978-79 was Rs. 20.94 lakhs (purchase price). With reference to the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the annual contribution to the Fund Account from Revenue account is fixed at Rs. 152 lakhs. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 152 lakhs was transferred to this fund from Revenue Account in 1978-79 to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1979 was Rs. 28.37 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 2.62 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.75 lakhs (purchase price).

Zamindari Abolition Fund.—The balance in the fund as on 31st March 1979 was Rs. 56.75 lakhs comprising Rs. 7.19 lakhs in cash and Rs. 49.56 lakhs in securities (purchase price) after a disbursement of Rs. 9.79 lakhs during 1978-79.

State Borrowings :

Open Markets Loans.—An open market loan of Rs. 26,51.13 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year under review and this included the land ceiling compensation bonds. The total amount of open market loan including repayment of land

ceiling compensation bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 13,46.06 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of open market loans including land ceiling compensation was Rs. 13,05.07 lakhs.

Loan from the Government of India.—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 1,63.34.10 lakhs.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	Liabilities as on 31-3-79. (*Rs in Lakhs.*)
Loans:	
Due to Government of India	7,78,98.60
Open Market Loans	2,74,07·05
4 Percent Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds	3,17-39
Special Irredeemable Loans	1·29
Other Floating Loans:	
Ways and Means Advances	..
Over drafts	..
Other loans	43,78·52
Other Liabilities	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit	68,51·00
Total Liabilities	11,68,53.85

Assets	Assets as on 31-3-79 (Rs. in Lakhs)
Loans advanc.d (due to Government)	4,62,49·80
Loans to Electricity Board	3,70,95·11
Capital Expenditure	6,95,18·19
Cash Balance and investments	27,32·70
Total	15,56,00·80
E cess of assets over liabilities	3,87,46·95

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

This is the fifth year since the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research has been constituted as a separate Department. The activities of the E. and A.R Department include Evaluation, Project formulation, tax research, ad hoc studies, preparation of two annual publications, viz., 'Economic Classification of Budget' and 'Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal' and review of Corporate Finance.

Preparation of methodology for the study of the functioning of Tractor workshop was finalised. Methodology for evaluating Pulses Development is being finalised.

The field study relating to three studies, viz., Rural Housing Programme, Consumption Credit provided by Rural Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies and Subsidised Hostels run by Voluntary Agencies was completed. The field studies for the studies on Tractor workshop and DPAP in Ramanathapuram district are partially completed.

The following six evaluation reports were finalised and sent to Government :—

(i) Industrial Units run by Prisons.

(ii) Rural Housing Programme executed through Rural Housing Cell.

(iii) Electro-Medical Equipment Centre at Guindy.

(iv) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) implemented under Fourth Plan in Dharmapuri district—Irrigation.

(v) DPAP implemented under Fourth Plan in Dharmapuri district—Afforestation.

(vi) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)—North Arcot district.

The finalisation of three evaluation reports, viz., Impact on Milk Producers Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu, Consumption Credit provided by Rural Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies, Small Farmers Development Agency in Pondicherry are nearing completion.

Tax Research :

(i) At the instance of the Tamil Nadu Third Pay Commission an exercise on Resource position in Tamil Nadu—Past Trends and Future Projects—was undertaken and a note covering trends in development of different sectors, strategy of Government in the past, the budgetary outlay on different sectors, the trends of events, budgetary pattern and strategy likely to emerge in future, etc., was prepared ;

(ii) A note Resource mobilisation of the Sixth Plan Period (1978-83) was prepared ; and

(iii) A Note on the feasibility of levying a tax on buildings in Tamil Nadu was also prepared.

DIRECTORATE OF TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Upgradation of Sub-Treasuries :

The following 9 sub-treasuries were upgraded as selection grade sub-treasuries during 1978-79 :—

1. Mayuram.
2. Tiruchirappalli.
3. Namakkal.
4. Perambalur.
5. Periakulam.
6. Nagapattinam.
7. Pattukkottai.
8. Tiruvarur ; and
9. Nandanam.

Bifurcation of Pay and Accounts Office in the City :

The presidency Audit of Accounts was entrusted to Pay and Accounts Office (North), Pay and Accounts Office (South). There had been steady increase in the quantum of bills and chalans handled in the past three or four years mainly due to the increased transactions of the various departments located in the city of Madras and also the increase in the number of drawing Officers. Government also introduced treasury pattern of accounting in the Pay and Accounts Offices to ensure timely rendering of accounts to the Accountant-General, Madras as well as despatching of inputs to the Government Data Centre. The two Pay and Accounts Offices in the City handle 50 per cent of the States entire budget. The Pay and Accounts Office (North) with staff strength of 370 was quite unwieldy. Hence the Pay and Accounts Office (north) was bifurcated and a new Pay and Accounts Office called Pay and Accounts Office (East) was opened during February 1979.

Establishment of Permanent Currency Chests:

The Daily transactions in the sub-treasury, Tittagudi and the Madras Taluk Treasury justified the permanent retention of the currency chests held in them. Hence, the temporary currency chests already held in those sub-treasuries were made permanent during November 1978.

Conversion of non-banking sub-treasuries into banking :

The following non-banking sub-treasuries in the State were converted into banking sub-treasuries on the dates noted against them :—

1. Kangeyam Sub-treasury with effect from 2nd May 1978.
2. Kotagiri sub-treasury with effect from 7th September 1978.
3. Sathyamangalam sub-treasury with effect from 20th December 1978.

The above sub-treasuries were originally opened as non-banking sub-treasuries and Government transactions attended to by them were entrusted to the branches of State Bank of India, at the places on the dates noted against each.

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE.

In December 1971, the Government established the Central Budget Data Processing Centre with the idea of developing an information system to analyse the trend of expenditure and receipts, fix Budget Estimates on a realistic basis and exercise effective appropriation control. Subsequently with a view to undertake the computerisation of applications of certain departments of Government like Education, Commercial Taxes, etc., the Government Data Centre was created in 1972. The diversification of the activities of the Government Data Centre by taking more data processing applications, resulted in the merger of these two units from 1st April 1975.

Functions :

The Data Centre has the responsibility of identifying potential areas in the State Government, State Government Undertakings and statutory bodies where electronic data processing could be introduced with benefit.

Applications in Operation : Finance Application : System ABC :

Under the system now in operation, 149 Sub-treasuries, 14 District Treasuries and 3 Pay and Accounts Offices are sending daily inputs to the Government Data Centre. The Finance application is the single largest application involving 7 lakhs transactions a month. To make the Data Centre's account complete the Government have asked the Divisional Officers of the cheque drawing departments to send a copy as their manually prepared account to Government Data centre before the 10th of the succeeding month. In consonance with the system monthly accounts, from 144 executive Engineers (Public Works Department), 68 Divisional Officers (Highways) and 67 Forest Divisional Officers are obtained and processed. Based on Data furnished on the inputs, monthly accounts, detailed headwise figures of Receipts and Expenditure are taken from Computer. These statements enable the Finance Department to have a close watch over the progress of tax collection and expenditure. It is also used for preparing a realistic ways and means forecast and accounts projection for each month.

Commercial Tax Application :

Sales Tax being the biggest fountain-head of State Revenue it is imperative that the tax collection and accounting under this head are properly, maintained so that the Government can have at its finger tips the trend of collection and the forecast made by the Government. The basic information document is the assessment orders passed by 550 assessing officers covering 2,10,000 registered dealers and 1,08,000 assessees. Computer outputs are taken for commoditywise turnover, and tax accrual, area-wise turnover and tax accrual and assessees details in various turnover categories.

In order to supply timely information for decision making on tax revisions, statements of commodity-wise turnover and revenue for the first half of 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 were compiled and sent to the Board of Revenue (Commercial Tax) and Government. Half yearly statements were originally confined to assessees with annual turnover of Rs. 1 lakh and above.

Examination Results Information System :

The Government Data Centre has been processing the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination results of the Directorate of Government Examinations from October 1974 onwards. The processing consists of 2 phases, the pre-Exam. phase and the post-Exam. phase for the 2 examination sessions in a year, namely March and October. It involves printing of nominal roll and Hall tickets, centre-wise question paper requirements, declaration of the result for each candidates and printing of TMRs, mark certificates, press list, etc. Besides this, some interesting information like District-wise percentage of pass, over all state pass percentage, rank list of candidates and percentage of pass in Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes district-wise, are also generated in the computer for statistical purposes.

The advent of new pattern of education, i.e. 10 plus 2 plus 3 gave a new impetus for the processing work. Three schemes of examination were held in March-April 1978 and November 1978. They are (1) X Standard (New), S.S.L.C. Examination, (2) XI Standard (Old) S.S.L.C. Examination, (3) 1969 Old Scheme

S.S.L.C. Examination. In all 5.5 lakh candidates appeared for the examinations of which 1.00 lakh candidates appeared for one or more subjects in compartmental scheme of examination.

Census of employees of State Government Local Board and Aided Institution, etc. :

Data Concerning Government Employees, employees of Local Bodies and aided institutions are essential for assessing the Government Commitments in certain velds especially when they are absolutely required. For instance the Government is bound to give full particulars under salaries to Finance Commission, Pay Commission, LIC and for the examination of various schemes. It may be useful for estimating the number of persons retiring from service over a period of years and for planned recruitment for the vacancies under various categories. With a view to have correct and timely information, Government have decided to conduct the census of employees.

The above job application which has been computerised during the year 1978 has resulted in building up a Data base on Age, Date of entry, Pay scale, Basic Pay, Tenure Status, etc., of the public servants in the State. The system has covered the entire population of the public servants excepting Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Personnel. The various statistical tables numbering more than 300 have been generated and sent to Government.

Road and Transport Survey Scope :

For any Welfare State which is wedded to egalitarian Socialist Society the scheme of providing transport services to remote rural areas to bring the people nearer to Urbanits is an essential one. It is on this basis a survey has been oragnised to assess the Road and Transport Survey in the rural areas and evaluate the transport facility to cover more panchayats. The data for such analysis were gathered in the form of answers to questions prepared in four parts. The first two parts sought data relating to road facility. The job was done by the Highways and Rural Works Department, through their engineers. Parts (3) and (4) gathered information on transport facility furnished by the various transport undertakings.

State Government Undertakings :

Government Data centre has made a study of collection-consumption analysis done by the Transport Corporations with a view to generate the following outputs:—

(1) Collection analysis- -EP Km|ranked.

(2) Consumption analysis—Km|HSD ranked.

(3) Vehiclewise analysis of earnings—day.

(4) Occupancy ratio and profit|loss analysis.

(5) Routewise traffic intensity.

Since the monthly data are preserved, rate analysis of performance has been attempted and outputs are taken by comparing quarterly data of succeeding year.

Similarly, processing is in progress for codification and standardisation of spare parts and general for all transport corporations.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation ; Inventory Control System :

The system is designed to record the daily transactions. The following particulars are available in the inputs sent by the Corporation :—

(1) Inspection-*cum*-receiving reports.

(2) Stores.

(3) Journal voucher.

(4) Payment voucher.

(5) Receipt Memos.

About 16,000 transactions are processed in a month. The following statements have been developed so far :—

Priced Stores Ledger -monthly.

Firmwise ledger.

Expenditure statement.

The system was put into operation in a full fledged manner during the year 1978-79.

SMALL SAVINGS.

The Small Savings movement plays an important role in the economic development of the country. The Small Savings collection provide funds for financing the various development projects and nation building activities of the Government. The Government of India offers a wide range of securities and accounts under Small Savings to meet the requirements of both rich and the poor. The Post Offices are the main agencies for thee sale of securities and opening accounts.

The Gross and Net collection secured under various securities during 1978-79 are as follows:—

Scripts.	*Gross.*	*Net.*
	(Rupees in lakhs.)	
1. Post Office Savings Bank	6,713.40	742.53
2. National Saving Certificate	845.83	292.57
3. Cumulative Time Deposit	350.53	43.52
4. Recurring Deposit	1,175.47	335·82
5. Term Deposit	5,200.65	3,577.22
6. Public Provident Fund	125.00	*125.00
7. Employees Provident Fund	—	**—
Total ...	14410.88	5116.66

NOTE :—

* Figures from State Bank of India are awaited.

** Share figures have not been received from National Savings Commissioner.

The Net recepit secured in the State during 1978-79 was Rs. 51.17 crores as against the net collection of Rs. 32.79 crores of the previous year. The actual net collection increased by 56 per cent when compared with previous year's performance.

Pay Roll Savings Scheme :

To achieve more enrolment through Pay Roll Savings Scheme Rexin Hand Bags are being awarded as incentive to Group Leaders and volunteers who have collected more than 100 authorisation letters in an organisation, institutions, factories, etc., to enroll under Pay Roll Savings Scheme.

TAMIL NADU RAFFLE SCHEME.

The Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was inaugurated by the late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15th August 1968 and continued to be in operation till 12th September 1975. The scheme was abolished with effect from 12th September 1975. Prior to the closure of the scheme, 78 draws (67 ordinary draws and 11 Bumper draws) were conducted. The last draw was held on 12th September 1975.

The Scheme was revived during August 1976. In 1978-79 six ordinary draws and three special bumper draws were conducted. Out of the three bumper draws, two draws were conducted outside Madras, i.e., in the mofussal Districts with a view to eradicate the misgivings about the scheme and to popularise the scheme among the public.

The details of Gross Income, expenses and net income derived during the year 1978-79 are furnished below:—

1.	No. of series released.	48 series (each serie contained 10,00,000 of raffle tickets which were sold at Re. 1.)
2.	Gross Income	Rs. 4,98,47,216.30
3.	Total Expenses	Rs. 3,04,28,967.32
4.	Net Income	Rs. 1,94,18,248.98 or Rs. 1,94,18,249.00

Tamil Nadu Raffle Certificate Scheme.—The certificates were issued in denominations of Rs. 100 and Rs. 10. The details of certificates issued, sold and their value are furnished below:—

Denominations under which the raffle certificates issued.	*Series.*	*Total No. of certificates.*		*Value.*
		Issued	*Sold.*	*Rs.*
1. Rs. 100	A	2,00,000	1,36,364	1,36,36,400
2. Rs. 10	B	10,00,000	8,92,039	89,20,390
Grand Total		12,00,000	10,28,403	2,25,56,790

The above certificates were sold on condition that the face value would be repaid after two years from the date of first draw, if they did not get any prize in all the six draws held once in four months.

Four draws under the Raffle certificate scheme were conducted during the year 1976-77 and the rest two draws were conducted in the year 1977-78. The prize winning numbers of the certificates for all the six draws were published in all the leading dailies. The Government have allowed the prize winners to claim the prize amount in any of the sub-treasuries in Tamil Nadu State before 19th September 1980.

The repayments of face value are being made by the Sub-Treasury officers from 17th January 1978 and those who possess the raffle certificates should encash the face value by surrendering the certificates on or before 31st March 1980.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

The State Planning Commission continued to (i) watch and assess periodically, the progress of implementation of the plan schemes and report to the Government with its recommendations on the measures necessary for proper co-ordination wherever

necessary ; (ii) advise the Government on the economic activities in the State as well as in the Country with reference to major developments transcending national boundaries ; and (iii) lay down economic norms for plan formulation and implementation of projects by making use of sophisticated techniques.

During the year under report notes on a number of subjects were prepared by the State Planning Commission and a few of them are given below :—

1. Notes on the salient features of the recommendations of the report of Venkataraman Committee on Public Sector companies.

2. Notes on the study group on wages, incomes and prices under the Chairmanship of Thiru Boothalingam.

3. Note on inter|intra-institutional system available in districts for development works.

4. Note prepared on the problems of small industrialists was sent to Government for inclusion in the guidelines proposed for District Industries Centres.

5. A note on " Water resources " and " Spantial Planning " was prepared.

6. A note on " Employment potential in Tamil Nadu " was prepared.

7. A note on " Growth rates in agricultural sector " was prepared.

8. A note on the critical evaluation of the achievements relating to Agriculture and allied sectors during the Fifth Plan period was prepared.

The following studies were completed and notes prepared :—

(*a*) A study on farmers' response to agricultural prices (a case study for paddy in Tamil Nadu).

(*b*) A note on revised cropping pattern for lower Bhavani Project and Parambikulam-Aliyar Project for Northern Districts of Tamil Nadu.

(*c*) A note on Fodder Production.

(*d*) The need for State Level Planning.

(*e*) Some observations about our development process.

(*f*) Planning and its importance.

(*g*) Importance of maintaining ecological balance in Tamil Nadu.

(*h*) A study on development of pastures and production of green fodder for stepping up milk production.

(*i*) Suggestive notes were prepared for "Diversion of West Flowing Rivers" and "Wind Erosion".

(c) A note on Fodder Production.

(d) The need for State Level Planning.

(e) Some observations about our development process.

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(g) Importance of maintaining ecological balance in Tamil Nadu.

(h) A study on development of pastures and production of green fodder for stepping up milk production.

(i) Suggestive notes were prepared for " Diversion of West flowing Rivers" and " Wind Erosion ".

CHAPTER—VI

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Land Revenue.

Demand collection and balance under land revenue and cesses. etc., for 1978-79.

Current.—The Current demand under land revenue, ryotwari, miscellaneous and cess (including inam assessment and additional assessment as water cess) for 1978-79 was Rs. 17.48 lakhs as against Rs. 11.75 lakhs for 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 6.33 lakhs was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 11,15 lakhs during 1978-79.

Arrear.—The arrear demand under land revenue for 1978-79 was Rs. 13.01 lakhs Out of this a sum of Rs. 3.62 lakhs was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 11.15 lakhs during 1978-79.

Assignment of lands to landless poor.

Cultivable lands are assigned to landless and poor persons as per Board's Standing Order No. 15. A statement showing the number of pattas issued and the extent of land assigned category-wise is given below :—

	S.C.	*S.T.*	*Ex-Servicemen.*	*Service personall.*	*Repatriates from Burma & Sri Lanka.*	*Goldsmith.*	*Dobhies.*	*Barbers.*	*Others.*	*Total.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
No. of pattas issued.	8,472	72	30	80	3	1	7	16	35,086	,767
Extent assigned (in acres)	7,205.51	96.17	41.91	103.51	3.70	1.10	3.56	13.57	36,070.55	43,5395

LAND REFORMS.

1. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act,* 1961 (*Act* 58|61) (*as amended*).—The Act imposes a ceiling on agricultural land holdings and to acquire the surplus lands by Government on payment of an amount. The ceiling is fixed for a " person " a term which includes an individual or family, company, society, association, firm or any private or public trust. A " family " has been defined as comprising the wife or husband, minor sons and unmarried daughters and minor grand-sons and unmarried grand-daughters in the male line whose parents are dead. This excludes major sons, married daughters, sons and grand-sons partitioned off as also unmarried daughters and unmarried grand-daughters favoured with land voluntarily transferred in their favour or partitioned off, from the definition of ' family '. Where a family comprises of more than five members an additional five standard acres for each member in excess of five is allowed subject to an overall ceiling. Land held by a female on the date of commencement of the Act in her own name is treated as stridhana. In addition to the family ceiling, subject to the overall maximum of 60 or 30 standard acres as the case may be for a family such a female is permitted to retain her land up to a maximum of 10 standard acres.

Under the Principal Act (Act 58|61), the ceiling for a " person " was 30 standard acres subject to an overall ceiling of 60 standard acres, inclusive of the additional extent allowed for excess members in the family and stridhana. Later, these ceilings were reduced from time to time by Amendment Acts. The ceiling in force is 15 standard acres for a " person " subject to an overall ceiling of 30 standard acres.

Initially, all trusts were exempted from the operation of the Act. Later a distinction was introduced in 1972 between public and private trusts and in public trusts between religious trusts of a public nature, and charitable or educational trusts of a public nature. The land owned by a private trust is deemed to be land owned by the beneficiaries under the trust. Lands held by religious

trusts of a public nature or by religious institutions as on 1st March 1972 are exempt from the operation of the ceiling Act. For education and charitable trusts of a public nature, different ceiling have been fixed ranging from 5 to 40 standard acres.

The Act also provides for a ceiling of cultivating tenant's land at 5 standard acres per individual. Lands held in excess by the cultivating tenant is to be taken possession by the Authorised Officer for distribution on lease to the landless. The term " cultivating tenant " includes a " tenant " who is in actual possession of the land.

Exemption is an important aspect of the Ceiling Law which has come up for frequent changes since 1961. As stated in the previous paragraph, lands held by religious institutions and religious trusts of a public nature as on 1st March 1972 continue to be exempted in full. Exemptions originally provided for the following categories of lands were withdrawn during the course of years by Amendment Acts :—

(i) Land used for cultivation of sugarcane by factories ;

(ii) Land used exclusively for grazing ;

(iii) Land in hill areas ; and

(iv) Land used exclusively for dairy farming or livestock breeding.

Exemptions in respect of lands under plantations, fuel-trees, orchards, etc., are available only so long as they are in continued use as such. Apart from the above, lands held by land colonisation co-operative societies or donated as Bhoodan or awarded for gallantry to defence personnel are also exempt.

Originally " amount " (Compensation) was paid for the lands acquired as surplus on the basis of net annual income based on a percentage of gross produce from the lands. Under Act 11 of 1979, the " amount " is fixed on the basis of land revenue payable, which has reduced the burden of assignees in remitting the land value to a great extent. Under the above Act, the amount payable for the best category of land will not exceed Rs. 3,500 per acre.

The progress made upto 31st March 1979 under this Act is as given below :—

	(*Acres.*)
(*a*) Extent notified as surplus *less* the extent cancelled before and after taking possession	98,436
(*b*) Extent net available for distribution less extent stayed before and after taking possession	87,503
(*c*) Extent covered by notices and enquiry ...	8,471
(*d*) Extent assigned to eligible persons ...	74,797
(*e*) Extent handed over to Tamil Nadu Surgarcane Farm Corporation Limited	3,911
(*f*) Extent reserved for public purpose	142

The Thanjavur Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952.—This earliest measure had a salutary effect of restoring cordial relations between land owners and farm labourers in Thanjavur district, the granary of the State, and part of South Arcot district. Wages were regulated and conciliation officers appointed.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 :

The agrarian unrest, earlier witnessed in Thanjavur district, spread to other areas later. This act was therefore passed to provide security of tenure to tenant cultivators in the interest of social justice. No cultivating tenant is liable to eviction so long as he pays the rent, does not act in a way injurious to the land or the crop thereon, does not use the land for non-agricultural purpose or deny the title of the landowner. Disputes under the Act are settled by administrative courts.

Owing to adverse seasonal conditions in the State the tenants were not in a position to pay the rents due to the land owners. It was felt that there was need to allow them time to rehabilitate themselves before they would be in a position to pay the arrears

of rent without straining their economy. Accordingly, a moratorium on eviction on the ground of non-payment of rent is in force since 1976, valid upto the 15th July 1979. Petitions for eviction of tenants for non-payment of rent are not accepted and acted upon now.

Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 :

The passing of the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act necessitated the regulation of the rent payable by the tenants and settlement of disputes. Hence this Act was enacted. Ceiling rates of fair rent were fixed for wet lands, wet lands supplemented by lift-irrigation and other classes of lands. The owner of the land is eligible to get the fair rent (grain) fixed under the Act besides 1|5th of the straw and stalk. The landowner pays the land revenue and other dues on the land, while the tenant bears the expenses of cultivation. Rent courts have been established for deciding disputes.

The Tiruchirapalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram, Act, 1958 :

This Act applies to certain villages in Kulithalai, Musiri, Karur, Tiruchirapalli and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirapalli district. It came into force on the first April 1959. It gives protection to 'Kaieruvaram dars" and "Mattuvaramdars' as defined in the Act.

The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 :

Religious institutions and public trusts own vast areas of cultivable lands. As part of the agrarian reforms, the Act fixed a ceiling of 20 standard acres for direct cultivation by institutions and trusts. A cultivating tenant can have not more than five standard acres for his family, both owned and tenanted lands put together. The Act claims at weeding out bogus leases indulged in. A detailed verification of tenancy is being made in respect of each trust. 6,361 trusts covering 48,342 tenants and 1,16,817.75 acres have been verified upto 31st March 1979. The Authorised Officers

and Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court) take action for resuming surplus lands held by tenants or held benami for others. Seven hundred and sixty six trusts covering 10,438.25 acres with 4,932 tenancies had come up for disposal.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961 :

This Act protects the interest of persons occupying Kudiyiruppu as on 31st March 1959 from eviction of their kudiyiruppus by their landlords. Under section 3 (1) of the Act no person can be evicted from such kudiyiruppu except in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The life of the Act was three years in the first instance and then it was extended from time to time till 29th November 1973. Government then decided to re-enact this Act permanently with retrospective effect on and from 29th November 1973 and the Act 23 of 1975 was enacted accordingly.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 :

This Act provides for the preparation and maintenance of a complete record of tenancy rights to safe-guard the interest of tenants. The records of tenancy rights have been prepared and printed after elaborate publication, enquiry, inspection and hearings. 4,08,072 tenants have been registered covering an area of 6,14,067 acres upto 31st March 1979.

Tamil Nadu occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of ownership Act, 1971 *and Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans* (*Conferment of ownership of Kudiyiruppu*) *Act,* 1976 :

These Acts provide for the conferment of ownership rights on agriculturists, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The homesteads are assigned free from all encumbrance. Compensation is paid by the Government. Alienation of the site for 10 years is prohibited. 1,77,883 persons have been granted pattas upto 31st March 1979 comprising of 97,820 scheduled castes and tribes, 48,835 backward classes and 31,228 others. Similar action to cover 947 rural artisans and 2,783 agriculturists is in progress.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural labourers Fair wages Act, 1969 :

East Thanjavur district witnessed labour unrest calling for special notice and measures. To meet the situation, the Fair wages Act was passed to prescribe wages for different activities connected with agriculture in this predominantly wet area. The wages were increased in February, 1979 on the basis of the recommendations of the One Man Commission (Thiru Ramchander, I.A.S).

Minimum Wages 1948 :

The rates of wages for employment in agriculture and ancillary works were fixed under the above Act in March 1976. The Government appointed a committee with Thiru K. Diraviam I.A.S., as Chairman to go into the wage structure again. The report of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government. Disputes or claims under the Act are enquired into and settled by the special or regular staff authorised in this regard.

URBAN LAND TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1963 came into force with effect from 1st July 1963. This act was replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 with retrospective effect from 1st July 1963. Subsequently, this Act was amended by the Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1971. The Act was also extended to Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Coimbatore from 1st July 1971. A slab rate of tax was also introduced in the Act with effect from 1st July 1971 and exemption for the first one ground was granted for all holdings. This Act was further amended in 1972 by Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Act 19 of 1973), and the first two grounds of the total holdings held by an assessee were exempted with effect from the 1st July 1972. The concession for owner's occupation was also raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the tax. The benefit of exemption was also extended to urban lands owned by religious, philanthrophic and charitable institutions notified by Government as against only philanthrophic institutions

which were granted exemption under the previous Act. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1975 was enacted to amend the Act further to bring the Madras City Belt Area lying within 16 kilo metres from the outer limits of Madras City within the purview of the Act. Under the Act, the rate of tax was revised and the market value as on 1st July 1971 in Madras City was adopted as the basis for calculation of urban land tax and different rates of taxes for residential and non-residential uses of urban lands were introduced. There were numerous representations from the public and institutions that the tax incidence has gone up by 6 to 16 times of what it was in the previous years.

The Government constituted a Committte of Officers to consider all representations and submit a report to Government. The Government examined the recommendation of the Committee and granted the following concession, pending amendment to Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 :—

(1) Total exemption from the payment of urban land tax to all educational, religious, charitable and philanthrophic institutions both in respect of vacant lands and lands on which buildings have been constructed and from which the institutions derive income which is being used solely for the objctives and purposes of such institutions ;

(2) Reduction of urban land tax by fifty per cent in respect of both vacant lands and built up areas belonging to community recreational centres, clubs, etc. with retrospective effect from 1st July 1975.

(3) Reduction of urban land tax by fifty per cent in respeet of cinema studio both vacant land and built up land ;

(4) Reduction of urban land tax payable in respect of urban lands used for industrial purposes by any industry as specified below :

(i) by 25 per cent in the case of Small Scale Industries on production of the current valid small scale industries Registration Certificate.

(ii) by 10 cent in the case of other industries.

(5) Abolition of separate rate structure introducted for lands used for non-residential purposes.

(6) The market value of the land for purposes of assessment of the tax shall be determined as on 1st July 1971. As far as Madras City is concerned, where the revised market value as on 1st July 1971 is more than double the value as on 1st July 1963 the value for purposes of assessment to tax will be limited to double the 1963 value.

(7) Where any building is occupied wholly by the owner for residential purposes the tax payable on the land on which the building is constructed and the urban land appurtenant to it shall be reduced by 50 per cent. The Assistant Commissioner shall grant the above concession.

(8) (*a*) All lands in Madras City notified as Slums under section 3(b) of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Act are exempt from the tax.

(*b*) All Sabhas where musical, dramatic or other such performances take place are eligible for a rebate of 50 per cent of the tax.

(*c*) All cinema theatres were granted a rebate of 10 per cent of the tax to which they are assessed.

(9) The first two grounds in Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem and the first three grounds in Madras City Belt Area are exempt from the levy of urban land tax.

The rate of tax on holdings exceeding 10 but not exceeding 20 grounds was reduced from 2 per cent to 1.5 per cent and on holdings exceeding 20 grounds from 2.5 per cent to 2 per cent.

Administrative Set up :

The Urban Land Tax Department is functioning under the direct control and supervision of the Director of Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax. The Deputy Commissioner (Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax) Survey, supervisors the survey

work besides assisting the Director. The Assistant Commissioners who are the assessing authorities are working under the direct supervision of the Director.

Progress of Assessment work :

The number of assessments made during the year were 56 under the Amendment Act, 1971, 38 under the Amendment Act, 1972 and 3,215 under the Amendment Act, 1975. The balance of orders to be passed as on 31st March 1979 were 56 under Amendment Act, 1971, 38 under Amendment Act, 1972 and 14,171 under the Amendment Act, 1975. The total number of orders passed under each Amendment Act is as follows :—

	Amendment Act, 1971	*Amendment Ac, 1972*	*Amendment Act, 1975*
No. of orders.	56	38	9299

Appeals :

Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 provides for filing of appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax before the Urban Land Tax Tribunals. The particulars of appeals are given below :

Number of appeals pending at the close of the year.	1778
Number of appeals received during the year.	5895
Number of appeals disposed off during the year.	6075
Number pending at the close of the year.	1598

Revision :

Revision petitions are entertained by the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax) under section 30(1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax, 1966 but they are confined to those orders under the Act in respect of which appeals do not lie to the Urban Land Tax Tribunal under section 20 of the Act. Out of the total number of 614 petitions including 497 petitions received during the year 370 had been disposed off and 244 were pending on 31st March 1979.

Demand, Collection and Balance :

Out of the total demand of Rs. 26.70 crores including arrears, a sum of Rs. 17.14 crores was collected upto the end of the year.

Cost of Administration :

The cost of administration for 1978-79 was Rs. 42.03 lakhs as against Rs. 47.78 lakhs during 1977-78.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1955) continues to be administered by the Commissioner of Agriculturtal Income-tax.

The following Officers were administrating the above Act :—

1. Commissioner of Agricultural income-tax, a cadre officer in the senior scale of IAS.

2. One Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Agricultural Income tax in the cadre of Deputy Collector|Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income tax in the Tamil Nadu General Service and one State Representative-*cum*-Additional Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax in the cadre of Deputy Collector|Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax in the Tamil Nadu General Service.

3. One Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax (Intelligence) in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax in the Tamil Nadu General Service;

4. Four Assistant Commissioners of Agricultural Income-tax in the State, one in the cadre of IAS and three in the cadre of Deputy Collectors; and

5. Thirty Agricultural Income-tax Officers in the State in the cadre of Tahsildars.

Revenue under Agricultural Income-tax :

The amount of demand is Rs. 1,341.31 lakhs and collection is Rs. 1,043.19 lakhs.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

There is an integrated survey and land records unit office in all the districts each with an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records in-charge of all items of regular surveys, mobile ad hoc items of works and also maintenance of revenue records and registration. He performs his duties in his capacity as Personal Assistant (Survey) to the Collector/District Revenue Officer in all items of survey work and maintenance of R.R.R. in the District.

The remnants of resurvey of Janmam lands in Gudalur taluk in the Nilgiris district are now attended to by the additional staff sanctioned and employed under the control and supervision of the Assistant Director, Survey and Land Records, Ootacamund. A survey party at Kallakurichi (South Arcot district) in charge of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records is attending to the Survey of Jagir villages in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district. The Survey of Periakalrayan Melnadu and Kilnadu villages in Salem District was attended to by the District Survey Unit, Salem.

All items of regular surveys in rural areas, street survey in village and Town Panchayats, town Surveys in Municipal towns, waste block surveys and ad hoc surveys connected with acquisition, assignment, alienation of land pertaining to various developmental projects and schemes of the several departments of Government and the maintenance of all such surveys including the measurements of sub-divisions, mapping and incorporation of all post survey changes accounted for in taluk register Nos 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8A are carried out under the control and supervision of the District Survey Unit Officers. For the period under report, town survey for an area of 22.39 square KM. and street survey for a length of 43.12 KM have been completed.

Under the maintenance of R.R.R. the progress for the period from 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979 is as follows :—

(*a*) Number of survey marks detailed missing : 4,915 A and 4,11,477 B stores.

(*b*) Number of survey marks renewed 5,932 A and 2,43,105 **B** stores.

(*c*) Number of sub-divisions measured : 93,715.

Programme and nature of the work envisaged.	*During the period from 1-4-78 to 31-3-79.*
ry of Estates under Act 26 of S v1963	34.21 Sq. Km.
eAsurvey under the metric system	236.75 Sq. Km.
Town survey in Municipal towns.	12.39 Sq. Km.
e r Street survey in villages and Town APanchyat	43.12 Km.
Sy	15.87 Sq. Km. uRedocthu

REGISTRATION.

Stamp revenue and check against undervalution of document :

The stamp duty paid on documents including transfer duty payable to the local bodies during 1978-79 increased from 22.80 crores in the previous year to 31.78 crores.

During the period under report 1,90.55 cases of undervaluation were detected and action taken by the department. A sum of Rs. 17.66 lakhs was collected by way of stamp duty and compounding fees as against 14,538 cases and the collections of Rs. 15.46 lakhs in 1977-78. During the period under 62,889 documents under Section 41 of the Stamp Act as against Rs. 1,23,64,730.80 on 86,960 documents in 1977-78. This amount of Rs. 1.09 crores is included in the total collection of stamp duty of Rs. 31.78 cores for the period under report. A sum of Rs. 11,30,76,705.25 was collected as Transfer duty during the period under report out of which a sum of Rs. 36,92,320.55 was credited to this department as collection charges. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 9,14,42,495.30 and Rs. 28,03,272.50 respectively.

Registrations :

The number of Registrations rose from 8,54,359 in the previous year to 9,80,841 in the year under report. Compulsory Registration increased from 8,14,682 to 9,37,393 in the year under report.

There has been no registration of curious or remarkable documents in the year undr report.

Number of wills registered during the period under report is 18,066 while the figure for the previous year is 16,984.

Ninety-four Covers containing wills were deposited during the year under report as against 111 covers deposited during the previous year.

The aggregate value of registered documents during the period under report is Rs. 608.56 crores as against Rs. 420.06 crores in the previous year which shows an increase of Rs. 188.50 crores.

Searches and Copies :

The number of applications for encumbrance certificate rose from 2,84,925 to 3,85,549 during the period under report.

The number of applications for searches was 1,16,882 while it was 1,00,216 during the previous year.

Income :

(*a*) The income from fees for Registration of documents registered an increase from Rs. 270.06 lakhs to 431.29 lakhs during the period under report.

(*b*) The search fees recorded an increase from Rs. 31.43 lakhs to 42.38 lakhs.

(*c*) Other items of income under the Registration Act during the period under report is Rs. 79.30 lakhs as against Rs. 57.00 lakhs in the previous year.

(*d*) The gross income during the period under report is Rs. 5.11 crores as against 3.27 crores in the previous year.

Expenditure :

The expenditure during the period under report is Rs, 2.22 crores as against 1.99 crores in the previous year.

STAMPS (NON-POSTAL).

The particulars of receipts under each category of stamps during the year are furnished below :—

Head of account. (1)	*Receipts.* (2)
C. Non-Judicial	
	Rs.
1. Bill of Exchange and Hundies	13,71,861.00
2. Adhesive Revenue Stamps	1,99,21,219.95
3. Other Non-Judicial Stamps	30,57,73,553.05
4. Receipts on other Stamps	36,530.85
5. Duty on impressing documents	1,62,82,802.88
6. Other item special Adhesive Stamps	1,60,49,766.15

Head of account. (1)	*Receipts.* (2)
7. Fines and Penalties	8,68,424.60
8. Miscellaneous receipts	2,78,318.26
Total	36,05,82,476.74

B. Judicial—	
1. Court Fee realised in stamps	5,61,82,938.07
2. Sale of copy stamps	12,79,388.30
3. Other receipts—	
Fines and penalties	1,06,245.45
Miscellaneous receipts	54,399.73
Total	5,76,22,971.55

Compared to last year, there is an increase to the tune of Rs. 10,38,74,154.37 as a whole in the sale of stamps.

Settlement of Estates.

The Settlement Department is attending to the implementation of various Abolition of Estates and Conversion into Ryotwari Acats.

The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act XXVI of 1948).—The settlement work under this Act has already been completed. As a result of determination of final compensation and revision of Basic Annual Sum due to disposal of held over items, the following sums were determined for payment towards compensation and Interim Payment during the year:—

Compensation deposited	... ...	Rs. 1,11,209.91
Interim Payment deposited	... ...	Rs. 56,144.65

The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 26 *of* 1963.—During the year survey has been completed in the entire area of 27.42 square miles in respet of Periakalrayan Melnadu and Kilnadu Inam Estates in Attur taluk of Salem district and in an area of 247.76 square miles in respect of the three Jagir Hill villages in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district. Settlement work has also been completed in the Jagir villages in Attur taluk of Salem district. Ryotwari pattas have been granted under this Act in favour of 3,55,382 persons for an area of 1,92,845.45105 hectares. As a result of determination of Final Compensation and revision of Basic Annual Sum due to disposal of Held-over items ,a sum of Rs. 2,03,129.84 was determined and deposited for payment towards compensation and Rs. 50,180.57 deposited towards Interim payment.

The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 30 *of* 1963.—Ryotwari settlement under the provisions of this Abolition Act was introduced during the year in respect of minor inams in Achannur village and the fair accounts were handed over on 31st January 1979.

The Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 24 of 1969.—The Janmam Estates with an extent of 125.14 square miles was taken up by the Government for settlement under the Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 24 of 1969. The Janmam Estates vested with the Government with effect from 27th November 1974 and settlement work was taken up under the provisions of the Act. Some of the Janmam holders and plantation lessees have filed appeals before the Supreme Court and obtained stay orders. An area of 66.59 square miles is covered by the stay orders.

Revenue follow-up work.—The re-survey was taken up in the areas where the survey frame-work had completely broken down and a revised survey was considered essential. The re-survey work was taken up and completed in Gobichettipalayam, Erode and Bhavani and Dharapuram taluks of Coimbatore district and in Mettur taluk of Salem district. The work taken up in Dharapuram taluk was discontinued on account of financial consideration. Similarly the work in Vellore and Thiruvannamalai taluks of North Arcot district was also discontinued. Re-survey work has already been completed in Cuddalore and Tindivanam taluks of South Arcot district and in Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai district. It is in progress in portions of Nilgiris district. In order to prepare revenue records with reference to the re-survey records. Revenue follow-up work has been taken up for implementation in the resurveyed areas. The work has already been completed in three taluks of Coimbatore district and Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district except in the town portions of Erode town. The work was completed in Tindivanam taluk of South Arcot district on 31st March 1979 as programmed.

Prohibition and Excise.

44,512 illicit distillation cases were detected during the period under report. The total detection of possession of arrack during this year is slightly on the decrease when compared with that of last year. Adequate attention was paid to put down the sale of I.D. arrack and as many as 23,704 cases were detected during this

year. All out efforts to put down the illicit sale were taken beside enlisting the co-operation of Village Vigilance Committee members and other rural committee members.

On the whole, during the year as many as 6,206 cases of smuggling of liquor from other states as well as from one district to another district have been detected involving seizure of 328 vehicles which were used for smuggling. Due to the enforcement of the ordinance there was effective control over the offenders indulging in the trade. The efforts taken by the local police and enforcement staff are appreciable and this will be kept up during the succeeding years also.

Statement showing the offences detected during the period under report.

Serial Number.	*Head of offence.*	*Nature of offence.*	*Number of cases detected.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	I	Smuggling of liquor from other states ..	5,609
2	I(a)	Smuggling of liquor from district to district ..	597
3	IV	Illicit distril tion ..	44,512
4	V	Possession of spirit or arrack ..	1,29,111
5	VI	Sale of spirit or arrrck ..	23,704
6	VIII(a)	I. T. of fermented toddy without licence ..	5,462
7	(b)	fermented sweet toddy without licence ..	87
8	(c)	Tapping sweet toddy without licence ..	468
9	VIII	Illicit Transport of liquor ..	24,749
10	IV	Unlicencd sale of liquor ..	206
11	X	Unlicenced possession of liquor ..	13,404
12	XIV	Cultivation of hemp drugs ..	207
13	XV	Smuggling of drugs from district to district ..	..
14	XVI	Illicit import of drugs ..	115
15	XVII	unlicenced sale of drugs ..	155
16	XVIII	unlicensed possession of drugs ..	7,315
17	XIX	miscellaneous (Drunkenness) ..	7,6440
18	XIX(a)	Rendering of D/s potable ..	2,425
19	XX	Smuggling of opium ..	..
20	XXI	Transport of opium ..	..
21	XXII	Posession of opium ..	357
22	XXIII	Sale of opium ..	1
23	XXIV	Offences under dangerous drugs Act ..	28
		Total ..	3,34,952

Commercial Taxes.

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 :

Registration of the dealers is the first step in the scheme of the Act. The minimum turnover limit for registration in respect of multi-point goods which stood at Rs. 7,500 in 1959 has been progressively raised and is Rs. 30,000 from 1st April 1974. Only registered dealers are entitled to collect sales tax.

Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 :

An Additional Sales Tax at 5 per cent of the tax payable by a dealer having a total turnover of more than Rs. 10 lakhs was introduced with effect from 1st April 1970. The rate was subsequently increased to 10 per cent from 1st April 1974. This tax has to be borne by the assessee and cannot be passed on to the buyer. This applies also to sales of motor spirits, taxable under a separate enactment called the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939. From 1st April 1976, the tax is payable as a percentage of the taxable turnover exceeding 3 lakhs of rupees and not with reference to the tax payable or the total turnover. The rate of the above said tax is graded ranging from 0.4 per cent of the taxable turnover to 0.7 per cent. Where the taxable turnover exceeds three lakhs but does not exceed 5 lakhs, it is 0.4 per cent; where it exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs but does not exceed 7 lakhs it is 0.5 per cent; where it exceeds 7 lakhs but does not exceed 10 lakhs it is 0.6 per cent and where it exceeds 10 lakhs it is 0.7 per cent.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971 :

This act provides for the levy of surcharge at 5 per cent on the sales tax payable in Madras City and its suburban areas that is, area within 32 kilometres, of the Madras City, the city of Madurai and the Municipal towns of Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem. This is intended for the development of the areas to which the Act applies. There is no change in this levy in 1978-79.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 :

Of the Acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department the second in importance is the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 which is a Central Enactment. This Act deals with levy of tax on sales

which take place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. Though this is a Central enactment, its administration is entrusted to the State Government and the entire revenue under this Act is also allowed to be retained by the States. In respect of goods which have been declared to be of special importance in inter-state trade or commerce, such as iron and steel, coal, jute, etc. the taxing power of the State is restricted. Prior to 1st July 1975 the restriction was that the local tax under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act on such goods should not exceed 3 per cent and it should not be levied at more than one stage of sale|purchase. From 1st July 1975, the limit has been increased to 4 per cent. The Act makes a distinction between inter-state sales to registered dealers and Government Department on the one hand and to consumers or unregistered dealers on the other.

Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 :

The sales of motor spirit are taxed under a separate enactment called the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939. It is a single point levy on the first sale of motor spirits within the State. The rate of tax is based on the quantity sold and not on the turnover of Sales|purchases. The bulk of the tax is realised from the oil companies including the Madras Refineries, Madras. The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 and the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971 also apply to the sales of motor spirits.

Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 *and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act,* 1961 :

These two enactments together govern the levy of taxes on entertainments. This is now applicable to cinematographic exhibitions and horse races to which persons are admitted on payment. No tax is leviable if the admission is free.

The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act empowers the local authorities (Corporation, Municipality, Panchayat Union, etc.) to levy a surcharge on the taxes payable under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939. The Local authorities are given the

power to notify the rate of tax subject to the limits set forth in the Act. Though both the Acts are administered by Commercial Taxes Department, the entire collections under the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act (Surcharge on Entertainment Tax and Surcharge on Show Tax) are assigned to the local authorities in whose jurisdiction the entertainments are held. In addition, major portion of the receipts under Entertainments Tax Act is also given to the local authority concerned. The scheme of fixed tax provides for a fixed levy in the case of theatres in panchayat areas and in Municipalities of III and II Grades as a percentage of their gross collection capacity in lieu of the taxes, surcharges and additional surcharges payable on the actual admissions for each show, payable under the two Acts.

Tamil Nadu Belting Tax Act, 1935 :

The Act applies to horse races only. The races are conducted at Guindy (Madras) and at Uthagamandalam. A surcharge of 5 per cent is levied to the betting tax. Intervenue betting is permitted in respect of races held at Uthagamandalam, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Bombay and Calcutta. The rate of tax is 10 per cent on all intervenue bettings with a surcharge of 5 per cent.

From 20th October 1976, the rate of tax on backers and bookmakers was reduced to 20 per cent from 25 per cent in respect of races held at Guindy. The following are the details of rates of tax for races :—

Races held at Guindy, Madras (Rate of Tax) :

1. Bets on totalizators on wins and places—20 per cent from 29th October 1976.

2. Bets on totalizators on double, treble, tanala, Exactam Hacjoitm forecast—20 per cent from 29th October 1976.

3. Book-makers—20 per cent from 29th October 1976.

Races held at Uthagamandalam :

Bets on totalizators and Book-makers—10 per cent from 4th May 1974.

A surcharge of 5 per cent is levied on all taxes.

TAMIL NADU SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

1. *General.*—The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras, is the second appellate authority in the administration of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. There was no change either in administrative set up or in the jurisdiction of the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal during the period under report.

There are four benches of the Tribunal in the State—The Main Bench and Additional Bench at Madras and one each at Madurai and Coimbatore. As on 1st April 1978, 2,181 appeals and 45 Tribunal Review Applications were pending in all the four benches. During the period under report 4,497 appeals and 18 applications for review were registered making the total number of appeals to be disposed of as 6,678 appeals and 63 applications for review. Of these, 4,124 appeals and 29 application for review were disposed of leaving a balance of 2,554 appeals and 34 applications for review as pending as on 1st April 1979.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.—Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 the Main Bench is the second appellate authority. At the beginning of the year 1978-79, 129 appeals were pending. During the period 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979 345 appeals were registered, making the total number of appeals to be disposed of as 474. Of these 272 appeals were disposed of. Thus the pendency as on 1st April 1979 is 202.

There are four Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Madras City and 12 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in districts.

6,574 appeals under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Additional Sales Tax and Surcharge Acts were pending as on 1st April 1978. During the year 1978-79, 12,293 appeals were registered making the total number of appeals for disposals to 18,867. Of these, 14,167 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 4,700 pending as on 1st April 1979.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

Procurement.--With a view to procure the stock of rice required for public distribution the Government introduced a scheme of procurement by levy on Millers. Under this scheme the wholesale millers were required to surrender 20 per cent of rice produced in their mills towards levy to Government. Rice Mills doing cooly hulling were exempted. Other mills were required to tender 18 tonnes of rice per annum. This scheme was in force up to 10th May 1978. A scheme of procurement by levy on traders was also introduced. Under this scheme, the traders were required to surrender a levy of 20 per cent on paddy and 10 per cent on rice on the stocks moved outside the State. The same rate of levy was imposed on stocks moved from the surplus districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Chengalpattu to other districts in Tamil Nadu. This was withdrawn with effect from 29th March 1978. The traders levey was, however, increased from 20 per cent to 50 per cent on the stocks moved to places out side Tamil Nadu. There was no levy on the stocks moved within Tamil Nadu with effect from 29th March 1978. During the Kuruvai 1978 season, no levy was imposed on the stocks of Paddy|Rice moved within Tamil Nadu. No levy was also collected on the stocks of Thanjvur Kuruvai moved to places outside Tamil Nadu. However, in respect of other stocks moved outside, 20 per cent traders levy was enforced. For the 1979 Samba season the Traders levey was reduced to 20 per cent on the stocks of paddy|rice moved from any place in Tam'l Nadu to other States. During the year under report, the following quantities of rice and paddy were procured:--

	(*In R. Ts*)
Paddy	13,039
Rice	70,973
Total	84,012

Under the Price Support Scheme, to prevent distress sales by ryots, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation purchased paddy from the ryots at the regulated markets during Kuruvai 1978. The Food Corporation of India also purchased paddy from the ryots through their Direct purchase Centres. A total quantity of 11,956 tonnes was procured by both the agencies.

Procurement Prices.—The procurement prices which were inforce from 1st April 1978 to 7th October 1978 and from 7th October 1978 to 31st March 1979 are given below:—

Variety	*From* 1-4-78 *to* 6-10-78	From 7-10-78 to 31-3-79
	(Per quintal)	
Super Fine	Rs. 89.00	Rs. 97.00
Fine	Rs. 86.00	Rs. 94.00
Medium	Rs. 81.00	Rs. 89.00
Coarse	Rs. 77.00	Rs. 85.00

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation was also permitted to undertake open market purchase at the following rates:—

1. Coarse ... ... Rs. 90 per quintal.
2. Medium ... ... Rs. 95 per quintal

Distribution.—The entire State is covered by a network of public distribution system. There are 17,239 retail shops functioning in the State 15,135 shops are in the rural areas and 2,104 are in the urban areas. 105.02 lakhs family cards have been issued in the State. A committed system of public distribution has been in force in Madras City and its belt area, Coimbatore City and its belt area, Gudalur taluk of Nilgiris districts and in Kanniyakumari district. A total quantity of 86,844 tonnes of rice was distributed to the cardholders during the year 1978-79. Rice is supplied to cardholders at the following prices:—

Coarse|Medium ... .. Rs. 1.60 per kilogram.

Fine ... ... Rs. 1.85 per kilogram.

Shop-A-Village Scheme.—The Government took a policy decision to open a fair price shop in each Revenue Village under the "Village-Shop" scheme to supply essential commodities of mass consumption such as rice, wheat, wheat products, sugar, pulses, tamarind, chillies, coriander and groundnut oil at reasonable prices in rural areas. In the first phase, the scheme was implemented in Tirunelveli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts. During the year under report all the districts except South Arcot were covered by this scheme. Steps were taken to complete the coverage in South Arcot district also. The scheme is implemented by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation in Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Dhatmapuri and South Arcot districts and by the co-operatives in all other districts.

Wheat.—Levy wheat is supplied to the cardholders at Rs. 1.40 per kilogram and there is no quantitative restriction in regard to the supply of wheat. A total quantity of 20,374 tonnes of wheat was distributed to the cardholders during the period from 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979.

Wheat products.—The Government of India allot wheat every month for distribution to the Roller Flour Mills from Central Pool for conversion into wheat products. The offtake of wheat and wheat products was low during the year 1978-79 due to the availability of rice and other coarse grains in the open market at lower prices. Wheat products is adequately available in the open market.

Levy sugar.—The system of levy sugar was ordered to be discontinued by the Government of India with effect from 16th August 1978. However till the end of 31st August 1978, levy sugar was distributed to the cardholders on per capita basis at 425 grams per head per month, irrespective of income and area of residance, i.e., rural or urban. After decontrol there was fall in the open market price of sugar.

Kerosene.—The Government of India is allotting about 34,000 K.L. of kerosene every month through the five oil companies, viz., Indian Oil Company, Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (Vishakapattinam Marketing Unit) and Indo-Burma Petroleum. During the year 1978-79, kerosene was available in the open market. The prices of kerosene was statutorily fixed by the Government and notified. A control order is in force to regulate trade in kerosene.

TAMIL NADU WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation opened six warehouses during the year thereby raising the total number of warehouses to forty-five. The six new warehouses are located at Wallajahbad (Chengalpattu district). Panruti (South Arcot district), Arkonam (North Arcot district), Tiruvarur (Thanjavur district), Srivilliputhur (Ramanathapuram district) and Srivaikuntam (Tirunelveli district).

During the year under report, the Corporation completed construction of nine godowns at a total cost of Rs. 61.59 lakhs at the following centres :—Rajapalayam, Villupuram, Dindigul, Koilpatti, Polur, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli, Mettupalayam and Avinashi. This has raised the total capacity of the owned godowns to 1,48,627 metric tonnes from last year's capacity of 1,24,327 metric tonnes.

Pattern of space utilisation and business.—The average space reservation offered by various depositors is indicated below:—

	(in M.T.)
Food Corporation of India	61,965
Southern Petro-chemical Industries Corporation	13,070
Madras Fertilisers Limited	6,250
Indian Farmers and Fertilizers Co-operation Limited	4,915
Others ...	2,460
Total ...	88,660

At the beginning of the year under report the Corporation held a stock of 1.86 lakh M.T. • During the year the deposits and releases were 3.14 lakh M.T. and 3.08 lakh M.T. respectively. The occupancy stood at 2.12 lakh M.T. (inclusive of unutilised reserved space) at the close of the year. The monthly average utilisation of space was 97 per cent.

The Corporation continued to insure the stocks with Messrs. United India Insurance Company Limited and New India Assurance Company against natural calamities, like fire, flood and cyclone and burglary. There was no major incidence of damage during the year. Only a small quantity of twelve bags of fertilisers deposited in the Nagercoil Warehouse was damaged.

The Corporation earned an all time high Rs. 99.94 lakhs by way of storage charges. Income on account of supervision charges and handling and transport operations was Rs. 2.45 lakhs. Interest on fixed deposits, weigh bridges collections and fumigation charges amounted to Rs. 3.51 lakhs. The Corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 38.62 lakhs.

MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME.

To foster close relations between the public and Government Officers, the Mass Contact Programme is being implemented from 1969.

Under this programme a team of Officials headed by an Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar (who is called Co-ordinator) with members of Revenue, Survey, Panchayat Development, Agriculture and Public Works Departments visits one village in each firka on the 5th or 6th of every month to receive petitions and to afford all possible help to the petitioners. A programme is issued in advance intimating the villages in each firka to be visited by the team of officials. Grievances are looked into and relief given on the spot as far as possible. Where it is not possible to dispose of the petitions on the spot, follow up action is taken by the Co-ordinator.

Similarly, each taluk or sub-taluk is placed in charge of a Gazetted Officer called Zonal Officer. Zonal Officers conduct review meetings in the respective taluk offices every month and send monthly progress report to the Collector. The Collector also visits the Divisional Headquarters once a month and receives petitions from the public and reviews progress in the disposal of petitions at Divisional level. The Divisional Officers visit Taluk Headquarters on an appointed day in a week in rotation and receive petitions.

The number of petitions received and the number disposed off during "Mass Contact" in 1978-79 is as follows :

No. of petitions pending at the begining of the year.	*No. of petitions received during the year.*	*Total.*	*No. of petitions disposed of during the year.*	*No. of petition pending at the end of the year.*	*Percentage of disposal.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3,035	43,797	46,832	42,911	3,921	92%

CYCLONE AND FLOODS.

The North-East Monsoon set in late in 1978 commencing on 3rd November. A depression forming in the Bay of Bengal intensified into a deep depression and crossed the coast near Cuddalore on 4th November which brought copious rains to Thanjavur and South Arcot Districts. It then moved westward towards Kozhikode, on the Arabian Sea, almost right across the Nilgiris District. Under the influence of this deep depression there was heavy and continuous down pour in the Nilgiris, South Arcot. Thanjavur, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Kanniyakumari districts. In the wake of this high incidence of rainfall and floods carried by the rivers extensive damage was caused to a number of irrigation works, roads, houses, crops and properties besides loss of human lives, livestock. etc.

A deep depression formed off Sri Lanka Coast on 22nd November 1978, later intensified into a severe cyclonic storm and crossed the Sri Lanka Coast on the morning of 22nd November 1978 and after

crossing the Sri Lanka main land, entered into the Gulf of Mannar and crossed the Tamil Nadu•coast on the eveining of 24th November 1978. As it passed the main land, there was heavy rain, resulting in flash floods in Madurai, and the Nilgiris and in the coastal districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur.

The Central study Team toured the affected areas of the State. The total loss of lives through out the State was 158; number of persons missing was 4. The total number of cattle lost was 1,435. The total damage to private and public property is estimated at Rs. 40 crores as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Houses	396.00
2. Agriculture	975.94
3. Fishermen	421.87
4. Weavers	2,08
5. Irrigation	560.58
6. Roads	1,226.26
7. Building and installations	303.31
8. Municipalities	13.82
9. Others	31.00
Total ...	3,930.86

Various kinds of relief and assistance were given by the Government to alleviate the sufferings as detailed below :—

1. Cash grant was given to victims of cyclone and Food who had lost their huts subject to a maximum of Rs . 200 per hut in the Nilgiris district and Rs. 100 per hut in other affected disricts. One set of Dhoti and saree was also distributed free to the victims, 50 kgs. of rice was supplied free per family.

2. Supply of seeds free of cost to small farmers for raising new seedlings in areas specivically declared by the District Collectors as having been affected by floods.

3. Payment of subsidy of 25 per cent on fertilisers used for Thaladi crops to small farmers and tenants in the affected areas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 per acre and payment of subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost of nitrogenous fertilisers used for top dressing Samba crop to the small farmers and tenants subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 per acre. The assistance was made available only to those who availed themselves of loans sanctioned by Co-operatives, The subsidy of 25 per cent was paid by Government on behalf of farmers to the co-operative societies by adjustment towards loans and the balance of loan would be recovered from the farmers.

4. Supply of Coconut seedlings free of cost to small farmers whose Coconut plantations were affected by floods|cyclone.

5. Cash grant of Rs. 100 per acre to small farmers and tenants in the affected area for the actual extent of lands under the Banana and Sugarcane which had been damaged.

6. Payment of a subsidy of Rs. 500 per acre to small farmers and tenants as an incentive for growing betelvines that had been either partially or totally lost.

7. Payment of subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost of seeds required for raising the next crop of potatoes to the farmers subject to a ceiling of Rs. 250 per acre and Rs. 1,000 per individual farmers and also supply of vegetable seeds free of cost from the depots of Agriculture Department.

8. Reclamation of sand-cast lands and sand-cast wells free of cost in respect of lands|wells of small farmers and at 50 per cent subsidy in respect of others. The relief is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.000 per acre and Rs. 1,000 per well. The subsidy granted would be inclusive of concessions already available.

9. Financial assistance to handloom weavers affected by the floods in Gobichettipalayam, Bhavani, Satyamangalam and Erode taluks of Coimbatore district on the following scale .—

	RS.
(i) For 281 houses damaged at the rate of Rs. 500 per house i.e., Rs. 200 subsidy and Rs. 300 as loan	1,40,500
(ii) For 543 looms damaged, at Rs. 125 per loom (subsidy)	67,875
Total ...	2,08,375

10. Relief measures to fisherman affected by cyclone as indicated below:—

	Rs.
I. *Catamarans*:	
(a) Fully damaged	2,000 each
(*b*) Partly damaged	1,000
II. *Country crafts and vallams* :	
(*a*) Fully damaged	4,000 ,,
(*b*) Partly damaged	2,000 each
III. *Nylon nets*:	
Fully damaged	3.000 each

The Government estimated the total expenditure on several relief works as 22,84.15 lakhs. It sought the assistance of the Central Government for the entire expenditure. The Central Government sanctioned Rs. 1,011.47 lakhs as an advance plan assistance.

Relief Works :

Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 750 lakhs on road works, minor irrigation tanks, Government buildings and Panchayat union school buildings damaged by the floods and cyclone.

An expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs for repairs and restoration of Government buildings under the control of the P.W.D. was also sanctioned.

Government also sanctioned Rs. 250 lakhs for repairs and restitution of irrigation Systems under P.W.D.

Sanction was accorded for paying a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs to Uthagamandalam, Coonoor and Colachal municipality on 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant basis for undertaking repairs to drainage system, water-supply, buildings, street lights, roads foot paths, culverts and bridges :

S. No.	Details of works.	Name of Municipality Uthagamandalam.	*Coonoor.*	*Colachel.*
1.	Repairs to water supply	5,00,000	1,90,000	—
2.	Repairs Drainage system	1.62,000	70,000	—
3.	Repairs to buildings	2,00,000	12,77,00	15,000
4.	Repairs to street Lights.	—	32,000	10,000
5.	Repairs to road, lands footpaths, culverts & bridges.	—	2,00 000	2,44,000
	Total	9,62,000	17,69,000	2,69,000

excluding marfiet reconstruction in coonoor municipality.)

Remission of Land revenue, water-cess, local-cess Additional assessment, additional water-cess, etc. was also given for Fasli 1388 under the provisions of B.S.O., on a field to field inspection in all cases where the out-turn of crop in cyclone and floods affected area was 6 annas (37 paise) and below. The Panchayat Unions were also requested to waive the local cess surchage in all cases where the land revenue is remitted.

During the last week of December, 1978, there was hevay rain resulting in floods in some parts of the State. The loss of lives was 65. The number of persons missing was 4. The total number of cattle lost was 356.

The value of damage to private and public property was assessed as follows:—

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

1.	Huts and houses	67.01
2.	Fishermen (Canoes and nets)	3.97
3.	Irrigation works (Government works—public Works Dtpartment)	155.56

4. Minor Irrigation tanks	... ...	70.52
5. Roads—		
(i) Highways	... ...	51.148
(ii) Highways	... ...	43.940
6. Buildings	... ...	29.25

Collectors and heads of Departments have taken timely action by providing relief to the victims of floods like cash grant and other rehabilitation measures. A total sum of Rs. 3,07,400 was disbursed as cash grant to victims who have lost their huts in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, South Arcot, North Arcot, Pudukkottai and Madurai districts.

Drought :

During 1978-79, there was drought only in Sivakasi and Ramanathapuram divisions in Ramanathapuram district. Remission of Land revenue, Local Cess, Additional assessment, Additional water cess, Special assessment, Special water cess, Commercial crop assessment were given in all cases where the crop yield was 37 paise (50 per cent) and below.

CHAPTER—VII

PUBLIC SERVICES.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Commission made direct recruitment for filling 1,858 vacancies in 27 classes of posts classed as " Technical " in the State Services. The Commission selected 1,774 candidates against 1,858 vacancies.

It also selected 20 candidates for appointment in 4 classes of posts classed as " Non-technical " and included in Group I Services, for which the written examination was held in December 1977—January 1978. The Commission selected 108 candidates for direct recruitment to 18 classes of posts classed as " Technical " in the Subordinate Services. The Commission also selected 808 candidates by direct recruitment to posts classed as " Non-technical " and included in Groups II and III Services, for which the examination was held in 1977-78.

It also conducted written competitive examinations for recruitment to the posts included in Groups I, I-A, II, III, VII, VIII and IX Services. The number of applications received, the number of candidates admitted to the written examination, number admitted to the oral test and the number selected are given in the table below :—

Serial Number	*Posts included in*	*No. of candidates.*	*No. of candidates admitted to the written test.*	*No. of candidates summoned for the oral test.*	*No. of candi dates selected.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Group I	4,577	3,835	Not yet	conducted
2.	Group IA	63	30	8	2
3.	Group II	17,064	15,184	Not yet	codducted
4.	Group III	20,765	18,298	Not yet	conducted
5.	Group VII	1,010	940	Not yet	conducted
6.	Group VIII	2,994	2,440	170	10
7.	Group IX	15,292	12,449	Not yet	conducted

The Commission also conducted three examinations for the purpose of shortlisting the number of candidates who had applied for appointment to the posts of (i) Statistician in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service, (ii) Superintendent, Service Homes, in the Department of Social Welfare and (iii) Librarian in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Secretariat Service. The Commission also held the Special and Departmental Tests Examinations in May and November 1978. The number of candidates who applied for these examinations was 26,604 and 27,426 respectively.

The Half Yearly Examination and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September, 1978 and March, 1979. The number of candidates for these examinations was 70 and 68 respectively. In August, 1978 and February 1979, the Commission held the qualifying Examinations for selection of candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. The Commission also conducted in July 1978 a Proficiency Test in Tamil for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. Officers borne on Tamil Nadu State Cadre whose mother tongue is not Tamil. One candidate appeared and passed the test and became eligible for a monetary award of Rs. 1,000.

The Commission dealt with 84 references relating to the recruitment by transfer to State services from the corresponding Subordinate Services and drew lists of qualified and suitable candidates. The Commission also accorded its concurrence for the continuance of temporary appointments beyond 3 months in 853 cases and for the continuance beyond 12 months in 429 cases. The Commission also ratified the continuance of the temporary appointments in the Subordinate Services beyond three months in 599 cases, 12 months in 285 cases, 18 months in 94 cases, 24 months in 56 cases and beyond 30 months and above in 59 cases. It also accorded its concurrence in 1,710 cases for the continuance of temporary appointments in State Services beyond 18 months and above. There were 27 cases in which the Government ratified the action of the appointing authorities in having appointed unqualified candidates in violation of the Government Orders.

The Commission advised the Government on 254 cases of appeals, petitions or review petitions or revision petitions, proposal for disciplinary action, references relating to alteration of date of birth and grant of injury pension to a Government Servant. The Commission has accorded concurrence under the latter part of Regulation 16 (b) of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, for the regular appointments of 20 persons to posts included in the State Services and for the regular appointment of 46 persons to posts included in the Subordinate Services and for regular appointments of 51 persons to posts included in the Tamil Nadu Secretariat Service and Tamil Nadu Ministerial Services.

TAMIL NADU CIVIL SERVICES JOINT COUNCIL

The object of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting their services with a view to increasing efficiency in the public services, combined with the well-being of those employed to provide machinery for dealing with grievances and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the Subordinate Services.

The Scope of the Council comprises all matters which affect the conditions of Service of the Staff. The recommendations of the Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council.

The District Joint Councils serve to bring together representatives of the staff and the official side and provide a forum for voicing local grievances and for formulating measures for toning up the administration.

During the year 1978-79 the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council met three times. As many as 33 subjects were discussed at the meetings.

Complaints Cell.

The Departmental Secretaries have been made responsible for redressal of the grievances of the Government Servants. The complaints addressed to the Chief Secretary, Union Ministers, Prime Minister, and President are continued to be dealt with by the Complaints Cell.

In general, grievance petitions regarding arrears of pay, T.A., Increments, settlement of retirement benefits and petitions regarding promotion, reinstatement into services, fixation of pay and seniority, etc., were received from Government Servants. In addition to the above grievance petitions, petitions for issue of pattas to poramboke lands, House-sites to Harijans and other backward classes, Protection for life, Flood and Cyclone relief, issue of licences to rice mills and industries, Loans to establish small scale business, Request for employment opportunities, etc., were also received from the general public.

Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

Orders in regard to limitations on taking up enquiries|cases continued to be based on the categorisation of Public Servants in the following 3 groups :—

(i) C and D Group Government Servants and employees of statutory bodies, Corporations and State-owned companies whose starting pay is less than Rs. 525 per mensum.

(ii) A and B Group Government Servants (excepting members of All India Services, District Collectors, and Heads of Departments) and employees of Statutory bodies, Corporations and State owned companies whose starting pay is Rs. 525 p.m. and above (excepting Managing Directors and Chief Executives).

(iii) Members of All India Services, District Collectors, Heads of Departments and Managing Director|Chief Executives of Statutory Bodies, Corporations and State owned companies.

Enquiries and Cases :

The work done during the period under report is indicated by the following figures :—

(*a*) Number of Preliminary enquiries conducted (including those pending from the previous year).	...	262 involving, 398 persons, (233 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups and 165 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups).
(*b*) Number of preliminary enquiries completed.	...	203 involving 301 persons (180 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups and 121 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups).
(*c*) Number of details enquiries conducted (including those pending from the previous year).	... ...	346 involving 506 persons (280 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups and 226 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups).
(*d*) Number of detailed enquiries completed.	...	195 involving 278 persons (145 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups and 133 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups).

(*e*) Number of enquiries leading to actionable findings. ...	152 involving 212 persons (110 Government Servants beloning to A and B Groups and 102 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups).
(*f*) Number of registered cases (other than trap cases) investigated, including cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year.	85 cases involving 541 persons (137 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups and 262 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups and 142 Private individuals).
(*g*) Number of trap cases, registered and investigated, including cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year. ...	171 cases involving 211 persons. (46 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups and 160 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups and 5 private individuals).

Preliminary Enquiries :

During the period from 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979 262 cases involving 398 persons (233 belonging to A and B Groups and 165 belonging to C and D Groups) were dealt with. Their disposals are set out below :

(*a*) Forty-seven cases against 58 persons (34 belonging to A and B Groups and 24 belonging to C and D Groups) were converted into Detailed enquiries.

(*b*) In 156 cases against 243 persons (146 belonging to A and B Groups and 97 belonging to C and D Groups) further action was dropped for want of material or because the allegations were found to be motivated or false.

However, in 51 cases, the malpractice or irregularities that came to light were brought to the notice of the Vigilance Commissioner Heads of Departments for such action as they considered necessary. and Heads of Departments for such action as they considered necessary.

(c) 59 cases against 97 persons (53 belonging A and B groups and 44 belonging to C and D groups were pending at the end of the period.

5. The percentage of preliminary enquiries leading to detailed enquiries (47 cases) among the completed preliminary enquiries (203 cases) was 23.15 per cent compared to 26.37 per cent in the previous year.

Detailed Enquiries :

346 cases against 506 persons (280 belonging to A and B Groups and 226 belonging to C and D Groups) were dealt with during the period under report. Their disposals are set out below :—

(*a*) Actionable reports were sent in 152 cases involving 212 persons (110 belonging to A and B Groups and 102 belonging to C and D Groups).

(*b*) In 43 cases involving 66 persons (35 belonging to A and B Groups and 31 belonging to C and D Groups) enquiries did not disclose any material for action.

(*c*) 151 cases involving 228 persons (135 belonging to A and B Groups and 93 belonging to C and D Groups) were pending enquiry at the end of the period.

7. The percentage of detailed enquiries leading to actionable findings (152 cases) among the completed detailed enquiries (195 cases) was 77.94 per cent compared to 77.88 per cent in the previous year.

Registered Cases (other than Traps) :

During 1978-79, Eighty-five cases involving 541 persons (137 belonging to A and B Groups, 262 belonging to C and D Groups and 142 Private individuals) were investigated. Their disposals are set out below:—

(*a*) Actionable reports were sent in 14 cases involving 123 persons (17 belonging to A and B Groups, 101 belonging to C and D Groups and 5 private individuals).

(*b*) In one case involving one person (belonging to B Group) investigation did not disclose any material for action. From among the actionable cases, 29 persons (12 belonging to A and B Groups, 13 belonging to C and D Groups and 14 Private Individuals) were let off for want of sufficient evidence.

(*c*) In 16 cases involving 100 persons (21 belonging to A and B Groups, 32 belonging to C and D Groups and 47 Private Individuals) investigation was completed and charge sheets were filed in Courts.

(*d*) In 54 cases involving 288 persons (86 belonging A and B Groups, 116 belonging to C and D Groups and 86 Private Individuals) investigation was in progress.

Trap Cases :

Onehundred and Seventy-one cases involving 211 persons (46 A and B Groups, 160 belonging to C and D Groups and 5 Private Individuals) were investigated during the period under report. Their disposals are set out below :—

(*a*) In 82 cases involving 95 persons (13 belonging to A and B Groups, 81 belonging to C and D Groups and one Private Individual) investigation was completed and charge sheets were filed in Courts.

(*b*) In 24 cases involving 34 persons (7 belonging to A and B Groups and 27 belonging to C and D Groups) actionable final reports were sent to Vigilance Commissioner suggesting Tribunal| Departmental action.

(*c*) In 5 cases involving 6 persons (4 belonging to A and B Groups and 2 belonging to C and D Groups), investigation did not disclose any material for action. From among the actionable cases, 7 persons (5 belonging to C and D Groups and 2 Private Individuals) were let off for want of sufficient evidence.

(*d*) In 60 cases involving 69 persons (22 belonging to A and B Groups, 45 belonging to C and D Groups and 2 Private Individuals), investigation was in progress.

Registered Cases (including Traps) Disposals :

Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1978 ...	134
Number of cases taken up during the period i.e. 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979	122
(*a*) Number of cases in which actionable reports were sent	38
(*b*) Number of cases in which investigations did not disclose any material for action ...	6
(*c*) Number of cases in which investigations were completed and charge sheets were filed in Courts	98
(*d*) Number of cases in which investigation was in progress as on 31st March 1979 ...	114

Out of 114 cases as in column (d) above, 54 were registered cases (other than traps), involving 86 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups, 116 Government Servants, belonging

to C and D Groups and 86 Private Individuals of the following departments :—

Departments	*Government Servant* A & B	*Government Servant* C & D	*Privated*
Agriculture	1	2	..
Commercial Taxes	1	1	..
Education	1	..	..
Forest	11	20	8
Highways	3	8	15
Jails	1		1
Local Boards	19	29	..
Medical	3	..	1
Police	..	2	..
	40	62	25
Public Works	18	14	27
Rural Development Programme	20	29	8
Revenue	5	6	4
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	1	..	..
Miscellaneous	2	5	22
Total	86	116	86

The remaining cases in column (*d*) were 60 trap cases involving 22 Government Servants belonging to A and B Groups, 45 Government Servants belonging to C and D Groups and 2 Private Individuals of the following departments :—

Departments.	*Government Servents belonging to A&B Group*	*Government Servents belonging to Group C&D*	*Private.*
Agriculture	1	1	..
Co-operation	..	1	..
Commercial Taxes ..	2	5	..
Highways	1	..	..
Industries and Commerce	1	1	..
Local Boards ..	I	2	..
Medical	4	1	..
Police	2	6	1
Public Health ..	1	1	..
Rural Developement Programme	2	1	..
Revenue	2	20	..
Turvey	..	2	..
Sransport	1	2	..
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	1	1	..
Tamil Nadu Housing Board	1	..	1
Miscellaneous ..	2	1	..
Total	22	45	2

Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, on a reference by the Government hold enquiry under the Tamil Nadu (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules in respect of a member of a service or a person holding a civil post under the State. They also function as Enquiry authority for enquiring under rule 17 (A) of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (C.C.A.) Rules.

The Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings deals with the following types of cases :—

(i) All corruption cases relating to Officers of A and B Groups investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, Madras, and recommended by the Vigilance Commission.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to the Officers of A and B Groups initiated by the Departments with the prior approval of the Government.

(iii) All cases relating to Officers of C and D Groups (NGGOS) where they are jointly involved with the Officers of A and B Groups (Gazetted Officers) as under items (i) and (ii) above.

The Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings deals with the following types of cases :—

(i) All corruption cases relating to Officers of C and D Groups investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, Madras and recommended by the Vigilance Commission.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to the Officers of C and D Groups (NGGOS) initiated by the Departments.

The details of the cases pending at the beginning of the year under report. Number of cases received and disposed of by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are furnished below :—

	Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.	*Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinroy Proceadings, Madras.*
1. No. of cases pending as on 1-4-78	46	18
2. No. of cases rece;ved during the year 1978-79 (1-4-78 to 31-3-79)	91	49
3. Total for disposal	137	67
4. No. of cases disposed during the year.	31*	8
5. No. of cases pending as on 1-4-79.	106	59

* This also includes two cases transferred to the file of the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and one withdrawn by the Government.

CHAPTER—VIII

POLICE, PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICES.

TAMIL NADU POLICE.

Enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during 1978-79. The Rural Vigilance Committees, Boys' Clubs, the Home Guards and the Police-Public Sports helped to foster better and closer Police-Public relations.

Medals :

Two Police Officers were awarded President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service and 15 Police Officers and men were awarded Police Medal for meritorious service in 1978.

Thirty two Police Officers and men were awarded Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding service, on 15th September 1978.

All India Police Duty Meet :

XXII All India Police Duty Meet was held at Madhuban, Hariyana State from 2nd December 1978 to 10th December 1978. The Tamil Nadu Police teams took part in all the events and won the first place besides overall championship in the scientific aids and investigation tests for the ninth time. It secured 7 gold medals, 4 silver medals and 4 bronze medals. The scientific aid teams won first and third places. The Dog squad won two gold medals.

Incidence of Crime :

The number of property crimes including murder for the year 1978-79 was 33,636 as against 33,173 for the corresponding period of last year recording an increase by 463 cases or 1.3 per cent. The increase was in evidence in Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur East,

South Arcot, Chingleput East, Ramanathapuram West, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, The Nilgiris and North Arcot districts. The districtwise particulars furnished below will show the fluctuations:—

Total number of cases including murder :

District	*From 1-4-78 to 31-3-79*	*From 1-4-77 to 31-3-78*	*Plus or minus*	*Percentage*
Railway Police ..	535	536	— 1	— 0.1
Thiruchirapalli ..	3891	3441	+450	+13.1
Pudukkottai ..	552	595	— 43	— 7.2
Thanjavur East ..	1401	1119	+282	+25.2
Thanjavur West ..	1946	1947	— 1	— 0.1
South Arcot ..	2076	2013	+ 63	+ 3.1
Chingleput East ..	2851	2761	+ 90	+ 3.2
Chingleput West ..	1480	1577	— 97	— 6.1
Madurai South ..	1928	1942	— 14	— 0.7
Madurai North ..	1292	1383	— 91	— 6.5
Ramanathapuram East	535	564	— 29	—51.4
Ramanathapuram West	802	656	+146	+22.2
Tirunelveli ..	2303	1926	+377	+19.5
Kanyakumari ..	865	597	+268	+44.8
Coimbatore Urban ..	2353	2807	—454	—16.1
Coimbatore Rural ..	1719	2085	—366	—17.51
Salem ..	2400	3053	—653	—21.3
Dharmapuri ..	935	1057	—122	—11.5
The Nilgris ..	483	422	+ 61	+14.4
North Arcot ..	3282	2692	+590	+21.8
C.I.D. ..	7	—	+ 7	=
Total	33636	33173	+463	+1.3

Crime recorded an increase under the heads murder, robbery and major-theft as shown in the statement below :—

Head of crime	*From 1.4.78 to 31-3-79*	*From 1.4.77 to 31.3.78*	*Plus or minus.*	*Percentage.*
Murder	785	771	+ 14	+ 1.8
Dacoity	17	17	— —	—
Robbery	159	129	+ 30	+ 23.2
House breaking	9532	9555	— 23	— 0.2
Major thefts	19414	18287	+ 1127	+ 6.1
Minor thefts	2413	3069	— 656	— 21.3
Cattle thefts	1316	1345	— 29	— 2.0
Total	33636	33173	+ 463	+ 1.3

Murder :

There was an increase by 14 cases or 1.8 per cent in the incidence of crime under this head during the period from 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979 with 785 cases as against 771 for the corresponding period of 1977-78. The incidence was high in Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore rural districts. When compared with the corresponding period of 1977-78 the increase is noticeable in Tiruchirappli, Pudukkottai, Chengalputt East, Madurai South, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Dharmapuri and North Arcot Districts.

Dacoity :

Seventeen cases were reported during the period under report as against an equal number (17) for the corresponding period of 1977-78.

Robbery :

159 cases were reported during the period 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979 as against 129 for the corresponding period of last year with an increase by 30 cases or 23.2 per cent.

House breaking:

9,532 cases were reported during the year as against 9,555 for the corresponding period of last year, with a decrease by 23 cases. The incidence was high in North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput East and South Arcot districts.

Major thefts :

The volume of crime under this head (19,414) during 1978-79 increased by 1,127 cases or 6.1 per cent over the figures (18,287) for the previous year. The increase is seen in all the districts except Pudukkottai, Chingleput West, Coimbatore Urban, Coimbatore Rural, Salem and Dharmapuri.

Minor thefts :

The incidence of crime under this category during the year (2,413) recorded a decrease by 656 cases from the figures (3,069) in 1977-78.

Cattle theft :

1,316 cases were reported during the period from 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979 as against 1,345 for the corresponding period of 1977-78.

Percentage of detection :

Of the 33,636 cases reported during the year 1978-79, 8,072 ended in conviction. Detection works out to 24.0 per cent (convicted cases) as against 36.7 per cent for the corresponding period of 1977-78.

Secruity cases :

8,748 persons were proceeded against under section 109 and 110 Cr.P.C. during 1978-79 as against 9,840 for the corresponding period of 1977-78. Of them, 5,954 were bound over during the year as against 7,575 for the corresponding period of 1977-78.

Detective Dog Squad :

Three dog squads are functioning at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. They continue to function satisfactorily. For the dog squad sanction for Tiruchirappalli, construction of kennels is completed and the squad will be opened at Tiruchirappalli, shortly. The services of the detective dog were utilised in 627 instances upto December 1978 and of them, in 208 instances they were useful.

Juvenile Delinquency :

1,165 children came to notice in property offences during the year as against 1,385 of last year. All the 31 boys clubs in the State are functioning satisfactorily.

Enforcement of Prohibition Act :

(*a*) During the year 1978-79, a large number of cases were detected including 44,512 cases of illicit distillation, 1,29,111 cases of possession of arrack, 76,440 cases of drunkenness.

(*b*) 44,512 illicit distillation cases were detected during the period under report. There is a slight decrease during the period 1st January 1979 to 31st March 1979. The decrease is attributed to the promulgation of Ordinance and the effective enforcement.

(*c*) Similarly a study of detection of cases of possession of arrack shows that during the last quarter there is a slight decrease to 13,319 from 14,670 of the previous quarter. The total detection of possession of arrack during this year is slightly on the decrease when compared with that of last year.

(d) Adequate attention was paid to put down the sale of T.D. arrack and as many as 23,704 cases were detected during this year. All-out efforts to put down the illicit sale were taken beside enlisting the co-operation of villages Vigilance committee members and other Rural Committee Members.

(*e*) Detection of cases of smuggling of liquor from other States has shown an increase during this year. During the year as many as 6,206 cases of smuggling of liquor from other States as well as from one district to other district, have been detected involving the seizure of the 328 vehicles which were used for smuggling. Due to the enforcement of the ordinance there was effective control over the offenders indulging in the trade. The efforts taken by the local police and enforcement staff are appreciable and this will be kept up during the succeeding years also.

Social Welfare Measures :

Reasonable amenities are provided for the personnel and their families. A sum of Rs. 63,072 has been sanctioned by the Government for the continuance of boys clubs for the year 1978-79.

Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund :

The Tamil Nadu Police, Benevolent Fund which was created for the benefit of the non-gazetted staff of the Police Department by providing financial relief, scholarship as well as welfare and recreation amenities continued to function well. The fund is raised through subscription from the non-gazetted officer and through donations from gazetted officers of the Public Department. The Government make an autrigh grant of Rupees 1-1|2 lakhs each financial

year to the fund since 1971-72. Apart from the fund from private individuals. A sum of Rs. 87,501.59 was spent towards there is also the Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship Fund from which scholarships are granted to deserving children of the non-gazetted executive officers for prosecuting higher and technical studies in colleges every year. This fund is maintained by donation from private individual. A sum of Rs. 87,501.59 was spent towards scholarship from the fund in 1978-79.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

The Madras City Police under the control of the Commissioner of Police functioned with the following strength of Officers and Personnel during the year under report :—

Deputy Commissioner of Police	6
Assistant Commissioner of Police	27
Personal Assistants (Administration and Accounts)	2
Inspectors of Police	80
Deputy Inspectors of Police	19
Reserve Inspectors	23
Sub-Inspectors of Police	243
Reserve Sub-Inspectors	73
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	84
Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspectors	25
Head Constables	757
Police Constables—Grade I	593
Police Constables—Grade II	4,545
Women Police :—	
Sub-Inspector	1
Head Constable	1
Police Constables—Grade II	20

Statement of Crime for the year 1978-79 :—

Serial number.	*Head of offences.*	*Reported.*	*Detected.*
1.	Murder	41	41
2.	Murder for gain	1	1
3.	Dacoity	1	1
4.	Robbery	27	15
5.	House Breaking by night ...	743	359
6.	House Breaking by day	62	32
7.	Cycle thefts	949	431
8.	Children Jewel theft	65	41
9.	Pocket picking	501	391
10.	Motor Vehicle thefts	83	62
11.	Misc. thefts	5,677	3,866
12.	Cattle thefts	49	31
13.	Criminal breach of trust	473	88
14.	Cheating	294	102
	Total ...	8,966	5,461

Percentage of detections 61 per cent.

During the year under report, 15 cases of house brothels were detected as against 8 in the previous year.

229 pimps were rounded up during the year 1978-79 as against 153 pimps in the previous year.

530 prostitutes were arrested in brothel houses during the year under report as against 355 prostitutes arrested in the previous year.

185 street prostitutes were arrested during the year as against 222 in the previous year. 18 lodges were raided during the year under report.

Crimes :

The total number of cases reported under various heads of crime during the year under report is 8,966 as against 11,016 of the previous year. Out of 8,966 cases reported, 5,461 cases were detected during the year under report as against 6,595 cases detected during the previous year..

S.D.F.P. Section :

The Single Digit Finger Print Bureau, Madras City continues to render scientific aid to Police investigation. The importance of scientific investigation and its utility in crime detection has increased to a greater extent.. It has become one of the most important branches of City Crime Branch. The Bureau has proved to be of great help to the investigating officers by the successful identification of criminal from the finger print clues collected at the scene of crime.

Following is the statement of work done in the Bureau during the period under report :—

S.No. (1)	*Particulars* (2)	1-4-78 to 31-3-79. (3)
1.	No. of S.O.C. visited.	1732
2.	No. of cases in which F.Ps were traced.	826
3.	No. of cases in which prints were identified with those of criminals.	171
4.	Total no. of criminals whose F.P. are record.	20362
5.	No.of,F,P, slip with conviction memos sent to State F,P. Bureau for record,	3250
6,	No. of F.P. slip of daily arrest compard	8230
7.	No. of. F.P. slips forwarded to F.P. Bureau Madras for manual search and result	8 30
8.	No. of encoded data transmitted to computer widg for meceanised search and result	8230

S. No.	*Particulars.*	3-4-78 to 31-3-79.
(1)	(2)	(3)
9.	No. of opinions furnished by Experts other than latent print cases.	Nil
10.	No. of occasions F.P. Expert attended court to give evidence.	10
11.	No. of occasions, F.P. expert visited Central Jail, Madras.	
12.	No. of slips tested at Central Jail Madras,	20

Police Control Room :

During the year under report, the Police Control Room staff attended 8,644 Emergency calls '100' while the number of calls during the previous year was 9,245. They also attended 576 fire calls as against 552 calls in the previous year. 8,405 Broad cast messages for thefts of cars, scooters, man missing and children missing were relayed and prompt action was taken. 3,674 messages were passed and 7,684 messages were received during the year and prompt action was taken. The response to calls, broadcast and messages was prompt and very useful.

Police dog squad :

During the year under report, 252 calls were attended by dog squad of which in 95 instances the dogs did useful work. The details are given below :—

Nature of cases.	*No. of calls attanded.*	*No. of calls useful.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Murder and Murder for gain.	27	15
House breaking day and night.	221	80
Other cases	4	–
Total	252	95

The work turned out by the Madras City Police Dog Squad during the year 1978-79 was satisfactory.

Juvenile Aid Police Unit:

Juvenile Aid Police unit deals with destitute children under 16 years of age and investigate cases of missing children under the age of 14 years. Out of 713 cases dealt with by the Juvenile Aid Police Unit during the year under review 8 juveniles were restored to the parents by Juvenile Aid Police Unit. Of the 705 produced before the courts, 651 juveniles were restored to the parents by the courts and 54 juveniles sent to various homes in the City.

Home Guard :

The present strength comprises 1,689 Home Guards and 263 Women Home Guards. The services of the Home Guards are being utilised by the local police stations and Traffic Police Stations, in night partrol bandobust, traffic duties, etc. with a view to employ them purposefully to supplement police duties and also to develop a status for the Home Guards in the local areas where they reside for closer police-public relations. During the month of December, 1978 the Home Guards numbering 180 responded to the call out, to assist the Police for relief and rehabilitation work in the cyclone affected areas in Madras City. They did good work at the relief centres opened at Gandhi Mantap, Engineering College, Guindy, etc, in receiving the affected people and providing them with shelter and distribution of food packets. Some of the Home Guards were kept in emergency in order to rush to the scene for relief operations. Their services were duly appreciated by the Police and Public.

Traffic—Accidents :

The total number of accidents for the period from 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979 was 5,043 as against 5,091 for the corresponding period 1977-78. The total number of fatal accidents was 234 as against 211 in the preceding year. Vigorous propaganda for educating the public and motorists on road safety continued throughout the year under report. Speed traps were regularly held for checking over speeding of vehicles. 8,665 cases of over speeding were detected during the period under report as against 8,537 cases during the previous year. 1,654 cases of over-

loading were booked as against 1,098 cases during last year. A total number of 1,28,998 cases of traffic violations were put up and a fine amount of Rs. 15,06,778 was realised. The figures for the corresponding period last year were 94,153 cases and Rs. 10,58,256 respectively.

Forensic Science Laboratory.

The Forensic Science Laboratory continued to cater to the needs of the prosecution and judiciary to unravel the mysteries in a number of criminal cases. The work in the Laboratory was carried out in eight divisions. The number of cases received in various divisions during the year under report are given hereunder.

Name of Division.	*Number of cases received.*
1. *Biology* :	
(*a*) Blood-stains	830
(*b*) Seminal stains	262
(*c*) Miscellaneous	168
2. *Ballistics* :	
(*a*) Fire Arms	62
(*b*) Explosives	49
(*c*) Miscellaneous	48
3. *Chemistry* :	3,747
4. *Documents* :	417
5. *Physics* :	
(*a*) Coin and currency	5
(*b*) Foot Prints	13
(*c*) Tool Marks	15
(*d*) Traffic Accidents	43

Name of Division.	*Number of cases received.*
6. *Serology* :	864
7. *Toxiology* :	
(*a*) Human Poisons	921
(*b*) Cattle Poisons	13
8. *Research and Clinical Toxicology*	104
9. *Reginal Forensic Science Laboratory Madurai.*	
(*a*) Human Poisons	1623
(*b*) Cattle Poisons	8
10. *Reginal Forensic Science Laboratory Coimbatore.*	
(*a*) Human Poisons	1,033
(*b*) Cattle Poisons	17
11. *Regional Forensic Laboratory Thanjavur.*	
(*a*) Human Poisons	1632
(*b*) Cattle Poisons	16
Number of Crime scences	151

The photographic section of the laboratory took photographs of the articles received for examination in the laboratory. There were 34 cases pending at the beginning of the period and 605 cases were received for photography in this division. 598 cases were disposed off and 41 cases were pending on 31st March 1979.

PRISONS.

Population and accommodation.—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the prisons of this state excluding Sub-Jails during the year under report was 22,039.04.

Prohibition Prisoners.—There were 2,646 convicted prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year (i.e., on 1st April 1978). 13,938 prisoners were admitted by direct

committal, by recommittal after having been released on bail and transfers etc, and 13,509 prisoners were discharged leaving a balance of 3,075 prisoners at the end of the year under report.

Prison offences.—During the year under report 229 offences were committed by prisoners. All the offenders were awarded punishment.

Escapes and Recaptures.—There were 30 escapes during the year of which 16 escapes were recaptured.

Detenus.—There were 16 detenus at the beginning of the year under report. All the 16 detenus were released during the year.

Library.—Libraries continued to be attached to all prisons and the prisoners were permitted to make use of the books available, Number of books in the prison library at the beginning of the year was 9,662. 242 books were purchased during the year and 868 books were condemned leaving a balance of 9,036 books at the end of the year. Books from the library authorities were also made available for the use of the prisoners.

Moral and Religious Lectures.—Moral and Religious Lectures were imparted by honorary religious, moral and ethical lecturers and also by members of teaching staff. There were 532 visits by Hindu religious lecturers, 165 by Muslim lecturers and 623 by christian religious lecturers during the year under report. The expenditure towards the payment of the conveyance allowance to religious lecturers during the year was Rs. 2,144.

Health.—The Health of the prisoners in prisons was generally satisfactory.

Modified Borstal Schemes.—As per the scheme sanctioned in G.O. Ms. 2157, Home, dated 5th August 1971, adolescent prisoners were transferred to Borstal School, Pudukkottai for confinement in the Dormitory specially constructed for them and to get modified Borstal treatment. Modified Borstal treatment continued to be given to adolescents in all Central Prisons. Vocational and general educational training were also given to prisoners.

Advisory Board Scheme.—Advisory Board constituted to review the sentences of the prisoners in prisons considered the cases of 420 prisoners during the year. Their cases as well as those of 122 cases not recommended by the Board, but required to be sent to Government under the rules were submitted to Government. Government ordered the release of 30 prisoners and the resubmission of 156 cases after some time. Government declined release in 39 cases. Orders of Government in respect of 179 cases were awaited at the end of the year (This figures includes the 10 pending cases in the previous year).

Borstal School.—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 332.

The inmates of the Borstal School were given literary education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They were educated through their mother tongue.

Probation Branch.—The Probation Branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The total number of enquiries made, number of visits made by the Probation Officers and the number of persons under supervision during the year were 9563, 7429 and 7706 respectively.

Open Air Prisons.—At present there is a full scale Open Air Prison in Nilgiri Village in Thanjavur District and two small scale farm prisons at Singanallur in Coimbatore district and at Salem.

In the open Air Prisons intensive farming operations are conducted with technical advice rendered by the Agricultural Department. Groundnuts, Country-vegetables, greens, cereals, paddy, ragi, etc. are produced in the Open Air Prisons. The entire farm Land of Thanjavur is being irrigated by 5 Open wells dug at the site by the prisoners themselves. The Open Air Prisons not only meet their own requirements in rice, vegetables, cereals, etc., but also meet the needs of the Central Prison, Tiruchirappalli and Sub-Jail, Thanjavur in Vegetables to some extent.

The study Team on Open Air Prisons appointed by the Government recommended many suggestions to improve the conditions of Open Air Prisons and these are under the consideration of the Government.

VIGILANCE INSTITUTIONS.

Vigilance Institutions have been established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The Vigilance Institutions are classified into Rescue Home|Unmarried Mother's Home, Vigilance Homes and Vigilance Rescue Shelters| Vigilance Reception Centres.

Rescue Homes.—The Rescue Homes are intended to receive, reform and rehabilitate girls between the age of 14 and 21 rescued from brothels and those exposed to moral danger in society and require institutional care and protection. There are four Rescue Homes in the State; of these three (two at Madras—Stree Sadana and Government Home for the Unmarried Mother's—and one at Tiruchirappalli) are maintained by the Government. The Rescue Home at Adaikalapuram in Tirunelveli district is maintained by a private organisation and receives Government aid. 148 adults and 10 children were admitted and 154 adults and 12 children were discharged, from these institutions during the year. The daily average strength of the four homes was 131 adults and 5 children.

Vigilance Homes.—The Vigilance Homes receive girls and women convicted by Courts under the provisions of suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, and ordered for detention in the Vigilance Homes for Correctional treatment and training. There are two Vigilance Homes in the State—one is in Madras City and the other is at Madurai. 66 Adults and 2 children were admitted in the Homes during the year and 130 adults and 5 children were discharged. There were 183 adults and 4 children at the end of the year.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters|Vigilance Reception Centres.—These are short-stay institutions intended for the intermediate custody of girls and women undergoing trial or interrogation under the Act. These also help the stranded women and girls on discharge. There are five Government Rescue Shelters|Reception Centres located at Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore and two private institutions one each at Thanjavur and Madras. Admission in these institutions during the year was 2,782.

Education.—There is a special school with VIII Standards recognised by the Education Department for the inmates of the Government Vigilance Home, Stree Sadana Rescue Home and Unmarried Mother's Home, Madras. Those who show aptitude for further education are sent to Lady Wellington High School, Madras for High School Education. 9 inmates did their high schooling this year. A special school with VIII Standard is run by Government Protective Home, Thiruchirappalli. Government Vigilance Home, Madurai has a special school with five standards.

Vocational Training.—Vocational training in weaving, tailoring, embroidery, needle work, music, mat-weaving and spinning is imparted to the inmates of Government Stree Sandana—Rescue Home, Vigilance Home and Unmarried Mother's Home, Madras. Job orders such as inner cylinder for cars, emroidery and ready-made garments are undertaken at these institutions. A portion of the wages received from the above orders is given to the inmates engaged in the job orders. The receipt from the various industrial sections during the year amounted to Rs. 19,389.63. The inmates are also coached for various Government Technical examinations such as tailoring, dress-making, sewing, embroidery and music.

Vocational training in mat-weaving, needle works, embroidery, tailoring and gardening are imparted to the inmates in the Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli. The receipts from the industrial section and garden production was Rs. 7,154.81 during the year.

Government Vigilance Home, Madurai imparts vocational training in embroidery, needle work and tailoring. The inmates are trained in domestic service and gardening also. This institution has earned Rs. 1,815.95 this year from the miscellaneous section. The inmates of Saint Francis Xavier Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram are trained in tailoring, lace work, embroidery, basket and garland making with palm leaves and toy-making using waste paper.

Extra-curricular Activities.—The inmates of various institutions take part in various extra-curricular activities such as debates, dramatics, music and dancing, bajans, etc. They are also taken on excursion to places of interest.

Physical Education.—Physical education is given to the inmates of the Government Vigilance Home and Stree Sadana and Unmarried Mother's Home, Madras, under a qualified instructor.

Rehabilitation.—Two Hunder and twenty-three inmates were rehabilitated during the year. The details of rehabilitation are shown below:—

Restored to parents, husbands, etc.	96
Transferred to Government After-care Homes for Women, Vellore for training in garments and Holdall making unit, Vellore	15
Married	13
Sent on employment	72
Transferred to other institutions	27
Total ...	223

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Department of Correctional Administration is entrusted with the custodial care, reformative training and rehabilitation of the children (destitute, un-controllable and youthful offenders) placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920, while the Police Department is in-charge of the enforcement of the Act.

Approved Schools.—There are eight Government Approved Schools, seven for boys and one for girls. Besides, there are fifteen Government aided private approved schools in the State. There were 4,576 children in all the Approved Schools at the beginning of the period on 1st April 1978. Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven children were admitted and 3,344 children were discharged leaving behind 4,043 children at the close of the period, i.e., on 31st March 1979. The daily average strength of all Approved Schools in the State during the year was 4,604.

All pupils in the Approved Schools are given general education up to VIII Standard in the schools attached to the institutions. The Government Senior Approved School for Boys, Chingleput, has a full-fledged high school. The boys of all the Government Approved Schools after completing VIII standard are transferred to the Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput for high school education. One hundred and forty pubils were studying in the high school section attached to the Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput, during the year under report. In the Government Girls' Approved Schools, Madras, the pupils who have already attained higher standard of education on admission than what is provided in the institution and also girls who have passed the VIII Standard in the School are sent to the local high schools nearby as day scholars. Twelve girls of the Government Girls' Approved Schools, Madras and 28 pupils of the Private Approved Schools were studying in outside high schools during the year of the sixty-seven pupils of the Government and Private Approved Schools presented for S.S.L.C. Examination held during 1978, 41 came out successful.

Vocational training is also imparted to all the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following trades are taught in the Government Approved Schools :—

Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Metal-work, Blacksmithy, Book-binding, Mat weaving, Masonry, Music (vocal), Brass Band, Agriculture and Dairy Farming.

Twelve inmates of the Government Approved Schools passed the various Government Technical Examinations during the year under report.

Reception Homes.—The Reception Homes for Boys and Girls are for a temporary custody of boys and girls during the period of trial and investigation of their cases. During the year a Reception Home was opened at Villupuram. Apart from this, there are three Government Reception Homes—one at Madras, one at Tirunelveli and the other at Amaravathipudur in Ramanathapuram district. There are two Reception Homes for Boys functioning as annexure to each of the Government Approved School at Chengalpattu and Thanjavur. A Reception Home is attached to the Government Aided Junior Approved School under Bala Mandir, Madras, for children below three years of age. Besides, there are six private Reception Homes at Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur (Girls only). There were 751 children in all the Reception Homes on 1st April 1978. Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen were admitted and 12,422 were discharged during the year leaving 1,146 children in all the Reception Homes on 31st March 1979. The daily average strength of all the Homes was 947.

After-Care Homes.—There are three long stay after-care institutions—one for Women and Girls at Vellore, the other two for boys at Chengalpattu and Madurai.

The Government After-care Home for Women, Vellore is intended to give shelter and further training to women and girl dischargees from all the correctional institutions and Vigilance Institutions. As on 1st April 1978 there were 70 girls in the Home.

71 girls were admitted and 70 girls were discharged during the period. The strength of the Home on 31st March 1979 was 71. The daily average strength was 69, during the year.

The After-Care Home for Boys at Chingelpattu receives boy discharges from the Approved Schools and imparts training in Blacksmithy and Book-binding. On 1st April 1978 there were 45 boys in the Home. 68 boys were admitted and 74 boys were discharged during the year. The daily average strength was 39.

The After-Care Home for Boys at Madurai receives the dischargees of the Approved Schools hailing from the Southern districts and imparts training in Blacksmithy and Tailoring. On 1st April 1978 there were 32 boys in the Home. 51 boys were admitted and 33 were discharged during the year. The daily average strength was 32.

Special Homes.—There is a Government Residential Special Home solely intended for the children of Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates at Mathur in Pudukkottai district. This is intended for both boys and girls. This has been renamed as Government Special Residential High School for the children of repatriates. There were 479 boys and 178 girls at the beginning of the year. During the year 1,706 boys and 508 girls were admitted and 1,786 boys and 536 girls were discharged, leaving 399 boys and 150 girls at the end of the year, i.e. on 31st March 1979.

There is also one Government Special Home for Repatriate Women at Mathur in Pudukkottai district. The Home is solely intended for the admission of women among Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates who have none to support them. There were 198 inmates on 1st April 1978. During the year 20 were admitted in the Home and 33 discharged.

The Child Welfare Home, Thanjavur under Indian Council for Child Welfare, Thanjavur Branch.—There were 46 inmates on 1st April 1978 in the Home. There were 23 admissions and 24 discharges. The strength of the Home was 45 on 31st March 1979. All of them were attending the local schools nerby.

PROBATION BRANCH.

The Probation Officers are in-charge of probation, after care and Rehabilitation of persons discharged under the probation of Offenders' Act, 1958, Tamil Nadu Children Act, Tamil Nadu Borstal School Act and suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, etc. They are also in-charge of supervision, after care and rehabilitation of ex-convicts released under Advisory Board Schemes. 12 Regional Probation Officers and 96 Probation officers are in-charge of this at the field level.

9,713 cases were referred to the Probation Officers for enquiry under the Probation of Offenders Act during the year. The number of persons placed under supervision was 2,505.

6,705 cases were referred for enquiry during the year under the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1432 juveniles were placed under supervision during the year.

120 cases were referred to the Probation Officers by the Court the Tamil Nadu Borstal School Act for pre-sentence enquiry during under the Tamil Nadu Borstal School Act for pre-sentence enquiry during the year. The number of ex-inmates under supervision was 46.

There were 97 ex-convicts under supervision during the year.

The number of cases referred to Probation Officers by the court under the supression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act was 102 during the year. 34 women girls were placed under supervision.

The Probation Officers submitted reports in 41,026 cases during the year. 4,960 persons were under the supervision of Probation Officers under various Acts.

Rehabilitation.—The Regional Probation Officers and Probation Officers took keen interest in the activities of the District Branches of Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies for effective rehabilitation of ex-prisoners. The rehabilitation work done by the Probation branch is shown below :—

(Number of persons.)

Securement of jobs in Government and Public Sector undertakings.	33
Securement of employment in private sector ...	166
Given financial assistance from discharged prisoners Aid Society.	77
Helped in securing financial assistance from Nationalised Banks to start petty trade	13
Admitted in After-care Home, Hostel, etc. ...	19
Old Age pension granted	18
Medical Aid given	70
Help to continue their education	21
Helped to open Savings Bank Account	31
Settlement of property disputed	40
Settlment of Family disputes	112
Persuation made to the relatives of convicted prisoners to write letters to them	83
Securement of admission in schools to the children of convicts in Jail	24
Financial Assistance to convicts relatives to meet the prisoners in Jail	6

Fire Services.

There are 104 Fire Stations in the State. During the year 7,005 Fire calls were received of which 6,681 were small fires, 232 medium fires and 92 serious fires. Besides there were 1533 emergency calls. 3442 fires broke, out in urban areas while 3563 broke out in rural areas. The value of property damaged by fire during the year was Rs. 2,55,71,111. Property worth Rs. 12,82,85,693 were saved from fire, 112 lives were lost in fire accidents during the year.

Ambulance Service.—There are 67 Ambulances in the Department. These attended 8,697 calls during the year. Of this 511 are indigent and other free calls, while 8,186 calls were paid calls. A sum of Rs. 2,18,730.90 was realised as hire charges.

Other Special Services.—Fire units with their crew were deputed to standby at public and private functions. They were also lent for pumping work in special circumstances. The total number of standbys and pumping jobs undertaken during the year was 253 and a sum of Rs. 73,269.85 was realised as hire charges.

Fire Prevention Work.—In addition to duties connected with fire fighting, officers of the department contributed to the prevention of fires by inspecting places licensed or to be licensed under various Acts and Rules. They also conducted periodical inspection of Government buildings and suggested fire prevention measures. The total number of inspections carried out during the year was 7410.

Training.—During the year 4 Training Courses were conducted at the Tamil Nadu Fire Service State Training School, Madras. 143 Firemen of this Department were given training. Apart from the above, the total number of Government officials to whom training in Elementary Fire-fighting was given at the Fire Stations concerned during the year was 217 and the number of persons belonging to private firms or fire brigades trained was 65.

Rewards.—During the year 443 Fire Service Personnel were given cash rewards amounting to Rs. 3,121 for exhibiting extraordinary courage and devotion to duty at considerable risk to their personal safety while rescuing life and property from destruction by fire, flood, etc.

CHAPTER—IX

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following schemes are in progress for the improvement of Vital Statistics:—

1. Sample Registration Scheme.

2. Setting up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit at State Headquarters and strengthening of Vital Statistics Organisation at State level.

3. Strengthening of Statistical Units in local bodies

4. Model Registration Scheme.

5. Training Programme on Vital Statistics.

Sample Registration Scheme.—The objective of the scheme is to estimate reliable vital rates at State level. The scheme is in operation in 150 selected rural units and 100 urban units. The sampling design is stratified Random Sampling. The rural part of the scheme is implemented by the Directorate of Public Health, while the urban part is implemented by the Directorate of Census Operations. Under the scheme, continuous registration of births and deaths is done with the help of part-time enumerators. This is supplemented by independent Half Yearly Surveys once in six months. After half yearly survey, matching of the record of the enumerator and the official conducting half yearly survey is done.

The vital rates recorded under the above scheme for rural areas are given below :—

Year.	*Birth rate.*	*Death rate.*	*Infant Mortality rate.*
1978	30.5 per 1,000 population.	14.5 per 1,000 population.	108.5 per 1,000 live births.

Setting up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit at State Headquarters and Strengthening of Vital Statistics Organisation at State and District level.—Registration of Births and Deaths in the rural areas of the State is done by the village Headman and by the Executive Officers in Town Panchayats. The Birth and Death returns for the village panchayats are being received at the State

Headquarters through the Tahsildars and for the Town Panchayats through the Executive Officers and for the Municipalities through the Municipal Commissioners.

The returns received from the Village Panchayats and Town Panchayats are tabulated mechanically with the help of the equipments at the Government Data Centre, Guindy. The returns received from the Municipalities are consolidated manually. The vital rates are furnished below:—

Year.	*Birth rate.*	*Death rate.*	*Infant Mortality rate.*
1978.	(per 1,000 mid-year estimated population)		(per 1,000 live births)
	20.45	6.43	37.53

Strengthening of Statistical Unit in Local Bodies.—Statistical Assistants have been posted in seven Municipalities and Madurai Corporation which crossed one lakh population as per 1961 census. These Statistical Assistants are responsible for the good quality of registration in their respective municipalities.

Model Registration Scheme.—The main objective of the scheme is to get reliable data on cause of deaths through an after-death enquiry of the facts and circumstances of death as recalled from the memory of the household. The scheme is in operation in 42 Primary Health Centres. The Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre is responsible for the implementation of the scheme.

Training Programme on Vital Statistics.—A post of State Training Officer has been created in order to train the various personnel connected with registration work.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1886 (*Central Act VI of* 1886).—Registration of births and Deaths under this Act is optional. This act applies only to a small portion of the population, namely, those to whom the Indian Succession Act applies and to those who profess the christian Religion. All Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, District Registrars and Sub-Registrars of Assurances and Marriage Registrars appointed under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 are appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Act. All these Registrars are required to send copies of entries of Births and Deaths registered under the Act to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages once a quarter.

No births or deaths was registered under the Act during the year under report. Similarly in the previous year no births or deaths were registered.

The Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899.—Under this Act Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in rural areas. Copies of entries of births and deaths of aliens registered under this Act are required to be sent to the Registrar. Copies of such entries received are indexed and preserved in the Registrar's office. During the year under report no entries of birth or death of aliens was received. During the previous year also there was no entry of births or deaths.

Marriages.—The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. Categories of persons who can solemnize marriages under this Act are :—

(*a*) Marriage Registrars under Section 7

(*b*) Licencees under Sections 6 and 9

(*c*) Ministers of Churches of Rome, England and Scotland.

(*d*) Episcopally ordained Ministers of Churches other than the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland.

16,760 copies of entries of Marriages were received during the year under report. Of these 70 relate to aliens and 16,690 to Indian Christians as against 14,275 marriages received in the previous year of which 75 relate to aliens and 14,200 to Indian Christians.

The receipts under the several Acts relating to births, deaths and marriages (including the Special Marriage Act and Hindu Marriages Act) during the year under report amount to 64,140.55 as against 50,846.75 in the previous year. The expenditure during the year under report is Rs. 46,448.45 as against Rs. 41,852.53 in the previous year.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Cholera.—During the year, there were 2,858 attacks and 70 deaths due to cholera.

Cholera Control Programme.—This programme is implemented in the districts of North Arcot. South Arcot, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli which are identified as endemic for cholera.

Cholera Combat Team.—Four Cholera Combat Teams are functioning in the districts of Thanjavur, North Arcot, South Arcot and Coimbatore.

Epidemic Control Units.—There are seven Mobile Epidemic Units and three Epidemic Control Units covering all the districts in the State except The Nilgiris. The services of these units are utilised for transporting the staff and drugs to the infected areas.

Epidemiological Unit.—There are two Epidemiological Units, one at the Madras Medical College and the other at the Directorate of Public Health. The Unit in the Madras Medical College conducts epidemiological investigations in Madras City and

surroundings with special reference to Gastro-intestinal infection and gives practical training to the students of Madras Medical College in Epidemiology. The Epidemiological Unit in the Directorate with a mobile laboratory is carrying out investigations for the control of communicable diseases in the State.

The districts of The Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Kanyakumari, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and Coimbatore were affected by the un-precedented rains during the first week of November 1978. Madras City and the surroundings were affected by the heavy rains in December 1978. A total of 24.64 lakhs of Anti-cholera inoculations were carried out in the affected areas besides systematic-chlorination of water sources in the affected and surrounding areas was done. 1,02,537 cases were treated for minor ailments like fever, diarrhoea, etc. In Madras City, 1.44 lakhs of Anti-cholera inoculations were carried out by the staff diverted for this work from the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli.

Plague.—The State continues to be free from Plague. However, adequate preventive measures were taken in Plague-endemic areas.

Malaria.—The National Malaria Eradication Programme as modified by the Government of India is being implemented in our State from April 1977. Its objective is to reduce in stages and eliminate mortality as well as morbidity due to Malaria. Under this programme, Basic Health staff visit every house once in a fortnight for detection of fever cases and collect blood smears for examination to find out Malaria cases.

For the detection of Malaria cases, Basic Health personnel are employed at the rate of one for every 10,000 population in rural areas. For the examination of blood smear collected from fever cases by the Basic Health staff, each Public Health Centre is provided with one Laboratory Technician.

Guineaworm.—The Guineaworm Eradication Programme is being implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except Kanniyakumari and The Nilgiris. During 1978-79, 17,256 villages and hamlets were surveyed and re-surveyed. Six villages and hamlets were found infected. 71 cases were detected and treated.

Yaws.—The main functions of the programme are to carry out Yaws surveys, detect cases of Yaws and treat them with P. A. M. or Penidure. The existing unit is carrying out survey in Kalrayan Hills. During the year 163 villages and hamlets were surveyed. 19,244 persons were examined, 55 cases were recorded and 43 cases were treated.

Filaria.—The National Filaria Control Programme is a centrally-sponsored scheme. This scheme was launched in this State during the Second Five Year Plan (i.e., during 1957-58). At present, 15 Filaria Control Units, 13 Filaria Clinics and one Filaria Survey Unit is functioning covering a population of about 56.20 lakhs.

Expanded Programme of Immunisation (Erstwhile National Small-pox Eradication Programme).—The World Health Organisation have declared that India is completely free from Small-pox. As per the recommendations of the International Commission constituted by the World Health Organisation and the Government of India, primary vaccinations of the newborn children and surveillance activities for detecting suspected small-pox cases are being continued.

During the year, 7,79,899 primary vaccinations have been done. Government have since converted the Small-pox Eradication Programme Unit as Epidemiology and Immunisation Unit. The objectives of the Expanded Programme of Immunisation is to reduce morbidity and mortality from the following diseases :—(1) Diptheria, (2) Pertussis, (3) Tetanus, (4) Poliomylitis, (5) Measles and (6) Tuberculosis by immunising the children below 2 years of age and expectant mothers with Tetanus Toxoid to prevent Tetanus Neonatorum, Epidemiological survillance for

Diptheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Measles and Tuberculosis have been started. The surveillance is done by utilising specially-trained para-medical workers like Health Visitors and erstwhile National Small-pox Eradication Programme staff.

School Medical Inspection.—During the year, 1,13,569 school-going children in the age-group of 6 to 11 years were examined under School Medical Inspection Programme, which is implemented in 63 Primary Health Centres and 5 Municipalities. 39,310 students were found to be suffering from some disease or other.

Immunisation Programme.—During the year, 2,43,010 children were immunised with triple-antigen.

Prevention of Food Adulteration.—The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act covers all municipalities, some panchayat unions, town panchayats and townships. The Government Food Analysis Laboratory at Guindy and Coimbatore and the Laboratory at the Corporation of Madras are analysing food samples under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

During the year 16,369 samples were analysed and 2,762 samples were found adulterated. A sum of Rs. 6,54,491 was realised by way of fines.

MEDICAL WING AND FAMILY WELFARE.

The State has been divided into fourteen districts (excluding the Madras district) which are the same, as the Revenue District for the implementation of the Medical and Family Welfare Programme with certain modification in implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in respect of Chengalpattu and Pudukkottai districts. Improvements to District, Taluk, Non-taluk Hospitals and Dispensaries constitute an important development of plan activities in the shape of expanded medical facilities, specialised services such as Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, E.N.T., Venerology,

Orthopaedic Surgery, Anaesthesiology, Child Health, Dental Psythia Clinics, Ambulance Service, Pathological Laboratory Services, specialised field of Leprosy, T.B. and a host of other improvements.

Leprosy Control Programme.—The Leprosy Control Programme is based on domicilliary Treatment by mobile team by which the treatment is given to the patient as nearer to their homes as possible so that they can have regular continuous treatment without loss of wages. There is migration of Leprosy patients from the rural areas to the urban areas in search of job and livelihood. In view of this, the Urban Leprosy Units have also been established in all the major urban areas. The expenditure on the National Leprosy Control Programme is increasing year by year and the Government of Tamil Nadu is fully utilising the amount allocated by the Government of India. In the year 1976-77, the total expenditure is Rs. 40.83 lakhs and the same has been increased to 71.30 lakhs in the year 1977-78. For the year 1978-79, the allotted expenditure is Rs. 78.00 lakhs.

Total population in Tamil Nadu as per 1971 Census	41,199,000
Population examined during 1978 (up to December 1978).	10,134,118
Total known cases	6,32,240
Under treatment cases	4,89,942
Cases cured (S.H., LTD. and Inactive)	90,654

T.B. Control Programme.—The National T.B. Control Programme is a programme fully integrated with the existing health services. The functioning unit of the National T.B. Control Programme is the District T.B. Programme. Its objectives are :—

(i) To detect maximum number of T.B. patients amongst the out-patients attending health institutions with symptoms and treat them.

(ii) To offer protection against Tuberculosis by giving prophylactic BCG Vaccination in a systematic way.

District T.B. Programme in Tamil Nadu.—Achievements under the District T.B. Programme in Tamil Nadu during the period under Report.

1. No of X-Ray chest examination done	157938
2. No. of sputum examinations done	106267
3 (a) No. of P.T. cases diagnosed and put in treatment	54700
(b) among them sputum positives	11120
4. No. of B.C.G. Vaccination done	1156669

Opening of Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The Government have accorded sanction for the opening of 7 Government Dispensaries in the following villages:—

1 Periapattinam 2 Uchinatham 3. Valirokkam	Ramanathapuram District.
4 Merpanaikadi 5 Konapet	Pudukkottai District.
6 Ilampillai	Salem District.
7. Karadikuppam	North Arcot District.

Opening of Blood Banks.—As the number of medical Surgical and labour cases are increasing in the hospitals, the establishment of Blood Banks becomes an essential need of a hospitals service. For want of blood, many urgent cases are transferred from one Hospital to another hospitals. The following Blood Banks were sanctioned during the year under report :—

Government Hospitals, Chidambaram (South Arcot District) and Ambur (North Arcot District).

The Government have accorded sanction for establishment of Blood Bank in Government Hospital, Metur Dam, Salem District by utilising the equipments donated by the Rotary Club, Mettur Dam.

Provincilisation of Panchayat Union Dispensaries.—Government of Tamil Nadu have taken a policy decision to provincialise Panchayat Union dispensaries in a phased manner to provide better and organised medical facilities to the rural population. Upto 1978-79 the Government sanctioned the Provincilisation of 132 Panchayat Union Dispensaries of which 110 dispensaries have been actually taken over and are functioning as Government Dispensaries.

Increases in bed strength.—During the year 1978-79, 241 beds in General Wards and 120 beds in six temporary Hospitalisation Wards have been increased in the District Head Quarters Hospitals.

The details are furnished below:—			*General beds added.*	*Leprosy beds added.*
1.	Govt. Headquarters Hospital,	Erode.	22	20
2.	Govt. Headquarters Hospital,	Salem	4	20
3.	do	Pudukkottai	100	20
4.	do	Nagapattinam	115	—
5.	do	Dindigul	—	20
6.	do	Nagercoil	—	20
7.	do	Kancheepuram	—	20
8.	do	Ooty	40	—
			281	120

Taluk Headquarters Hospital.—During the year under report 130 beds have been inreased in the taluk hospitals.

Non-taluk Hospitals.—Five Government Dispensaries have been converted into Hospitals and 78 beds have been added in the Government Non-Taluk Hospitals.

Eye Camp.—The Statistical details regarding the number of operations performed and the number of out-patients seen etc. are furnished below :—

Number of camps.	*Number of out patients.*	*Number of Cataract operations done.*	*Number of Refractions.*	*Minor operations.*
59	89,148	12,124	10,188	Nil

Employees State Insurance Scheme.—The Employees State Insurance Scheme is administered by an autonomous body called the Employees State Insurance Corporation set up under the Administrative control of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment. The Finance for the scheme is derived by way of contribution from the employers and the employees at the rates fixed by the Employees State Insurance Corporation

The Administration of Medical Benefit under the Employees State Insurance Scheme is the statutory responsibility of the State Government.

The Scheme is in force in all Districts except Dharmapuri and the Nilgiris, and the scheme is at present applied to factories using power and employing 20 persons or more. The Government have extended the scheme to the following new sectors of establishments:

1. Power using factories employing 10-19 workers;

2. Non power-using factories employing 20 and above workers;

3. Hotels;

4. Restaurants ;

5. Shops ;

6. Theatres and

7. Newspaper establishments.

The benefits under the ESI Act apply to Insured workers whose monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 1,000

The ESI Scheme has been extended to the following areas with effect from 21st October 1979 :—

1. Arakonam.
2. Sankari.
3. Thanjavur.

The Government have decided to extend the ESI Scheme to the following areas.

1. Kumarapalayam.
2. Thiruvarambur and Thuvakudi.

FAMILY WELFARE.

In Tamil Nadu the Family Welfare Programme is being implemented without any compulsion or coercion from its very inception. The Government of India have sanctioned cash compensation to acceptors at Rs. 70 for each of Vasectomy and Tubectomy operations. As against this the State Government have sanctioned cash compensation to acceptors at Rs. 75 and Rs. 85 for Vasectomy and Tubectomy respectively in order to encourage eligible couples to accept Family Welfare Programme in large numbers. The performance in 1978-79 has shown improvement under all the methods of Family Welfare. The targets and achievements for 1978-79 are given below :—

	Target.	Achievement (Provisional).
1. Sterilisation	276,700	222,355
Vasectomy		88,936
Tubectomy	......	133,419
II. I.U.D.	41,700	36,589
III. Users of conventional contraceptives.	140,200	121,726

Oral Pill Programme.—Oral Pill Programme is being implemented in all the urban and rural Family Welfare Centres. The Number of cycles distributed and the number of women continuing at the end of March 1979 are given below :—

Year	Number of cycles distributed.	Number of women continuing
1978-79	34,793	3,020

Medical Termination of Pregnancy.—Hundred and forty-one Medical Termination of Pregnancy centres are rendering Medical Termination of Pregnancy Services in Tamil Nadu at the end of the year 1978-79. Among those 118 are Government Institutions, and 23 are Voluntary Organisations.

Maternal and Child Health Schemes.—The achievements of Maternal and Child Health Schemes for the year 1978-79 are furnished hereunder :

	Programme.	*Target.*	*Achievement (Provisional.)*
1.	D.P.T. Primary	5,70,000	5,77,2?6
2.	D.P.T. Booster	70,000	97,590
3.	D.T. School Children	7,00,000	7,02,067
4.	T.T. to expectant Mothers	4,00,000	3,55,130
5.	Prophylaxisagainst Nutritional Anaemia among.		
	1. Mothers	7,00,000	4,44,285
	2. Children	7,00,000	4,75,598
6.	Vitamn 'A' solution	19,00,000	15,90,465

Evaluation of Family Welfare Programme.—The D. and E. Cell attached to State Family Welfare Bureau has initiated, a quick assessment survey on eligible couples covering all districts in the month of April 1978. The Evaluation Team has visited the districts and checked the canvassed schedules. The D & E Cell has published 12 monthly Bulletins containing the achievements of Family Welfare Programme in the year 1978-79. The D & E Cell has also conducted, a study of oral pill users in Tamil Nadu in the year 1978-79. The following special reports have been brought out by the D & E Cell in the year 1978-79 :—

1. A study on IUD Retention Rates in Tamil Nadu 1978.
2. Medical Termination of Pregnancy in Tamil Nadu 1978.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Institute of Mental Health is the only institute in the State for the care of mentally sick. Till recently it was named as Government Mental Hospital, Madras. To remove the deprecating associations, it was renamed as the Institute of Mental Health, Madras in April 1978. The Institute sprawls over an extent of 23 acres.

The following special clinics are functioning in the Institute :—

(a) Neuropsychiatric Clinic.

(b) Child Guidance Clinic.

(c) Geriatric Clinic.

(d) Seizure Clinic.

(e) Adolescent Clinic.

(f) Neurosis Clinic.

(g) Day Hospital.

Various diagnosis facilities like Radiology, Electroencephalography, Laboratory and Psychology are available at the Institute.

Out-Patient Services.—The Out-patient department functions from 7 a.m to 2 p.m. There are seven units a week headed by a Civil Surgeon. The number of patients attended at the out-patient clinics is given below :—

	New cases	Old cases	Total
General out-patient Clinic	2,503	49775	5,2278
Special Clinics:			
Neuropsychiatric clinic	33	270	303
Child Guidance clinic	174	4,435	4,609
Geriatric clinic	21	983	1,004
Adolescent clinic	122	5,065	5,187
Neurosis clinic	17	987	1,004
Seizure clinic	75	7,392	7467

In-patient services.—The sanctioned bed strength is 1,800. There are separate sections for male and female patients, for children and for civil and criminal lunatics. Separate sections are also available for Epileptie, Tuberculosis and Leprosy patients. 1,756 were treated as in-patients at the Institute during the year.

Training Programme.—Post-Graduate Course in M.D. psychiary and D.P.M. are conducted in affiliation with the Madras Medical College. Undergraduate and post-graduate students from various Colleges are attending the Institute for Special training in the field of treatment, social work, etc. Research is being carried out on (i) Classifying the Juvenile Offenders using the Jessness Behaviour check list, (ii) study of parental behaviour and (iii) Bio-Chemical study of Depressive disorder.

Rural Health Services :

There are 374 Panchayat Unions (Community Development Blocks) in State. All these Panchayat Unions have been provided with a Primary Health Centre. Besides, 9 Panchayat Unions have been provided with an additional Primary Health Centre. Thus a total of 383 Primary Health Centres are functioning in the State. There are 2,880 sub-centres. One of the main activities of the Primary Health Centre is the provision of medical care. Patients attend to Out-patient clinics at the Primary Health Centres and get medical check, advice and drugs.

Mobile Health Services.—With a view to provide health care services at the doorstep of the villagers, the Government introduced a new scheme, the first of its kind in the entire country, in 1977-78 in the shape of Mobile Medical Teams radiating from 24 Primary Health Centres to the remotest villages in those areas. In 1978-79, this scheme was extended to 100 more Primary Health Centres. The scheme is started in Primary Health Centres with 3 Medical Officers. One Medical Officer will be attending to out-patient cases both in the morning and evening in the Primary Health Centres, while the remaining two Medical Officers will visit villages for the delivery of curative and preventive services. The entire block will be covered within a week's time. Complicated cases are referred to hospitals.

Mini Health Centres.—Mini Health Centres are organised with the objective of encouraging voluntary agencies to deliver comprehensive health care services to the population on a co-operative basis. The voluntary agency involved is to organise the delivery of comprehensive health services for a population of 5,000 with a total expenditure of Rs. 18,000 per mini health centre per annum. Fifty per cent of the total expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 9,000 per year is given by the State Government as Grant-in-aid. The Government sanctioned 54 Mini Health Centres during 1977-78 and 66 more centres in 1978-79.

MEDICAL EDUCATION :

The Directorate of Medical Education was formed on 1st July 1966 with the main object of implementing teaching training and research programmes relating to Medical and Public Health.

There are eight Medical Colleges and twenty-one Hospitals under the administrative control of this department.

The Government sanctioned an increase of fifty seats, i.e., from 250 to 300 in the Nurses Training Course from July, 1978.

The number of students admitted in the various under-graduate courses during the year is given below :—

Name of the Course	*Number of students admitted.*	*Sanctioned strength.*
M.B.B.S.	1,061	1,025
B.D.S. ...	45	40
B. Pharm.	79	46

The number of students admitted to various Post-Graduate course is given below :—

Name of the course.	*Number of students admitted*	*Sanctioned strength.*
M.D.	103	81
M.S.	118	87
M.Ch.	21	4
D.M.	10	9
M.D.S.	14	14
Ph.D.	35	—
M. Pharm	3	3

The King Institute, Guindy, continued to serve as the main source of supply of sera and vaccine to the various Medical Institutions in the State and also as the centre for biological examination.

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.—One hundred and twenty-seven samples representing an interesting range of Drugs of varying complexity like Antibiotics, their formulations, vitamins, single and mixed, Liver Extract, Synthetic Organic Drugs, Hormones and Conventional parentarals, were analysed and reported upon according to the provisions of the drugs and cosmetics Rules. Nine samples out of this total were certified as NOT of standard quality.

Government Hospitals and E.S.I. Establishments of the State.—One hundred and five samples comparable in range to those received under the Drugs Act drawn from either tender samples or periodicals supplied were for analysis and report. One sample of this type has been reported as not of standard quality.

Sterility Test.—Two thousand one hundred and forty-nine sterility tests were conducted on the drugs examined during the year.

Pyrogen Test.—The number of tests under the description totalled 656.

Toxocity Test.—Three thousand three hundred and eighty-three tests had to be carried out under this title.

Chemical Analysis.—Tests of various types, simple and elaborate under this caption totalled 1,565.

Potency Test.—Forty-one tests were conducted.

Serology section.

Tests done and results for 1978—79

S. No.	Name of Test	Total No. of tests	Weekly reactive	Reactives
1.	Blood for VDRL Test	6292	388	579
2.	Blood for WR Test	2561	36	102
3.	Paul Bunnel test in Blood	13	--	3
4.	Rose-Waaler test in Blood	497	--	44
5.	CSF for VDRL Test	36	--	4
6.	CSF for Langes Test	26	--	8
	Total :	9425	424	740

Malc Frog Test for Pregnancy for 1978--79

S. No.	Name of Test	No. of tests done	Positive	Texics
1.	Urine for MF Test	903	307	10
	Total	903	307	10

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PURCHASE AND MANUFACTURE OF SERA.

IN THE ERUM FILLING SECTION (DAT)

S. No.	Name of the Sera.	Production (doees)	Purchased	Supplied.
1	2	3	4	5
1	A.T.S. Prophylactic 1500 IU (in single doses)	25110 doses under testing	Nil	157530 doses
2	Tetenus Anti-Toxin 10000 IU (curative)	49,049 × 10,000 IU plus 7092 doses unde tosting	Nil	56,513 × 10000 IU
3	Tetanus Toxoid in sinle doses	8,58,180 doses 261850 doses under testing	4,00,000 doses	14,62,850 doses
4	Anti-Diptheria Serum (ADS) 10,000 IU	Nil	5,000 × 10000 IU	5467 × 10000 IU
	Anti-Shake Venon Serum	Nil	5000 Amps	5639 Amps
6	Anti-Gas Gangrene Serium 10000 IU.. (A.G.G.S)	Nil	350 × 10000 IU	351 × 10,000 IU Amps

1978-79 ANNUAL REPORT OF SERIUM CONCENTRATION SECTION

Type	Volume of blood collected in cc.	Volume of plasma collected in cc.	Volume of plasma processed in cc.	Volume Anti-Toxin issued in cc
TETANUS	1,967,000	1,436,000	1,481,000	2,28,900

DIPTHERIA : One lot of dipheheria Anti- toxin has been prepared

VENOM : The work on Anti-Venom is in progress. Some horses are responding well.

Directotate of Indian Medicine.

The Directorate of Indian Medicine is responsible for the implementation of teaching, training and research programmes relating to the Indian systems of Medicine viz., Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani Systems.

Two more subjects—Yoga and Naturopathy are added under the control of the Directorate

Medical Relief :

1. *Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.*—This hospital is functioning at Arumbakkam, Madras since 14th April 1970. Both Out-patient and inpatients treatment facilities in all the three systems of Indian Medicine are available here. About 1300 to 1500 persons are treated as out-patient daily.

Mechanisation of the pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.—The Government of India have come forward to give assistance to the tune of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the mechanisation of the pharmacy. This year, the Government of India have approved the scheme and allocated a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the purchase of certain machineries.

Hospital attached to Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai.—The 208 bedded hospital attached to Government College of Indian systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai is providing Clinical Training facilities to the students of the college under Siddha system.

Siddha Wing at District Headquarters Hospital and Taluk and Non-taluk Hospitals.—During the year, the Government have sanctioned the opening of ten Siddha Wings at the following places:

1. Government Hospital, Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli district.

2. Government Hospital, Karaikudi, Ramanathapuram district.

3. Government Hospital, Perambalur, Tiruchirappalli district.
4. Government Hospital, Cumbum, Madurai district.
5. Government Hospital, Yercaud, Salem district.
6. Government Hospital, Bhavani, Coimbatore district.
7. Government Hospital, Ulundurpet, South Arcot district.
8. Government Hospital, Ambur, North Arcot district.
9. Government Hospital, Aranthangi, Pudukkottai district.
10. Government Hospital, Maduranthagam, Chengalpattu district.

With these the number of Siddha Wings in District Headquarters Hospitals and in Taluk and Non-Taluk Headquarters Hospitals is 14 and 59 respectively.

Government Dispensaries.—Government dispensaries in Indian Systems of Medicine function at the following places:

1. *Madras City*:
   (i) Secretariat.
   (ii) Saidapet.
   (iii) Chepauk.
   (iv) Bells Road, Triplicane.

All these Siddha Dispensaries are attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine Madras-29.

2. *Districts*:

Siddha—

(i) Somarasampettai, Tiruchirappalli district.
(ii) Voimedu at Thanjavur district.
(iii) Anandur, Ramanathapuram district.
(iv) Walajabad, Chengalpattu district.

Ayurveda—

1. Pudukkottai in Pudukkottai district.
2. Pudukadi
3. Edalakudi. } Kanyakumari district.
4. Thirupathidaram
5. Shencottah, Tirunelveli district.

Private Indian Systems of Medicine Pharmacies.—There were 64 Indian systems of Medicine Pharmacies run by private agencies in the state recognised by the Central Board of Indian Medicine.

Post-Graduate Training and Research under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.—The Post Graduate training leading to M.D. (Siddha) commenced at Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai with effect from 30th December 1972, as a fully centrally sponsored scheme. Twenty candidates at the rate of 10 per each department (i.e.) Maruthuvam and Gunapadam are admitted and given training for these three year courses. These candidates are paid a stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem. This year, eight candidates viz., four for Maruthuvam and four for Gunapadam were selected. But only three candidates for Maruthuvam and four candidates for Gunapadam joined the course. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been earmarked by the Government of India for this scheme during the year 1978-79. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.91 lakhs.

Diploma Course in Pharmacy in Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani.—A two year diploma course in the three systems of Medicine, viz., Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani was started in 1974-75. This year, fifteen candidates for Siddha, five for Ayurveda and one for Unani were admitted.

Registration of Medical Practitioners in Indian Systems of Medicine.—The total number of medical practitioners with the Board of Integrated Medicine, Madras and Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras as on 31st March 1979 are as follows:—

Board of Integrated Medicine—789

Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras—24,169.

Of these the number of medical practitioners registered during the year is 41.

Environmental Hygiene.

Government formed the Department of Environmental Hygiene to undertake a systematic study of the problems of pollution of water, air and land in the State due to industrial effluents, gases, solid wastes and use of fertiliser, pesticides and chemicals and also due to human negligence.

During the year under report 44 industries have been inspected regarding the treatment and disposal of wastes from them. Particulars such as products of manufacture, raw materials and water requirement, manufacturing process, details of waste---liquid, solid and gaseous—its treatment, if any, and mode of disposal and the effect on environment, are collected from the industries in the State, to assess the pollution load from source.

Out of the eight distilleries in the State, five distilleries have provided treatment measures and the remaining three are in the process of providing treatment measures for their wastes. A treatment plant put up at Ranipet, based on the treatment measures suggested by the Core Committee is functioning satisfactorily.

Our environment is facing a crisis of an unprecedented magnitude, as evidenced world over by the polluted water sources, contaminated atmosphere and polluted land, due to interference of man in the various ecosystems. Hence it is essential that environmental preservation is given due consideration, before the situation goes out of control. Environmental protection is a multi-disciplinary task. To achieve this goal, it is essential that the environment has to be considered in its totallity and there must be an apex body to co-ordinate the activities in the different ecosystems. Hence Government have formed the Tamil Nadu Environmental Board. This Board was reconstituted later. It consists of seventeen members representing the various disciplines such as industry, public health, agriculture, research, etc.

The Board helps the Government in making policies for the environment to fit in with the programmes of development in the State. It also functions as a co-ordinating authority of different

departments concerned with powers to look into all aspects of pollution. One of the important functions of the Board is review of developmental projects in the State in the planning stage itself, regarding the impact on environment and to provide suitable remedial measures to protect the environment.

Initially schemes costing over Rs. 20 lakhs and also schemes costing Rs. 20 lakhs and less, which in the opinion of the Heads of Department are likely to affect the environment will be referred to the Board for review on the measures to protect the environment. To initiate more activity in the field of research on protection of environment, details of research carried out by various organisations in the State have been collected by the Committee on research and development.

CHAPTER—X

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Second Conditions.—The south-west monsoon, though normal, was delayed during this year also as in the previous two years except in the catchment areas of major reservoirs. Poor precipitation in this season had a detrimental effect on the major areas which benefit from this monsoon. Maximum rainfall was received in september only which resulted in heavy shortfall in areas under paddy, rainfed Millets, Pulses, Cotton and Groundnut. The north-east monsoon that followed brought in heavy rains and floods. The floods caused damage to the standing crops of Paddy, Banana, Betelvine, Potato and Vegetables. However, heavy damages to the crops was averted by prompt action taken for the revival of crops thereby minimising the loss in production.

Relief Measures.—The following relief measures were undertaken by the Government to mitigate the losses sustained due to cyclone and floods :—

1. 134 tonnes of paddy seeds worth Rs. 2.11 lakhs were distributed free of cost to 2,205 small farmers|tenants.

2. Rs. 0.68 lakh was distributed as grant to 1,081 small Farmers|tenants to revive the banana crop.

3. Rs. 0.11 lakh was distributed as grant to 202 small farmers|tenants to revive the sugarcane crop.

4. Rs. 3.51 lakhs were distributed as grant to small farmers| tenants to revive betelvine crop.

5. 4,017 coconut seedlings were distributed free of cost to 455 small farmers|tenants.

6. Potato seeds worth Rs. 0.39 lakh were distributed free of cost to 129 small farmers|tenants.

7. Vegetable seeds worth Rs. 0.19 lakh were distributed free of cost to 622 small farmers| tenants.

8. Cotton seeds worth Rs. 0.35 lakh were distributed free of cost to 1,235 small farmers| tenants.

9. Sand cast lands to the extent of 2,369 Ha. were reclaimed at free of cost to small farmers| tenants and at 50 per cent cost to other ryots.

State Seed Farms.—The State Seed Farms are maintained to produce equality seeds of paddy, hybrid millets, pulses and vegetables under the direct technical supervision of the departmental officers. There are 48 State Seed Farms in the State. This year the State Seed Farm, Paramakudi has been converted into Multi-crop Experimental Demonstration Farm.

Agricultural inputs :

(*a*) *Seeds.*—The quantity of certified seeds distributed during 1978-79 were 8671 tonnes of paddy, 135 tonnes of Ragi, 126 tonnes of variety cholam, 185 tonnes of Hybrid cholam, 225 tonnes of Hybrid cumbu and 150 tonnes of hybrid maize.

Fertiliser.—The department ensures the supply of standard fertilisers to the ryots by exercising strict quality control. The staff are also engaged in the Fertiliser promotional activities to increase the off-take of fertilisers.

Quality control: Achievements during 1978-79 :

1. No. of fertiliser samples analysed	6,355
2. Samples found sub-standard	646
3. Certificate of Registration suspended	170
4. Certificate of Registration cancelled	27
5. Warnings issued	1,488
6. Cases booked	10

Plant Protection Scheme :

The Departmental implemented the following Plant Protection Schemes during 1978-79—

1. Purchase and distribution of Plant Protection chemicals.

2. Centrally sponsored scheme for the control of paddy stem-borer by undertaking Mass Ground Spraying under Endemic Area Programme.

3. Centrally sponsored scheme for control of Brown Plant Hepper in Paddy.

4. Strengthening of Plant Protection equipments pool for hiring out to farmers.

5. Maintenance and upkeep of Plant Protection equipments.
6. Quality control of Insecticides.

Purchase and Distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals.— 8,268 M. T. of dust formulations and 1,94,271 Litres of liquid formulations of various plant protection chemicals worth Rs. 159.52 lakhs were distributed during the year through a net work of 774 agricultural Depots in the State. Pesticides worth Rs. 354.153 lakhs were purchased during the year.

Coverage of orea under plant Protection Scheme during 1978—79.

The following are the progress of plant protection Schemes during the year

					(LAKH HA)
1. Area treated under	*i.*	Food crops	..	..	47·417
	ii.	Non food crops	..	..	24·798
	iii.	Weed control	..	..	0·38
	iv.	Roden control	..	..	15·81
	v,	Seed Treatment	..	..	19·928

Crop Development Schemes:—(Pulses)

Achievements during 1978-79 under pulses development schemes is give below :

Compact Block Demonstractions :	1871	Ha
Breeders seeds produced	72	quintals.
Certified seeds produced	1265	,,
Distribution of plant protection chemicals at 25% subsidy:	13198	,,
Distribution of plant protection equipments at 50% subsidy	140	Nos

Oil seeds : The following are the programes implemented to increase oil e.eds production.

Package Scheme on Oilseeds.—The object of the scheme is to increase the production of oilseeds by applying production technology in the major oilseeds growing dtstricts. Improved agronomic practices, supply of quality seeds, supply of inputs are measures contemplated for achieving additional production. This scheme is in operation in the Districts of Chengalpattu, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Dharmapuri. puri.

Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme :

This is a centrally sponsored Scheme operating in the districts of north Arcot and South Arcot with the object of increasing the production of oilseeds by—

(*a*) Identifying the problems, hampering the productivity and suggesting corrective measures.

(*b*) Popularising multiple cropping programme.

(*c*) Introducing non-traditional oilseeds like sunflower without least disturbance to existing oilseed crops.

(*d*) Organising problem oriented demonstration to educate the growers on how the problems can be tackled through modern technology.

(*e*) Popularising new and improved varieties of oil seeds among the growers through minikits.

(*f*) Extending the area under improved seeds.

(*g*) Organising community plant protection measures to control the pests and diseases effectively.

Sunflower Development programme.—This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The Scheme is in operation in the entire State except in Madras, Kanyakumari and Nilgiris Districts.

Comprehensive Coconut Nursery Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to extend the area under coconut by distribution of quality seedlings. Twenty three Government coconut nurseries are functioning througout the state to distribute the coconut seedlings. The achievements during the year are:—

1. Procurement of nuts (Nos.) ... .. 15.50 lakhs.
2. Distribution of seedlings (Nos.) ... ... 14.27 ,,

State Sugarcane Development Scheme.

The two schemes implemented for development of Sugarcane crop are :

1. State Sugarcane Development Scheme and
2. Centrally sponsored Sugarcane Development Scheme.

The former is the main scheme to carry out the developmental activities, and the latter is to strengthen the activities of the existing state scheme on Seed Multiplication programme, training the cane development workers and the plant protection aspects.

The work done under the Scheme during 1978-79 is furnished below :—

Physical.	*Achivements.*
1. Number of samples analysed	19324
2. Planting of selected seeds (Ha)	7.053
3. Optimum manuring (Ha)	139040
4. Plant protection (Ha)	143530
5. Seed multiplication (Ha)	
(a) Primary	51
(b) Secondary	387
(c) Commercial	3387
6. Demonstration cum trials.	500 Nos
7. Coverage of area (Under parasite realease) (Ha)	6817

Zonal Farms :

Six Zonal Farms have been established in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Salem for the multiplication of Sugarcane seed materials. In the Zonal farms about 46 Ha. was brought under Sugarcane Seed Production with an anticipated production of 3400 tonnes. These farms are run on lease lands on service basis.

Cotton Development Schemes :

Six schemes under cotton Development are being implemented—

1. Intensive Cotton District Programme (Centrally Sponsored).

2. Integrated Cotton Development Scheme (State Scheme).

3. Seed Multiplication Programme.

4. Production of Nucleus and Foundation Seeds Scheme (Centrally Sponsored).

5. Production of Nucleus and Foundation Seeds at Vaigaidam (State Scheme).

6. Production of Varalakshmi Hybrid Seeds.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme:

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme is functioning throughout the State except in Thanjavur and Nilgiris Districts where separate Development Programmes are implemented. The main objective of the programme is to intensify the production of cereals by adoption of prouction techniques like improved seeds, obtimum doses of fertilisers, green manuring, plant of protection measures, water Management, etc. Apart from cereals, groundnut and cotton grown under irrigated conditions, are covered under this programme. During 1978-79, 1,268 compact block demonstrations were laid out which have served as a good propaganda medium.

The following are the achievements recorded under I.A.A.P. :—

S. No.	*Crop.*	*Achievements.*
1.	Paddy	18·69
2.	Cholam	1·31
3.	Ragi	1·40
4.	Cumbu	1·31
5.	Groundnut	1·75
6.	Cotton	0·64
	Total	25·10

Intensive Agricultural District Programme in Thanjavur:

The entire Thanjavur district and two blocks in Pudukkottai district come under Intensive Agricultural District Programme which has been in operation since 1960. It aims at increasing food production by developing a package of agricultural practices most suited to the tract and popularising them among the farmers rapidly through various extension education techniques.

The details of achievements during 1978-79 for various items are furnished below :—

1. *Inputs distribution* :

1. *Fertilisers.*—

	In M.T.
Nitrogenous 'N'	46,332
Phosphate 'P'	13,914
Potassic 'K'	13,757

2. *Improved seeds distributed* (In M.T.).

Paddy Seeds	1,430
Pulses Seeds	481
Millets Seeds	24
Vegetable Seeds	2,383
Green Manure Seeds	182
Oilseeds	131

3. *Area covered* :

	In acres.
Paddy : Kuruvai	3,64,691
Samba	7,70,985
Thaladi	3,08,779
Cholam	30
Cumbu	2,277
Ragi	3,980
Maize	8,200
Varagu	5,250
Sugarcane	25,720
Groundnut	1,40,674
Pulses	5,23,000
Cotton	8,557

Plant Protection-Area covered (Lakh Ha.):

4. (1) (*a*) Food crops—Pests and diseases	5,673
(*b*) Non-Food Crops—Pests and diseases	1,074
(2) Distribution of Plant protection equipments	3,043 Nos.
(3) Mass Ground Spraying :	
(*a*) Groundnut	8,028 Ha.
(*b*) Paddy-Plant Hopper	2,520 Ha.
(*c*) Paddy-Stemborer	7,014 Ha.

5-a. *Adaptive Research Trials* :

(1) Paddy	30 Nos.
(2) Millets	2 Nos.
(3) Pulses	47 Nos.
(*b*) Compact Block Demonstrations	155 Nos.

6. *Soil Testing* :

(*a*) Soil Samples analysed	50,656 Nos.
(*b*) Recommendations sent to farmers	50,656 Nos.

7. *Agricultural Credit* :

Primary Credit Societies—

(a) Total in the District 513

(b) Membership 5.17,318

(c) Amount and Loan distributed Rs. 20.78 lakhs.

Nilgiris Agricultural Development Projects :

The 'INDO GERMAN NILGIRIS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT' started functioning since 1967 with the technical and financial collaboration of the Government of FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST GERMANY and GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. The Technical and financial assistance as originally agreed to from FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY came to an end on 31st March 1978 and the scheme has been continued further under the "NILGIRIS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT" from 1st April 1978 with the Project assistance extended by the Federal Republic of West Germany by supply of spare parts for vehicles, chemicals, etc., and extending training facilities for the personnel of the Project in West Germany for a further period of two years.

Programme and progress during 1978-79:

Physical :

1.	Distribution of Potato seed (bulk)	547 M.T.
2.	Production of virus free nucleus seeds	30 M.T.
3.	Distribution of Vegetable seeds	4.9 M.T.
4.	Additional Area under fruits	38 Ha.
5.	Area covered under spices	41 Ha.
6.	Paddy seed distribution	17.20 M.T.
7.	Area brought under Ginger	811 M.T.
8.	Additional Area brought under Tapico	284 Ha.
9.	Wheat seed distribution	4.22 M.T.
10.	Nematode control	2,024 Ha.
11.	Soil samples	17,040 Nos.

Integrated dryland agricultural development project:

The aim of the scheme is to increase the per acre yield of Dryland crops by the timely supply of inputs and by adopting 'package of Practices' and to improve the economic condition of dryland farmers with more emphasis on mixed cropping and mixed farming. This project is being implemented at Koilpatti in Tirunelveli District and Pudukkottai in Pudukkottai District.

Research activities:

Research activities on cereals, Commercial crops, Dry Farmining, Soil and Water Management and studies on Crop substitution were continued in the various Research Stations. Six promising varieties under Paddy, three varieties under millets, two varieties under pulses and one variety under oilseeds were released this year. Further the seeds of 16 crop varieties released last year were multiplied and made available to farmers for the large scale cultivation. A cheap procedure for large scale multiplication of blue green algae, a non-symbiotic Nitrogen fixer, has been standardised so that any farmer can take up multiplication of this algae in his fields.

Soil Testing Laboratories.—The 13 Soil Testing Laboratories and 3 Mobile Laboratories in the State carried out the analysis of Soil and Water samples received from farmers, co-operative and private institutions. 6.32 lakhs of soil samples were analysed by the laboratories during the year and 0.66 lakhs by the Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories.

Pesticide Testing Laboratories.—To ensure adequate control of the several plant protection chemicals distributed to the farmers both by the Department and Private agencies, seven pesticides testing laboratories analysed 16,552 samples during this year.

Fertiliser control laboratories.—To ensure quality control on the Chemicial Fertilisers, fertilisers samples were drawn from various distribution points and analysed in 3 Fertiliser Testing Laboratories. During the year 5,955 samples were analysed.

Agricultural Schools:

There are 13 Agricultural Schools located in the State at one per district except Tiruchirappalli. Tiruchirappalli district is served by the Agricultural School at Anna Pannai in Kudumiamalai.

Details of trainess admission particulars in the Agricultural Schools during 1978-79:—

1. Total number of admission capacity for trainees in Agricultural Schools	390
2. Number of trainees discontinued	9
3. Total Number of trainees admitted	383

Farmers training centres:

The farmers training centres are intended for imparting training to the farmers on the latest technique evolved in farming practices especially in the case of High Yielding Varieties. At the beginning of 1978-79, there were eleven, F.T.C.s in the State. Three more F.T.Cs. at Salem, Ramanathapuram and Ootacamund have been established during 1978-79, bringing the total number of F.T.Cs. functioning the State to fourteen. The achievements made during 1978-79 are furnished below (Nos).

1. Institutional Training	141
2. Demonstration for women	76
3. Institutional Training for convenors	65
4. Peripatetic training	701
5. Farmers Discussion Groups	3,471
6. Special Training Programme including function on literacy programmes, etc. ...	209

Agricultural Engineering Schemes:

Minor Irrigation.

The following Minor Irrigation Schemes are under the control of the Department :—

1. Private tubwells scheme.
2. Boring in well scheme.
3. Deepening of well scheme.
4. Filter point tubewell scheme.

Private Tubewell Scheme.—During 1978-79, 4,691 Nos. of private tubewells have been sunk. These wells provide irrigation facilities to an extent of nearly 37.528 hectares (Gross).

Boring in Well Scheme.—During 1978-79, 2,563 Nos. of Borewells have been sunk in the open wells to augument water supply. These wells, in addition to establishing the area already under irrigation have provided irrigation facilities to an additional area of 2,050 hectares (Gross.)

Deepening of Wells Scheme.—During 1978-79, 2,570 Nos. of open wells were deepened by the Department. These wells provide additional irrigation facilities to an extent of 2,056 hectares (Gross).

Filter Point Tube wells Scheme.—During 1978-79, 2587 Nos. of Filter Point Tubewells have been sunk. These wells provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 210350 hectares (Gross).

Soil and Water Conservation Scheme.—The scheme is intended to protect the lands from Hazadrs of Soil erosion by water and wind and conserve the needed moisture. An area of 43,048 ha. have been covered in hills and plains including wind swept area at a cost of Rs. 169.21 lakhs.

Ravine Reclamation Scheme.—An area of 134 ha. have been covered at a cost of Rs. 2.514 lakhs.

Land development:

Tractor Hiring Scheme.—Under the scheme tractors and bulldozers are hired to ryots for reclaiming virgin lands and current fallows to raise crop yields and to step up food production. There are 145 bulldozers and 177 wheel type tractors with the department and they are hired out at reasonable rates.

During the year the tractors and bulldozers were put to work for 72,850 hours and 167,214 hours respectively. With this 10,731 ha. were ploughed and 3,812 ha. were levelled.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

The scheme of Government Guarantee under the Institutional Finance is under the administrative control of the Board of Revenue (Food Production). Under the Scheme, commercial banks afford credit facilities for agricultural purposes to the farmers like the purchase of oil engine and electric motor pumpsets, etc. ; on the basis of the Guarantee given by the State Government. The loan applications as recommended by the Block Development Officer are processed by the Nationalised Banks and the loans sanctioned. If the loanees fail to repay the loan amount with interest, the Government honour the Guarantee given by them and reimburse the loan amount with interest to the nationalised banks and then proceed to recover the amount from the defaulting farmers. A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been incurred for 1978-79 under the scheme towards repayment of loans to the Commercial Banks under the guarantee

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Cattle Development.

Livestock Farms.—There are 7 Livestock Farms in the State. There is an exotic Cattle Breeding Farm at Eachenkottai, Thanjavur. The performance of these Farms is given below :

		Numbers
(i)	Cattle strength as on 1st April 1978 ...	5280
(ii)	Cattle strength as on 31st March 1979 ...	4681
(iii)	Number of calves born	1169
(iv)	Number of bulls sold for breeding	60
(v)	Number of bulls transferred to the departmental Institutions for breeding.	175
		Litres.
(vi)	Total quantity of milk produced ...	15,51,855.1
(vii)	Total quantity of milk sold ...	13,08,223 9

152 Jersey heifers were received from Australia as gift for Exotic Jersey Cattle breeding Farm, Eachenkottai, Thanjavur.

Aniraikappagams.—5 Aniraikappagams were in receipt of assistance from Government. 151 Cattle are maintained here. 1,02,820 litres of milk was produced.

Co-ordinated Cattle Breeding Programme.—The progeny Testing Scheme continued to function as a centrally sponsored scheme for systematic production of progeny tested bulls of Red Sindhi breed at District Livestock Farm, Hosur. There were 334 animals at the end of the year. 1,98,479.5 litres of milk was produced during the year and a quantity of 1,84,295.5 litres was sold.

Key Village Scheme.—This year 16 new Key Village Blocks were established of which 8 are in Madurai and 8 are in Ramanathapuram district. With these the total number of Key Village blocks in the State is 55. The performance of Key Village Scheme during the year is given below :—

(i)	Number of Artificial Insemination done ...	1,77,411
(ii)	Percentage of coverage	45.49
(iii)	Number of Artificial Insemination verified ...	1,24,079
(iv)	Number of calves born	27,309
(v)	Percentage of calving	15.39

Intensive Cattle Development Project.—Five projects are functioning at present including the one established this year at Thanjavur. The performance of these projects is as follows:—

(i)	Strength as on 1st April 1978	7,987
(ii)	Strength as on 31st March 1979	7,186
(iii)	Number of lambs born	3,288
(iv)	Number of rams sold for breeding	1,189
(v)	Number of sheep sold for other purpose ...	1,279
(vi)	Amount realised through sale	Rs. 1,87,708.44
(vii)	Number of cases treated	333855
(viii)	Number of vaccinations done	601397
(ix)	Number of castrations performed ...	25167
(x)	Number of beneficiaries getting subsidy for cultivating fodder	682
(xi)	Amount disbursed for the above purpose ...	Rs. 17,890.55

Sheep Development.—The 2 sheep farms and 4 sheep units continued to function during the year. The performance of these units as follows :—

(i)	Strength as on 1st April 1978	7987
(ii)	Strength as on 31st March 1979	7186
(iii)	Number of lambs born	3,288
(iv)	Number of rams sold for breeding ...	1189
(v)	Number of sheep sold for other purpose ...	1279
(vi)	Amount realised through sale	Rs. 1,87,708.44
(vii)	Number of Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies functioning:	
	(*a*) Under Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation	39
	(b) Under Special Schemes	178
	(c) Others	57
(viii)	Number of sheep maintained by them ...	2,03,841
(ix)	Total number of beneficiaries	12,029
(x)	Details of financial assistance given	Rs. 8,47,075

Poultry Development.—The 2 hatcheries and 29 poultry Extension Centres continued to function during the year. There were 99,601 birds as on 31st March 1979.

Number of eggs sold for hatching was 28,379.

Number of eggs sold for table was 43,75,889.

Eighty Two Thousand and Four hundred birds were sold for breeding and 81,137 birds were sold for table.

Number of poultry Breeding Co-operative Societies is 5.
Number of eggs collected was 52,82,848.
Percentage of eggs hatchable was 55.21 per cent.

Piggery Development.—Out of the 9 piggery units, 3 (at Orathanad Sheep Farm, Sathur and Chinna Salem) were closed down during the year. The strength of the pigs as on 31st March, 1979, was 756. One Thousand Two hundred and forty-one piglots were born during the year. 706 pigs were sold for breeding and 115 were sold for table.

Veterinary Health Services.—During the year 38 Veterinary Hospitals, 9 Veterinary Hospital-*cum*-Key Village Centres, 516 Veterinary Dispensaries, 78 Veterinary Dispensaries-*cum*-Key Village Centres and 6 Clinician Centres rendered Veterinary aid to the ailing animals. Ten new Veterinary Dispensaries were established during the year. Five Veterinary Dispensaries were upgraded as Veterinary Hospital and 2 Veterinary Hospitals were upgraded as clinician Centres. The performance of these centres is given below:—

(i)	Number of cases treated	55,11,496
(ii)	Number of vaccinations done	87,86,547
(iii)	Number of Castrations performed ...	3,79,457
(iv)	Number of Artificial Insemination done ...	10,27,199
(v)	Number of calves born	2,38,963

Two Animal Disease Intelligence Units were established during the year. With these 6 such units are functioning at present. They help in detecting various contagious and infectious diseases of livestock and suggest suitable remedial action. Three Mobile Units are functioning at Madras, Sivaganga and Virudhunagar with a view to render service at the door of the cattle owner to the ailing animals which are not in a position to be brought to the Institution. Thirteen clinical Laboratories are also functioning for diagnosing the disease and to render necessary guidance. Ninety Thousand Two hundred and forty-five clinical materials were examined during the year. Twenty-seven kinds of valcines are produced at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.

The details of vaccines manufactured, sold, etc., are as follows:—

Production :

Vaccines	... ...	3,33,98,659 Doses.
Antigens	... ...	1,17,005 ML.
Solutions	... ...	10,133 Lts.

Sales:

Vaccines	... ...	54,52,594 Doses
Solutions	... ...	**84.5 Lts.**
Antigens	... ...	16,460 Ml.

(iii) Amount realised through sales Rs. 4,71,647.30

A Centrally sponsored Rinder pest Surveillance Unit started functioning from 23rd January 1978. Under this scheme 15 rinderpest outbreaks were recorded. A retrospective study was made by collecting the data of suspected Rinderpest outbreak since 1968.

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.—Fourteen District Squads, 13 check posts and 10 Vigilance Units are engaged in eradicating the dreadfud disease of Rinderpest. Fifty Eight Lakhs Sixty three Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty Seven animals were vaccinated by the Rinderpest staff. Another 6,67,621 were vaccinated by other staff. There were 15 out breaks of Rinderpest in the state during the year. **There were 201 attacks and 112 cattle died on account of the disease.**

Fodder Development.—Realising the importance of producing fodder grasses of nutritive value and high yielding capacity, fodder grass is cultivated in all the Livestock Farms and Intensive Cattle Development Project areas, besides the 4 Fodder Seed Production Units. **The quantity of fodder produced in Livestock Farms is as** follows:—

(i) Total quantity of Fodder produced	...	16,015 MT.
(ii) Total quantity of fodder sold	...	1,901 MT.
(iii) Total quantity of fodder slips distributed	...	27,74,969
(iv) Amount realised through sale of fodder		Rs. 33,606.02

To enthuse the farmers to grow fodder, subsidy is given for cultivating fodder in Intensive Cattle Development Project areas. Subsidy amounting to Rs. 17,890.55 was given to 682 persons. The total quantity of fodder produced was 13,96,720 MT. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh towards fodder developmental activities and the amount has been disbursed to arrange for putting demonstration plots.

Special Animal Husbandry Programme.—2813 sheep units and 957 Poultry units were started under this programme.

Western Ghats Development Scheme.—Subsidy was continued for the 1,000 claves selected under the Western Ghats Development Programme.

Drought Prone Area Programme.—This is implemented in Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram disricts. 1481 sheep units were started in both the districts and 1,049 milch animals were distributed. 9 Key Village Blocks are functioning under this programme in Ramanathapuram district.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme.—This is implemented in Salem, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts. Performance under the programme is as follows:

(a)	Number of sheep units started	870
(b)	Number of Milch animals distributed ...	326
(c)	Number of Bullocks distributed	371
(d)	Number of Poultry Units started	50
(e)	Number of Piggery Units started	82

Hill area Development Programme.—The sheep units, Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies and the Animal Disease Intelligence Unit started under this programme continued to function.

Integrated Rural Development Programme.—The main object of the Integrated Rural Development Project is to uplift the weaker sections of the society and to create more employment opportunities. This is combined with the Small Farmers Development Agency. Under this programme 161 blocks were selected during 1978-79. Out of this 100 Blocks are from Small Farmers Development Agency areas, 30 from Drought Prone Area Programme area and the remaining 31 from non-Small Farmers Development Agency and non-Drought Prone Area Programme areas. Various Animal Husbandry Programmes like distribution of Milch animals,

sheep, goats, pigs and poultry to the Small|Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labours are being implemented by the District Collectors and the farmers are also identified by the Collectors.

Small Farmers Development Agency.—12 projects are functioning in all the districts except Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram and Madras. The details of work done in these projects are given below:

(i) Number of milch animals distributed	...	24,646
(ii) Number of sheep units established ...	...	890
(iii) Number of bullocks supplied	... ...	5,418
(iv) Number of ewes supplied	... ...	390
(v) Number of cattle sheds constructed	...	140
(vi) Number of duckery units established	...	52
(vii) Number of cart and bullocks supplied	...	224

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

The Dairy Development Department was in-charge of the following units during the year under report:—

Part I.—Administration of Milk Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu
Part II.—

(*a*) Administration of Government Dairy Farm.

(*b*) Administration of Licences in Milk Colony.

(*c*) Graduate farmers scheme.

(*d*) Other Cattle Development activities.

The main function of the Dairy Development Department is related only to milk co-operatives, their organisation, registration, supervision and thereby giving an effective economic development to the common man in the production of Milk at rural areas.

Milk Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu.

The Milk Co-operatives are being organised with a view to fetch a better price for producers of milk and also to avoid exploitation of the farmers, by the private traders. The employment potential has increased considerably due to the investment of farmers in the dairying activities. This also serves as an additional revenue to the farmers. Thus this will enable the villagers who are already below the poverty line to earn something more and also solve the unemployment problem among farmers and educated in the villages. Finally it will help the nation to have more and more animals scientifically bred and maintained and thereby increasing the National animal wealth. The administrative control of the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and unions was transferred from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to the Dairy Development Department with effect from 1st August 1965. There are seven regional offices, each under the administrative control of a Deputy Registrar (Dairying) functioning with headquarters at Kancheepuram, Vellore, Erode, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Cuddalore. There are technical officers under the control of the Tamilnadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited to look after dairy extension work and Livestock Improvement in the areas. 587 Milk Producers Co-operative societies have been newly registered during 1978-79. Consistent with the policy of converting the existing primary traditional societies into the Anand pattern producers Co-operative Societies, 39 have been converted during the year 1978-79. The long term programme is to federate such primary societies into District level Producers union and to enable the integration of production, Procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products. Two milk producers union have already been set up at Erode and Coimbatore. One such Milk Producers union was registered at Salem and another at Uthagamandalam by conversion of Milk Supply Co-operative Societies during 1978-79. There are 3,337 active milk Co-operatives functioning in Tamil Nadu (i.e. Amul pattern 2,260 and Traditional societies 1,077). The entire production, collection, processing and marketing of milk in Tamil Nadu is done by and through these co-operative.

Administration of Government Dairy Farm.—The Government Dairy Farm at Madhavaram was started on 19th December 1965 and continued to function under the control of the Dairy Development Department during the year 1978-79. Cross breed cows and pedigree bulls were maintained in the farm. Cross b ee bulls and bull calvs were distributed to Co-operative Milk Societies|Unions for implementing Cross Breeding programme in the State, where facilities for artificial Insemination are not available. It serves as a model demonstration unit. No new purchase of animals was made during the year, 1978-79. The Madras Veterinary College Post-Graduate students have taken up research problems utilising the facilities available at the Government Dairy Farm. The animals at the Government Dairy Farm were fed with computed Cattle Feed drawn from the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited. Based on the initial feeding trials conducted at the Government Dairy Farm by National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, the formula for cattle feed for feeding milch animals was revised to include grains without ultimately increasing the cost of the cattle feed, and fed to milch animals which showed improvement in the yield. The dry and young calves were given cattle feed without grains in order to keep down the cost. During the year 1978-79, 3,04,456 litres of milk was produced and supplied to the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited. The quality has been maintained at 4.5 fat and 8.5 SNF.

Administration of Licencees in Milk Colony.—The Milk colony at Madhavaram comprises an area of 840.00 acres. The colony provides accommodation to animals owned by private persons in the Milk trade providing facilities like the veterinary health care. breeding facilities, supply of computed cattle feed at a reasonable price, salvage of dry animals and financial assistance by way of loan to them. As on 31st March 1979 there were 31 licencees (including a few graduates and matriculates) in the colony and they supply about 1,000 litres of milk per day to the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited at Madhavaram.

Graduate Matriculate Dairy Farm.—Under Half a Million job Programme and Employment Promotion Programme for unemployed graduates and matriculates, financial assistance through the nationalised banks was offered to make them stand on their own through Dairy Farming. Among the trained Dairy Farmers 24 Graduates and one Matriculate have established their dairy units at the Milk Colony, Madhavaram as on 31st March 1979. Only 17 Graduate Dairy Farmers were supplying milk to the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited. They were given all the facilities extended to the Licencees and their animals were insured.

Other Cattle Development Activities :

Bull Station.—The Bull station was started in 1973. Exotic bulls of jersey and Red Dane Breed were maintained during 1978-79. Murrah Buffaloe bulls were also maintained. Good Bulls were supplied to the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and various artificial insemination centres maintained by the Dairy Development Department for up-grading local cattle and to augment Milk Production. Artificial Insemination with semen from these high pedigree bulls was done free of charge for all animals of the Licencees and animals of the Government Dairy Farm. Apart from this, semen was supplied to 'Operation Flood' areas covered by Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited. On an average 250 doses of semen was used daily for artificial insemination work. During 1978-79 a total quantity of 98,128 CC. of processed semen was produced at the Bull Station.

Veterinary Hospital.—The Veterinary Hospital caters to the need of the Government Dairy Farm and the Licencees. It has facilities for stationing inpatients and attend to out patients. Major cases were treated at the Hospital and those that require hospitalisation were admitted as inpatients and treated. A total number of 6,052 cases were treated at the Veterinary Hospital during the year.

Salvage.—One of the important steps towards the improvements of livestock is salvage of dry animals. The licencees were paid Rs. 15 as salvage subsidy to retain the dry pregnant animals to a maximum period of ten months.

General.—The activities of the Dairy Development Department are mainly concerned with productive aspects towards increase in production of milk by way of organisation of more number of Co-operative Societies, improving milch animals and also establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres. Consequent on the implementation of various programme of Dairy Development, the milk available for procurement has increased considerably.

TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation started in the year 1973 with the objectives of implementing Poultry Development Schemes in the State and to stabilise the prices of the poultry products with assured income to the farmers, has given a new image to the poultry industry in the State. Middlemen in the industry are being eliminated, thus enabling the producer to get a reasonable price for his products.

The commercial and extension wings of the corporation are engaged in providing necessary assistance to the farmers such as provision of quality chicks, balanced feed, technical assistance, etc., by implementing special Animal Husbandry Programmes.

The notable achievements during the year 1978-79, are as follows :—

1. ISI Merit Certificate was obtained for the poultry feed prepared by the Corporation.

2. Insurance coverage was arranged for poultry industry and the scheme is now in vogue.

3. Lower power tariff rates were obtained for power used in poultry houses.

4. Drug licence was obtained to sell poultry life-saving drugs as part of health coverage activities carried out by the Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation.

The activities of this Corporation are broadly classified as (A) Commercial and (B) Extension.

Commercial Wing :

(i) Poultry Feed Mixing Units, (ii) Marketing Units and (iii) Hybrid Chick Hatchery at Arasur (Coimbatore district) comprise this wing.

Poultry Feed Mixing Units :

Four Feed Mixing Units at (1) Nandanam (Matra), (2) Kottapattu (Tiruchirappalli district), (3) Kappalur (Madurai district) and (4) Tirupur (Coimbatore district) are functioning at present.

These Feed Mixing Units are engaged in preparing balanced poultry feed. To the maximum extent possible, industrial and agricultural by-products are used in preparing the feed. Food materials that are declared unfit for human consumption are also utilised for the feed.

Marketing Units :

Marketing units are engaged in providing necessary inputs to the farmers such as quality chick, balanced feed, technical assistance and collecting back the produce such as eggs and spent birds for marketing. Having made a beginning towards this new strategy to market the produce of the farmers based on latest management trends was evolved.

Hybrid Hatchery at Arasur :

The production and sale of commercial egger chicks and broiler chicks proved to be a break through in commercial poultry farming. The poultry farmers of this State are assured of quality chicks in sufficient numbers at the required time. There is great demand for these commercial chick. The only hatchery of this kind in public sector in India is making an important contribution to poultry development in the State.

Extension Wing :

The six grower farms at (1) Adayar (Madras), (2) Chingleput, (3) Kottapattu (Tiruchirappalli district), (4) T. Kallupatti (Madurai district), (5) Seshanchavadi (Salem district) and (6) Perundurai (Coimbatore district) provide necessary latest technical

know-how to the farmers in the area. These farms rear the commercial chicks and the farmers in the area are informed about the economics of poultry husbandry in rearing commercial chicks. The farms provide health coverage for the birds reared by poultry farmers in those areas.

These farms in addition to spreading the knowledge in poultry science, supply birds of different age-groups to the farmers under Special Animal Husbandry Programme, Applied Nutrition Programmes, Rehabilitation Schemes and to private farmers. Good care has been taken to see that initial rearing is done to the best satisfaction.

Special Animal Husbandry Programme (Poultry Development) :

Tapco was entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the Special Animal Husbandry Programme in poultry in the State of Tamil Nadu. This is a Scheme of Government of India to promote the subsidiary income of Small and Marginal Farmers and Landless Agricultural Labourers in Tamil Nadu. With the obtaining of ISI Merit Certificate for Tapco's balanced poultry feed, introduction of insurance coverage, applicability of lower power tariff for poultry industry, providing assured marketing infrastructure, health coverage, technical expertise, etc., by TAPCO the Nationalised Banks which were reluctant in the initial stages to finance the Special Animal Husbandry Programme now participate in the scheme. Up to December, 1978, 2,608 beneficiaries have been identified and nearly 400 farmers have actually set up small poultry units.

Financial :

As against a small profit of Rs. 0.72 lakhs, subject to adjustments earned during 1977-78, the profit for the current financial year is expected to be around Rs. 2 lakhs.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore.—The Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, Offers B.Sc. (Ag.), B.Sc., (Hort.), M.Sc. (Ag.) and Ph. D Courses under trimester system.

The number of students in various classes during 1978-79 is given below :—

First year B.Sc. (Ag.) 122, first year B.Sc. (Hort.) 20; II year B.Sc. (Ag.) 126, II year B.Sc. (Hort). 13; III year B.Sc. (Ag.) 137, III year B.Sc. (Hort.) 17; final year B.Sc. (Ag.) 142 and final year B.Sc. (Hort.) 20 ; First year M.Sc. (Ag.) full time 123, part-time 3 ; I Year ph. D. full time 10, part-time 44; II year M.Sc. (Ag.) full time 121, part-time 4, II year Ph.D. full time 4, part-time 36 ; III year M.Sc. (Ag.) Part-time 6; III year Ph.D. full time 5, part-time 25 ; IV year Ph.D. part-time 14 and V year Ph.D. part-time 27.

Social Service League.—The Social Service League is conducting two Night Schools, one at the hostel and the other at Pappanaicken-pudur. On an average 100 children attended each school from 6.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Gandhi Jayanthi Day, Childrens' Day and International Childrens Year were celebrated by the League in the Night School. Competitions were held in essay writing, elocution, drawing. singing and in athletics for the night school children and also for the children of Seva Nilayam, Guild of Service and Deaf and Dump School and prizes were distributed to encourage their talents. Fifty children were taken on a sight seeing trip to Thiru-moorthy Hills and Amaravathi Dam. School uniform were given to twenty-five poor children.

National Service Scheme.—The unit at Coimbatore Campus adopted Vedepatty. Recently Kinathukadavu village has also been adopted. Different items of work were carried out under regular activities during holidays and off hours by N.S.S. student volunteers, the main objective being to inculcate a sense of discipline among the students and to develop a sense of involvement in the Community life.

National Cadet Corps.—The total strength of the N.C.C. unit is 100 cadets. During the academic year 1978-79 a batch of 26 cadets attended the Annual Training Camp with Agriculture bias at R.S. Puram. Coimbatore.

Library.—During the year the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Library was shifted to the newly constructed library building. The building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. The new Library Building is facilitated with modern library provisions such as periodical section, Reference Section, Seminar Hall and reading room-*cum*-stack room, etc.

The Library accessioned 3,648 books and Back Volumes of periodicals during the year. A total number of 45,855 persons visited the library and they consulted 1,92,113 books and periodicals during the year under report. In all, 52,449 books had been issued on loan to the members.

Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai.—The Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai is engaged in teaching, research and extension education. The institution offers B.Sc. (Ag.) and M.Sc. (Ag.) courses under the trimester system of education.

National Service Scheme.—The National Service Scheme has been functioning well in Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai. The student volunteers, through their peerless service, have reconstructed Narasingampatti, their adopted village.

National Cadet Corps.—The National Cadet Corps D|12 Company of this college is attached to 7 (Tamil Nadu) Battalian, N.C.C., Madurai. 50 Cadets were recruited. The cadets were given training in foot drill, arms drill, weapon training, field craft, map reading, first aid and civil defence.

Faculty of Horticulture.—The Faculty of Horticulture was created at Coimbatore campus with a view to train a separate set of graduates and post-graduates who can acquire specialised skills and advanced training in the different branches of Horticulture. A degree programme in B.Sc. (Hort.) is being offered.

Faculty of Agricultural Engineering.—The College of Agricultural Engineering at Coimbatore offers a five years degree course leading to B.E. (Ag.) degree under trimester system of teaching. The College is also offering a two-year Post-graduate degree course leading to M.E. (Ag.) from the academic year 1977-78 in the subjects 'Soil and Water Conservation' and 'Farm Power and Machinery'. Fifty students were admitted to the I.B.E. (Ag.) Course and 13 students were admitted to the I.M.E. (Ag.) Course during 1978-79.

National Service Scheme.—Seventy students of the college served as N.S.S. Volunteers. All of them attended a special camping programme at Vellalore and attended desilting of channel, laying of barbed wire fence around a school, laying G.I. water pipe line to overhead tank and digging soap pits for community development along with 15 other minor works.

Faculty of Basic Sciences and Humanities.—The Faculty of Basic Sciences and Humanities, Coimbatore offered courses in Basic Sciences and Humanities to the first year students of B.Sc. (Ag.) B.Sc. (Hore.) and B.E. (Ag.) courses and Post-graduate courses leading to M.Sc. and Ph. D. in both Environmental Biology and Plant Physiology as well as M.Sc. (Microbiology).

Faculty of Veterinary and Animal sciences.—The Veterinary College, Madras started in the year 1903 is engaged in teaching, research and extension education. It has become a constituent unit of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University from December, 1, 1976. The College Offers B.V.Sc., M.V.Sc. and Ph. Degree Courses.

The following are the details of the number of students on rolls yearwise :—

First B.V.Sc.	134
Second B.V.Sc.	152
Third B.V.Sc.	155

Fourth B.V.Sc.	115
Final B.V.Sc.	139
First Year M.V.Sc	30
Final M.V.Sc.	46
Ph. D. I Year	32
Ph. D. II year	15

Training Programme.—The students of III & IV B.V.Sc. batches were sent to District Livestock Farm, Orthanad, Thanjavur District and Livestock Research Station, Hosur, Dharmapuri District respectively for practical Farm Training for 45 days from 25th March 1979 and 2nd June respectively.

Farmers Trading Course at Orthanad and Hosur.—A training Course of 3 months duration in Livestock Production for the benefit of farmers is being offered at the above two centres. During the year under report 163 farmers were trained at these centres.

Faculty of Fishery Science.—The Faculty of Fishery Science was started on 14th November 1978 and is offering courses leading to the degree of B.F.Sc. The first batch of 20 students for the above course were admitted during the year and they are undergoing courses in Basic Sciences and Humanities at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai. At the end of the first year, they will be moved to Fisheries College at Tuticorin wherein the basic facilities for the conduct of other courses are being built up along with hostel facilities, etc. The Fisheries College is located at Korampallam near Tuticorin and covers an area of 21 hectares of land with other facilities like field laboratory and fishing harbour, etc.

Research.—There are 1,206 research projects in the various branches of Agricultural Sciences under the University in addition to other co-ordinated Research Projects financed by I.C.A.R., U.G.C., D.S.T. D.E.S. and other public and private foundations and agencies.

Co-operation.

The various activities of the co-operatives during the year under report 1978-79 are given below:—

Agricultural Credit :

The Agricultural Credit Societies provided short-term and medium-term credit to the extent of Rs. 102.65 crores during 1978-79 to meet the current cultivation expenses on seeds, fertilisers, labour and to meet the items of expenditure such as purchase of plough bulls power sprayers, milch animals, poultry, etc. The Land Development Banks provided long-term credit to the extent of Rs. 11.24 crores as against Rs. 12.28 crores during 1977-78 to meet the expenditure on items like sinking and deepening of wells, installation of pump-sets, reclamation of lands, purchase of tractors, development of plantation, etc.

Financial Resources :

Contributions to the share capital of credit co-operatives, central banks, land development banks and urban banks to the extent of Rs. 97.99 lakhs were made by the State Government during the year 1978-79. During the year, the State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs to the debentures floated for normal schemes and Rs. 29.17 lakhs to the debentures floated for special schemes. Financial assistance by way of managerial subsidy to the extent of Rs. 3.10 lakhs was given to the Primary Land Development Banks during the year 1978-79. For construction of godowns by the agricultural credit societies and marketing societies, the Government have given a subsidy of Rs. 37.90 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 59.90 lakhs during the year. The loan is reimbursable by the National Co-operative Development Corporation. During 1978-79 the co-operatives distributed fertilisers to the value of Rs. 41.24 crores. Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 2.03 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation towards the reimbursement of expenses incurred in the distribution of pool fertilisers. The

marketing societies have marketed the agricultural produce of their members to the value of Rs. 68.14 crores during the year 1978-79, as against Rs. 54.58 crores in the previous year.

Consumer Co-operatives :

Consumer Co-operatives play a very important role in the distribution of essential and other commodities at reasonable rates, and ensure healthy trading practices. During the year various schemes such as investment in the shares of consumers co-opeartives, provision of financial assistance towards the working capital, construction of godowns, setting up of modern retail units, distribution of essential commodities in rural areas through village agricultural credit societies under Rural Consumer Scheme sponsored by National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi, etc. were implemented. The National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 240.36 lakhs for the implementation of Rural Consumer Scheme to the District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies, Co-operative Wholesale Stores and the agricultural credit societies.

Government sanctioned loan and subsidy of Rs. 1.83 lakhs to the co-operative Wholesale Stores for the construction of godowns and buildings and Rs. 3 lakhs for the construction of godowns by consumer societies selected under the scheme for the distribution of consumer articles in rural areas. Government had sanctioned a financial assistance of Rs. 4 lakhs to District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies and Co-operative Wholesale Stores for the purchase of transport vehicles for movement of goods to student hostels. State Government have also invested Rs. 3 lakhs in the shares of consumer co-operatives. Government sanctioned Rs. 6 lakhs for setting up of modern retail units. A Government loan of Rs. 1.90 lakhs was also given to the agricultural credit societies for increasing the shop floor area. The National Co-operative Development Corporation sanctioned Rs. 240.36 lakhs to District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies and Co-operative Wholesale Stores and marketing societies for distribution of con-

sumer articles in rural areas. The State Government spent Rs. 127.39 lakhs towards subsidy to co-operative societies and the cost of staff for the opening of fair price shops in rural areas.

Co-operative Education, Research and Training :

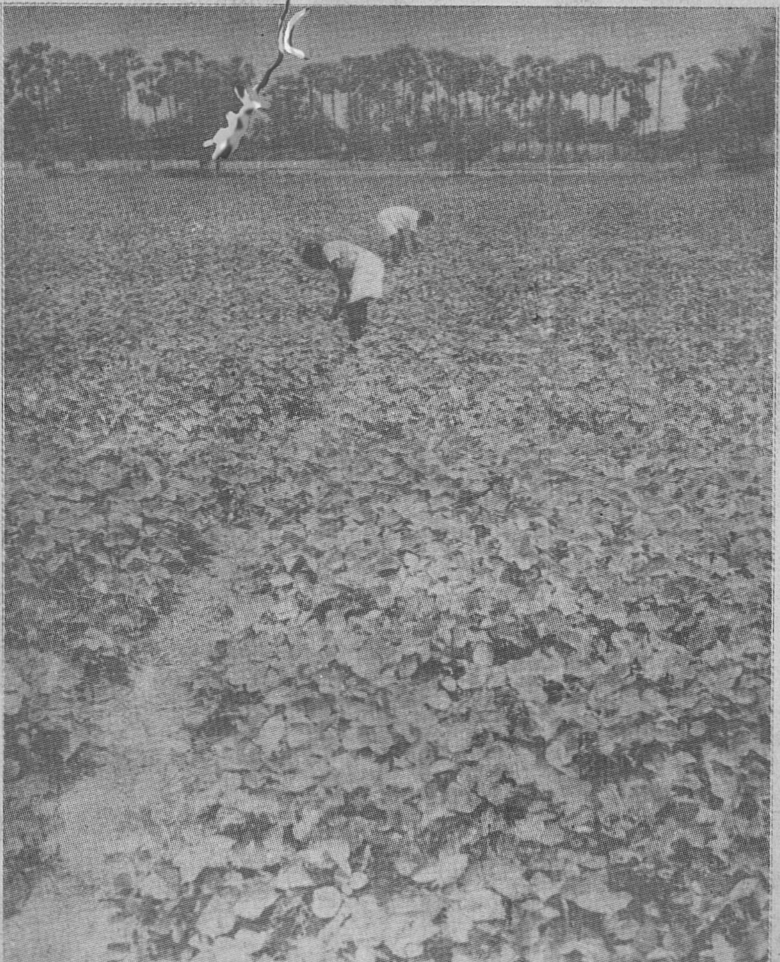
(i) The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, Madras, implemented schemes such as basic training for co-operative Supervisors, short term job oriented training for staff of different type of societies etc. Government have sanctioned Rs. 0.12 lakh for conducting short term course for Departmental Staff such as training in consumer co-operation, training in Civil and Criminal Laws, etc.

General :

The total expenditure on various schemes mentioned above was Rs. 1,220.99 lakhs during the year 1978-79.

I.R. 34 Crop-High Yielding paddy with long slender grains.

110E-3



T9 Blackgram pulses crop grown during 1979 in Kadiramangalam Village, Mayuram Taluk of Thanjavur District using departmental seeds--Age 40 days.

CHAPTER—XI

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

IRRIGATION.

The opening and closing dates of the various reservoirs in the State for Irrigation during the year 1978-79 are given below:—

Sl.No.	*Name of system/Reservoir*	*Date of opening.*	*Date of closing.*
1.	Mettur Reservoir	5-7-78	28-2-79
2.	Mettur Canal Scheme	1-8-78	28-1-79
3.	Pullambadi Canal	1-8-78	31-1-79
4.	N.K.G.L. Canal	1-8-78	31-1-79
5.	Bhavanisagar Main Canal 1st turn	20-7-78	15-12-78
	2nd turn	20-12-78	20-4-79
6.	Amaravathy Canal	16-9-78	31-3-79
7.	Krishnagiri Reservoir 1st Crop	1-8-78	31-12-78
	2nd Crop	2-1-79	15-5-79
8.	Sathanur Resrvoir Regular Crop	1-1-79	31-5-79
9.	Vidur Reservoir	10-11-78	24-4-79
10.	Gomukhi Reservior	7-10-78	5-4-79
11.	Manimukthaadhi Reservoir	1-11-78	20-4-79
12.	a. Periyar System single crop area	15-8-78	15-2-79
	b. do double crop area	1-6-78	28-2-79
13.	Vaigai Reservoir		
	a. Thirumangalam Canal	15-9-78	31-1-79
	b. Vaigai Reservoir Periyar New Extension area	2-10-78	28-2-79
14.	Manjalar Reservoir	19-11-78	3-5-79
15.	Manimuthar Reservoir	4-12-78	26-2-79
	2nd Crop	4-3-79	12-6-79
16.	Kodayar system		
	Pechiparai, Perunchani	1-6-78	31-3-79
17.	Patanamkal	1-6-78	28-2-79
18.	Radhapuram Canal	Flood flows allowed in November 1978	
19.	Kanyakumari Branch Canal of Neyyar Project	1-6-78	15-2-79
20.	Ponnayar Canal	1-9-78	28-2-79
21.	Chinnar	15-8-78	15-1-79

The details of works completed and the works which are in progress during the year are furnished below:—

Marudhanandhi Scheme.—This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir of 174 M.C.R. capacity across Marudhanandhi in Ayyampalayam village in Dindigul taluk of Madurai district and excavaction of canals to a length of 10 km. each or either side at an estimated cost of Rs. 320.00 lakhs. The Scheme will benefit a new extent of 3,700 acres besides stablising the existing ayacut of 2,283 acres and bridging a gap in cultivation of 73 acres. A sum of Rs. 34.22 lakhs has been utilised during the year on this scheme.

P.T. Rajan Channel.—The scheme contemplates excavation of a supply channel from Karumkatankulam for a length of 13.5 km. to supply Periyar water to Venkatachallapuram area in Cumbum Valley of Periyakulam taluk of Madurai district and remodelling the existing courses and standardising bunds in Valasamudram and other tanks. The scheme aims at stabilising 414.65 acres in addition to bridging a gap of 53.67 acres and bridging 1,625 acres of new ayacut under irrigated dry. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 79.40 lakhs.

Remodelling of Palayamparavu channel, excavation of new channel from Karumkattankulam to Valasamudram tank and cut and cover work at 0.703 k.m. lining work for 9,604 k.m. have been completed.

Works relating to remodelling of Sukkan Odai, improvements to existing tanks, formation of three new tanks and construction of cross masonry works have been compelted.

An expenditure of Rs. 15.54 lakhs was incurred during the year on this scheme.

Modernising Thanjavur channels.—This project aims at Modernisation of the existing irrigation system of Thanjavur Delta to achieve better water management and control to stablise the existing ayacut and secure higher productivity.

An amountt of Rs. 189.03 lakhs has been utilised during the year on this scheme.

Drinage scheme in Cauvery Delta.—40 drainage schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 200.00 lakhs have been taken up for execution.

An expenditure of Rs. 39.56 lakhs was incurred during the year on these schemes.

Improvements to Periyar System.—This scheme aims at improving the Periyar system to increase its efficiency. It provides for the construction of a pick up anicut below the Vaigai Dam, a lined link canal of 32 Km. Length from the pick up anicut to the Peranai Regulator, linking the existing Periyar Main Canal and four of its branches, improvements to masonry works and a lined extension canal beyond the Pulipatti Regulator for 22 K.m. Length. About 39,400 acres of new and 17,000 acres of existing ayacut will be benefitted by this scheme.

Construction of pick up anicut 1 k.m. below the Vaigai Reservoir to divert the irrigation discharge allowed from Vaigai Reservoir, has been completed. Earth work excavation and lining in P.M. Canal is in progress. Lining work in P.M.C. for a length of about 11 k.m. has been completed.

An expenditure of Rs. 627.21 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme during the year.

Excavation of right side canal from the Sathanur pick up Aniutct.—The scheme envisages the excavation of new canal (28.6 km. long) on the right side from the Sathanur pickup anicut in North Arcot and South Arcot districts. The Scheme will benefit a new extent of 16,443 acres irrigated dry besides stablising 3,557 acres. About 24 tanks will be fed by the proposed channel. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 465 lakhs.

An expenditure of Rs. 55.79 lakhs was incurred during this year on this scheme.

Gundur Reservoir Scheme.—This scheme envisages formation of a reservoir 25 M.Cft. capacity across the Gundur river near Kannipulimedu in Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district. The scheme will benefit 34 tanks in bridging an extent of 98 acres besides stablising 1,122 acres in 1st crop and 1,024 acres in 2nd crop. Preliminary works were taken up during the year. The expenditure incurred this year on this scheme is Rs. 0.28 lakh.

Kelevarapalli Reservoir Scheme.—The scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir of 481 Mcft. capacity across the Ponniar river near Kelavarapalli village in Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri district and excavation of a left side canal of Rs. 32.5 Km. length and right side canal of 22.60 Km. length. The scheme will benefit a new area of 8,000 acres dry and stablise an extent of 1,83 acres and provide water supply to SIPCOT Complex at Hosur.

Works of about 80 per cent of earth dam and about 50 per cent of masonry dam have been completed. The work of canal lining is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 106.20 lakhs was incurred during the year on this scheme.

Improvements to Veeranam Tank Channels (Pilot study).—The scheme contemplates improvements to (i) Veeranam tank and its channels and (ii) Vadavar and its irrigation channels. In the first stage, it is proposed to take up a pilot study at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 lakhs for remodelling Lalpet and Vallikudy channels.

Pamban Reservoir Project.—The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir of 288 m.cft. capacity across the river Pamban, a tributory of Ponnaiar in Marampatti village in Uthangarai taluk of Dharmapuri district at an estimated cost of Rs. 248 lakhs. The scheme on implementation will provide assured supply to a new area of 4,000 acres irrigated dry in the backward area of Dharmapuri district.

An expenditure of Rs. 51.01 lakhs was incurred during this year.

Special Minor Irrigation Programme.—91 works have been completed during the year 1978-79 and an amount of Rs. 172.82 lakhs was spent.

Disilting-cum-reclamation works.—An Amount of Rs. 8.70 lakhs was spent on 9 works during the year.

Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme.—The tanks proposed for carrying out repairs, etc., under the above programme are classified into three categories, viz.—

1. Public works Department sources having ayacuts more than 100 acres.

2. Tanks having ayacuts less than 100 acres under the control of Panchayat Union.

3. Ex-Zamin tanks.

An amount of Rs. 61.77 lakhs has been spent for Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme to Public Works Department sources. 323 works were completed. An amount of Rs. 36.87 lakhs has been spent for Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme to Panchayat Union Tanks. 317 works were completed during the year. An amount of Rs. 7.26 lakhs was spent for Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme to Ex-Zamin sources benefitting 60 works.

Ground Water Directorate.

Having felt the need for Ground Water Investigation in the whole of Tamil Nadu, the Ground-water Department was formed during November 1970 for undertaking detailed, scientific, systematic, hydrogeological survey in the entire State of Tamil Nadu, to assess ground-water potential for further economical development.

In addition to the systematic field investigation, this Department is issuing Technical clearance for Minor Irrigation Schemes to be implemented under IDA, ARDC, SFDA and MFAC of Agriculture Department, REC Programme of State Electricity Board, LCS Schemes of the Directorate of Rehabilitation, State Farm Corporation, Drought Prone Area Programmes, etc. All the schemes are in operation in Tamil Nadu based on the clearance given by this Department.

Important Works carried out during investigation of Ground water Potential in Tamil Nadu :

1. Water shed studies.
2. Infiltration tests.
3. Photogeological study.
4. Geological mapping.
5. Geophysical investigation.
6. Collection of village-wise Data.
7. Ground water extraction studies.
8. Drilling bore holes.
9. Pump test in bore hole.
10. Water level observation.
11. Water quality study.

The statistical details in respect of the above tests carried out during the year under report are furnished below :—

Serial number and name of work.	*Target*	*Achievement.*
1. Water shed studies	13	13
2. Geological mapping in Sq.km. ...	4,780	4,397
3. Geophysical survey in Sq.km. ...	4,803	4,577
4. Geophysical study in D.P.S. ...	640	634
5. Water level observation	1,812	1,835
6. Specific yield study	9	6
7. Seepage study in irrigated field ...	15	8
8. Seepage study in tanks	18	30
9. Infiltration study	41	76
10. Drilling bore holes	52	66
11. Pump test in bore holes	38	19
12. Pump test in dug wells	69	70
13. Water quality study	2,196	2,364

Aerial Photo-Interpretation.—Ground water, being a multi-disciplinary subject, field data on geology, hydrology, hydrogeology and geomorphology are of immense value for the evaluation of Groundwater potential. The occurrence and movement of Groundwater in a region are controlled by the drainage density, soils and land use pattern in addition to the above said features. All pertinent particulars can be collected using the aerial-photographs. The thematic maps such as photogeological, hydrological, geomorphological and land use maps are prepared using the aerial photographs. An area of about 10,719 Sq. km. (total area 60,447 sq. k.m.) has been studied in detail during the period of reporting. The photogeological maps have been prepared and communicated to the Divisions. The land classification maps have been prepared for an area of 17,632 sq. km. covering parts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Dharmapuri districts. These maps are being used by the Divisions in the village wise hydrogeological survey undertaken in hard rock areas.

Satellite Imagery Analysis.—Satellite remote sensing greatly helps to prepare regional reconnaissance level maps for delineating areas favourable for groundwater exploration.

Satellite Imageries were used for the preparation of Geomorphological, geological, land use and lineament maps of Ponnaiyar Basin, covering an area of 11,771 sq. km. in connection with Integrated Resources Survey in Pannaiyar Basin. The satellite imageries are very useful for delineating the major lineaments and other geological and structural features which are very important from the Groundwater Development point of view in hard rock terrain. The photo-interpretation and satellite imagery analysis are supplementary to each other and the work is being done in an integrated way. The above study is being continued for various parts of Tamil Nadu.

Equipments—Operation and Maintenance.—In Groundwater Department, a fleet of 36 rigs consisting of 11 Nos. of Straight Rotary Rigs, 12 Nos. of DTH Rigs and 13 Nos of Percussion Rigs is engaged on exploratory drilling jobs. Operation and

Maintenance cost of these rigs during the year under report was Rs. 39,27,990. Equipment spares, casing pipes etc., have been procured at a total cost of Rs. 12.25 lakhs during the year. Efficient running of all the major heavy equipment like Rigs, Compressors, etc., have been ensured by proper maintenance. During the year, major repairs were carried out to 13 rigs and commissioned within shortest possible time. 182 numbers of bore holes have been drilled for a total depth of 9,878 metres.

Water-Supply to Industries.—The three well fields namely Minjur, Panjetty and Tamaraippakkam with all its assets and liabilities have been transferred to Madras Metropolitan Water-Supply and Sewerage Board. Groundwater is continued to be supplied to the Atomic Power Plant in Kalpakkam from Palar Basin and this work is being operated by this Department.

Schemes—Groundwater Survey in the entire State of Tamil Nadu.—The Schemes envisaged Groundwater Survey in Tamil Nadu for assessing Groundwater potential and preparing Groundwater Atlas. Groundwater survey was conducted in the entire State. An area of 4,307 sq. km. was geologically mapped. 1,819 control wells were observed for water level fluctuations. Specific yield study was completed in 25 locations. Seepage study was completed in irrigated fields in 12 locations and in tanks in 34 locations. 47 exploratory bore holes were drilled. Infiltration test was completed in 65 locations, pump test was carried out in 33 bore holes, and in 32 dug wells, and water quality study was made by collecting 2,534 water samples.

The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year was Rs. 49,14,376.

A scheme to put up 36 bore wells in the new delta of G.A. Canal in Thanjavur district for irrigation purposes has been completed ; handing over of wells has not yet been settled.

The expenditure incurred during the year on this scheme was Rs. 84,009.

Conveying 11 MDG of water to Manali from Tamaraipakkam.— The scheme envisages supply of 11 MDG water to various industries at Manali. Manufacture of pipes, construction of pump houses, pump and quarters at the three pump houses were over and erection of machineries completed. Testing of pipe lines is in progress. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year was Rs. 12,07,219.

The scheme was for providing additional wells and pipe lines in Minjur for the extraction of groundwater for supply to various industries. The additional wells have been completed, construction of store shed has been completed. The expenditure incurred during the year on this scheme was Rs. 27,742.

Providing 6 MGD water-supply to Madras Fertilisers Limited at Manali.—The scheme is for the supply of 6 MGD of water to Madras Fertilisers Limited at Manali. Water has been supplied at an average rate of 3,283308 MGD during the quarter depending upon the requirement of the firm. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year was Rs. 2,72,954.

Water supply to EID Parry and TL Alkali Chemical Corporation of India Limited.—This scheme is for the supply of groundwater to E.I.D. Parry, etc. All the works have almost been completed except erection of Booster pump and suction and delivery connections. The pump suction and delivery connections are in progress. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year was Rs. 37,394.

Maintenance of acquifers supplying groundwater.—The item of work represented the annual maintenance of Minjur, Panjetty and Tamaraipakkam and Palar well fields which are supplying water to various industries up to 1st August 1978. From 1st August 1978 onwards, annual maintenance of only the Palar well field for supply of water to Madras Atomic Power Project is being looked after by this Department. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year was Rs. 17,65,559.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is a statutory body constituted on 1st July 1957 under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, as successor to the Electricity Department of the Government of Madras.

A new Distribution System viz., Pudukkottai Electricity System was formed with Headquarters at Pudukkottai, carved out of the present Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram Electricity systems for catering to the needs of the consumers of the Pudukkottai district. The Distribution network is divided into 18 Systems with Headquarters at (1) Coimbatore, (2) Mettur Dam, (3) Madurai, (4) Katpadi, (5) Tiruchirappalli, (6) Tirunelveli, (7) Kancheepuram, (8) Paramakudi, (9) Villupuram, (10) Dharmapuri, (11) Thanjavur, (12) Erode, (13) Nagercoil, (14) Tiruvannamalai, (15) Udumalpet, (16) Pudukkottai, (17) Madras (North) and (18) Madras (South).

New General Construction Circles with Headquarters at Madras and Coimbatore were formed in addition to North, South and Central circles at Katpadi, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli respectively, for strengthening the existing organisation for execution of larger transmission and distribution programmes in future years. A new Circle for construction of 400 KV lines was formed and started functioning at Madras during this year. One new circle for Lower Mettur Project started functioning during the year.

The Board had 95221 employees as on 31st March 1979 consisting broadly of two categories, technichal and non-technical.

Installed Capacity.—The 2nd Unit at Kundha Power House IV, with capacity of 50,000 KW and the new Suruliar Power House with a capacity of 35,000 KW were commissioned on 9th September 1978 and 27th August 1978 respectively, raising the total installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid to 2,509 MW (1,369 MW of Hydro, 540, MW of Thermal and 600 MW of Neyveli Thermal Station under the Central Sector.)

Power demand.—The sustained peak demand of the Tamil Nadu Grid during the year was 1,779.2 MW recorded on 23rd November 1978. The demand was met partly by Board's power houses and partly by power purchased from Neyveli Lignite Corporation and assistance from Neighbouring States. The maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 1800 MW.

Generation and purchase of power.—The total power generated and purchased during 1978-79 was 10,511 M Units, as against 9.453 M. Units during 1977-78.

The Tamilnadu grid continued to operate satisfactorily during the year 1978-79. The Neyveli Thermal Station gave a relief of 1917 m.u. to Tamil Nadu Grid during the year as against a relief of 2,114 m.u. during the previous year. Relief was availed from Kerala throughout the year at both Madurai and Kayathar points. The total relief availed from Kerala during the year 1978-79 was 1640 m.u. The energy export to Kerala during this year was 0.536 m.u. The Karnataka grid was tied to Tamil Nadu throughout the year except for short durations when Karnataka grid could not be kept paralleled due to grid operating conditions. There was no banking of surplus power with Karnataka this year. Kerala power was wheeled to Karnataka at Singarapet point upto May 1978. From May 1978 after commissioning of 220 KV Idukki-Mysore line, Kerala Power was directly taken by Karnataka through the above line. The total export of energy to Karnataka during the year 1978-79 at Border point was 144.331 m.u. and the relief availed from Karnataka during the year was 141.09 m.u. Relief was availed from Andhra Pradesh through 230 KV Chittoor-Tiruvalam feeder during the year. The 230 KV Ennore-Nellore line was commissioned into service at 19.20 Hrs on 5th July 1978 and this feeder was also kept in service. The import from Andhra Pradesh was 188.83 m.u. and the export was 70.134 m.u. Power to the extent of 135.275 m.u was supplied to Pondicherry Electricity Department.

Line Loss.—The power actually sold to ultimate consumers including licensees, other States and Pondicherry was 8358.680 m.u. The line loss was 1847.074 m.u. which works out to 18.10 per cent.

Sale of energy.—Nearly 4525.148 m.u. was consumed by High Tension loads and 3833.532 m.u. by Low Tension loads. The category-wise consumption was 4,139.442 m.u. by industries 2156.219 m.u. by agriculture, 179.524 m.u. by Licensees, 368.298 m.u. by other States 638.641 m.u. by domestic supplies 559.984 m.u. by commercial supplies and 316.572 m.u by departmental works, buildings, water works, public lighting, etc.

Per capita consumption.—The per capita consumption was 181.7 units for the year 1978-79 as against 167 units during 1977-78.

Consumers.—About 2.06 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year, taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1978-79 to 35.62 lakhs. The total connected load of the Board as on 31st March 1979 was about 6850 m.u.

Lines.—1,417 K.M. of Extra High Tension and High Tension lines and 6,629 Km. of low tension lines were energised in 1978-79 taking the total to 75,426 Km. and 234,590 Km. respectively at the end of the year in Board area.

Sub-stations.—Twenty-one new sub-stations were commissioned during the year. There were 343 Extra High Tension and High Tension sub-stations in the State as on 31st March 1979.

Distribution transformers.—1,937 Distribution transformers with capacity of 204,299 KVA were energised during the year, taking the total as on 31st March 1979 to 46,144 with capacity of 4242.720 KVA.

Rural electrification.—Electricity was extended to 56 villages and hamlets in 1978-79 by way of street lights. 63,395 towns, villages and hamlets were having the benefit of Electricity at the end of the year. 729 Harijan colonies were electrified during the year taking the total to 25,526 as on 31st March 1979. With this all Harijan hamlets that existed on 31st March 1979 have been electrified. 37,430 Agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year, making the progressive total to 843,046 as on 31st March 1979.

Finance.—The financial particulars viz., Gross revenue, revenue expenses and capital expenditure for the year 1978-79 are furnished below :—

(*Rupees in lakhs.*)

Gross revenue (excluding Government subsidy)	23,085.79
Revenue expenses (before providing for Reserve and interest charges)	19,003.95
Capital expenditure	8,068.42

The total capital outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1979 was Rs. 889.78 crores.

Generation projects.—The progress made during 1978-79 in respect of projects are given below:—

Suruliyar Hydro Electric Project (Madurai District).—The scheme envisages the development of power from the flow of Suruliyar in Madurai District in a single power house with an installed capacity of 35 MW utilising the run-off from the catchment area of 38, 40KM of Suruliyar, Eravangalar etc., All major works have been completed and the power house was commissioned on 27th August 1978 and is in commercial operation from 29th September 1978. This station generated 48.27 M.U. during 1978-79.

Tuticorin Thermal Power Project (Tirunelveli District).—This scheme envisages the installation of Themal Station at Tuticorin with an installed capacity of 2 X 210 MW initially and 3 X 210 MW ultimately. The estimated cost of the first stage is Rs. 15,230 lakhs and of the second stage is Rs. 7,121 lakhs. All major civil works for unit I and II have been completed and the boiler and other accessories are under testing. I stage steam blowing operation on Unit boiler was completed. After completion of oil flushing, fresh oil has been filled in the turbine of the first unit.

Kadamparai pumped storage scheme (Coimbatore District).—The scheme designed to meet the sizeable peaking deficit in the grid involves installation of 2 X 100 MW initially and 4 X 100 MW ultimately as generator|Motor and turbihe|pump machine in an underground power house and construction of one reservoir with a forebay dam at Kadamparai. The machines will run as motor|pump during off peak periods and as turbine|generator during peak periods to meet peak demand.

Servalar Hydro Electric Project (Tirunelveli District).—The Servalar power house is one of the six Power Houses proposed under the Upper Thambaraparani Hydro Electric Scheme. This power house is proposed as a dam power house, upstream of the existing papanasam forebay will harness the entire water of Servalar and Thambaraparani over a gross head of 56.67 M. available between the existing Thambaraparani Dam and Papanasam forebay. The proposed installed capacity of this power house is a single unit of 20 MW capacity. Works on Dam Excavation, Dam masonary and mining are in progress.

Lower Mettur Hydro Electric Project (Salem District).—This is a low head Project to utilise the irrigation discharges from Mettur reservoir for power generation beyond the existing power houses by building for low head barrages (9M) across river cauvery utilising the drop available up to Bhavani Town. The four power houses proposed will have two units of 15 in each power house with a total installed capacity of 120 MW. Land acquisition and survey works are is progress, Guide banks|Flood Banks details have been sent to Chief Engineer|Irrigation for model studies. Water diversion works in barrages I and III are nearing completion.

Melkodumund and Lone valley Diversion Scheme (Nilgiris District).—This project is for utilisation of the flow from Melkodumund and lone valley stream whicr are tributaries of Sigur river lying East of Pykara Basin in Nilgiris. This project will augment generation by 27 m.u. in the existing Pykara and Moyar

Power Houses. The second stage work on Melkodumund weir, open flume channel from Melkodumund weir to Tunnel Entry, Tunnel from L.V. to IV I weir, lone valley Arm weir are in progress.

Pandiar Funnapuzha Hydro Electric Project (*Nilgiris District*).—This scheme is for the utilisation of the waters of Pandiar Punnapuzha rivers in Nilgiris District and envisages the installation of 100 MW (2 x 50 MV) capacity in a single power station.

Nillithorai (*Coimbatore District*).—This scheme is for the generation of power in a dam power house with an installed capacity of 50 MW near Nellithorai village in Coimbatore District utilising the fall available in the river Bhawani below Kundah power House and free flows below pillar dam and diverts flow from Kallupuduripallam. The Government of Kerala has raised an objection to the execution of the scheme IV puduraipallam. The Board has informed the Central Electric Authority that the project lies within the territory of Tamil Nadu and no interstate aspect is involved. The Planning Commission has not approved any outlay for the year 1978-79. Computation of quantities, revision of data and drawings only are in progress.

During the VI Plan and A.P. 1979-80 discussions held with CEA, Planning Commission and Ministry of Energy in January 1979, the following outlays for power were tentatively decided.

Abstract of VI Plan allocation.

	Proposed by TNEB.	*Proposed by State.*	*Recommended. by W.G.*
			(Rs. in crores.)
a) Generation	732.35	708.35	551.29
b) Transmission & Distribution	300.00	225.00	262.80
c) Rural/Electrification.	150.00	125.00	94.80
d) Misc.	72.19	37.19	10.00
	1254.54	1095.54	918.89

General.—The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ranks first in India in the matter of electric power utilisation for irrigation purposes and in the number of Agricultural consumers. The installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid, viz., 2509 MW is the highest in the Southern Region and Second only to Maharashtra in India. Tamil Nadu having electrified about 98.8 per cent census villages in the State, stands third in the country, being next only to Haryana and Punjab where the number of villages is less.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is statutorily appointed Electrical Inspector for the entire State excluding the electrical works of the Central Government and those in mines and oil fields.

The following are the salient features relating to the activities of the Electrical Inspectorate :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
(*a*) Revenue under Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962—	
(i) On energy sold by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	1,106.66
(ii) On energy sold by licensees	3.56
(iii) On energy generated and consumed ...	57.31
	1,167.53
(*b*) Under Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 ...	49.29
(*c*) Under Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939	39.07
	1,255.89

(*a*) Number of Inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962—

(i) Revenue Units in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	129
(ii) Circle offices in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	—
(iii) Licensees undertaking	—
Number of inspections conducted under Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939	3

Tamil Nadu Cinema (Regulation) Rules, 1957—

Total number of Cinemas as on 31st March 1979—

(*a*) Permanent A.C. theatres	36
(*b*) Permanent non-A.C. theatres	788
(*c*) Semi permanent theatres	117
(*d*) Touring theatres	956
Total ...	1,897

Number of Electrical Certificates issued and renewed—

(*a*) Issues	410
(*b*) Renewals	1,012
Total ...	1,422

Cinema Operator's Licence—

(*a*) Fresh issue	... ...	178
(*b*) Renewal	... ...	696
(*c*) Duplicate issue	... ...	6
	Total ...	880

Electrical accidents—

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1978-79	297	163	460

CHAPTER—XII

EDUCATION, LIBRARY. MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES.

School Education.

Aims and Objectives of School Education Programme.—**Best** efforts are taken to provide and improve schooling facilities, to impart instruction, to keep abreast with the present trends of life and to achieve cent per cent enrolment under the different age groups viz., 6-11, 11-14, 14-16 and 16-18. To improve the quality and to set up new dimensions in the educational standards, facilities for accommodation, Science teaching, libraries, play-grounds etc. are provided and the existing facilities are improved. Promotion of Science Education in a sustained and streamlined manner and augmenting the professional competence of teachers are aimed at by conducting in-service training programmes. For improving the scholastic attainments of pupils, new methods of evaluation are adopted. As a measure of incentive to pupils, free supply of midday meals, books and slates, uniforms etc., are made to poor pupils in elementary schools. 18 per cent reservation for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes has been made in Teaching posts in Private schools other than those run by minorities. Those Schools have also been directed to recruit their staff only through Employment Exchanges. The phenominal expansion of educational facilities in Tamil Nadu over the years can be seen from the figures detailed below :—

Year.	*Primary Schools.*	*Middle Schools.*	*High Schools.*	*Higher Secondary Schools.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1960-61	23,701	3,407	1,379	—	28,487
1965-66	24,637	6,069	2,289	—	32,995
1973-74	26,726	5,773	2,823	—	35,322
1974-75	26,797	5,768	2,882	—	35,447
1975-76	26,951	5,741	2,965	—	35,657
1976-77	27,306	5,730	3,020	—	36,056
1977-78	27,395	5,709	3,058	—	36,162
1978-79	27,505	†5,697	A2,193	912	36,307

† The decrease is due to conversion of middle schools into high schools.

A The decrease is due to conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools.

Elementary Education.

The total number of elementary schools in the State during 1978-79 was 27,505, the managements details of which are given below :—

Management.	*No. of Schools.*	*Strength.*		*Teachers.*	
		Boys	*Girls*	*Men*	*Women*
Government	1,419	1,31 805	1,17,864	4,727	2,992
Aided	4,977	6,16,090	5,15,875	13,920	14,535
Municipal/Corporation	1,071	1,88,545	1,73,338	2.706	6,579
Panchayat Union	20,035	14,20,792	10,87,782	48,918	17,417
Unaided	3	385	184	3	11
Total	27,505	23,57,617	18,05,043	70.274	41,534

Qualitative Improvement.—In order to maintain high standard of instruction in schools steps are taken constantly, a few of which are detailed below :—

School Meal Programme.—The provision of midday meals in all elementary schools (including middle schools) has a major role in promoting and retaining enrolment in the schools. One third of the total nmber of pupil of these schools who come from the poorest section of the population, benefit under this scheme. This programme depends heavily on the funds of State Government which contribute 10 paise per beneficiary per meal per day and the participating panchayats or the Panchayat Unions contribute 5 paise per child per day. This programme is functioning in 32,000 elementary schools throughout Tamil Nadu Approximately about 20.25 lakhs school children are fed. The number of feeding days is 200 in a year. Impressed by the working of the scheme CARE Organisation is helping in improving the nutritional content of the school meals by supplying Bulgur wheat CSM and Salad Oil. CARE supply 4 crores lbs. of food commodities to the value of Rs. 6 (six) crores per annum. The input of the State Government is of the order of Rs. 4.80 crores per annum.

UNICEF Assisted Science Education Programme. :

During 1978–79 UNICEF has supplied free of cost 150 (primary school Science Kits and also bore 75 per cent of the cost of training programme mentioned below :

28 days training course to 225 primary school teachers	Rs. 37,965s
10 days training course for 200 Deputy-Inspectors	Rs. 29,600
3 days training for all the District Educational Officers and the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools	Rs. 8,300
10 days training course for 30 Method Masters of Teachers Training Institutes	Rs. 4,600
Total ..	80,465e

Out of Rs. 80,465, 75 per cent was financed by UNICEF and the balance from the State Funds.

From 1978-79detentions were abolished in Standards 1-3 in all

Secondary Education.—The remarkable expansion of Primary Education has set up new dimensions for Secondary Education and the demand for secondary schools is growing year after year. During the year under report 33 Government High Schools (including one School of Harijan Welfare Department) and 8 schools under Aided management (non-Minority) have been opened. Out of 32 Government schools, 31 are boys schools and one is girls school. Out of eight Aided High Schools, six are for boys and two for girls. Apart from the above nine schools opened by the minority educational agencies have been recognised during 1978-79.

In 1978-79 the position of Secondary Schools is as follows :—

1	Ordinary High Schools	2,080
2	Anglo-Indian Schools	17
3	Matriculation Schools	20
	Total ..	2,107

(In addition the 912 Higher Secondary Schools had also standard 10 and below.)

The strength of staff and students in the above schools is as follows :—

Management.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.		Number of teachers.	
		Boys	Girls	Men	Women
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government .. .. A Wing	419	93,817	63,892	4,824	2,123
Government .. . B Wing	1,119	2,25,749	1,14,075	13,501	3,676
Municipal/Corporation	75	19,572	22,805	885	989
Aided	478	1,58,971	1,18,337	5,974	4,676
Unaided	16	4,114	6,988	118	253
Total ..	2,107	50,22,223	3,26'097	25,302	11,717

In addition the 912 Higher Secondary Schools had 10,20,318 students and 37,860 teachers of whom 9,06,318 students and about 28,000 teachers related only to High School. (Standards 10 and below).

Higher Secondary Education :

Ten plus two plus three Pattern of Education.—Till 1977-78, the educational pattern in Tamil Nadu was 11 year schooling and one year pre-University course and 3 year degree course in colleges. From 1978-79, the 11 plus 1 plus 3 pattern of Education has been changed into 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern (i.e. 10 year school Education, 2 year Higher secondary course in schools and 3 year degree course). The students who studied XI standard in 1977-78 appeared for the SSLC (XI Standard elongated course) in March 1978 and joined PUC in 1978-79. This is the last batch of one year PUC in the State. The students who studied X Standard in 1977-78 appeared for the SSLC (X Standard new pattern) in April 1978 and joined the first year of the 2 year higher secondary course in 1978-79. This is the first batch of students who will write the Higher Secondary Public Examination in March 1980.

Higher Secondary Education in Tamil Nadu has been evolved as two streams, viz., the general and the vocational, to meet the needs of different sections of students. Out of 10,20,318 students in all standards of the 912 H.S. Schools in 1978-79, 1,14,000 were studying in the I year H.S. Course. Out of the 1,14,000 as many as 24,400 were in Vocational H.S. Courses. The main aim of locating the plus two stage in schools was to extend the benefit of Higher Secondary Education to every nook and corner of the State and to all sections of the society, especially to the usually neglected rural population and weaker sections. This again is the first serious step taken to correct urban imbalance in Educational Provision. There are 912 Higher Secondary schools in Tamil Nadu during 1978-79. The schools have been selected with great care for upgrading. It was aimed that there should be atleast one higher secondary school for each Panchayat Union Block in rural areas and for each municipality in Urban areas. However, there are 47 Panchayat Union blocks not yet provided with Higher Secondary Schools because of the poor strength and accommodation there, though 33 such unions are served by higher secondary schools in the neighbouring municipalities. It is hoped to achieve the goal of atleast one Higher Secondary School in every union in the coming years.

Anglo-Indian Education.—The 45 Anglo-Indian Schools, including one training school for Women, though meant primarily for the Anglo-Indians admit other children also. The medium of instruction is English in these schools and they offer an integrated course of schooling similar to the SSLC scheme. The statistical data in respect of these schools are given below :—

Type of Institutions.	Govt.	Aided	Un-aided.	Total.	Number of Scholars. Boys	Girls	Total.	Number of Teachers. Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Higher Secondary Schools.	1	22	1	24	11349	10176	21525	147	524	671
High Schools	5	11	1	17	1389	5455	6844	80	314	394
Primary	3	..	..	3	569	424	993	8	18	26
Training		1	..	1	..	48	48	1	5	6
Total	9	34	2	45	13,307	16,103	29,410	236	861	1,097

From 1978-79 Tution Fees were abolished for Anglo-Indian pupils in Anglo-Indian Schools.

National Foundation for Teachers Welfare, Tamil Nadu :—The National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare was set up in 1962. The Teachers' Day is celebrated on 5th September every year from 1962. Voluntary collections are made every year for the Foundation on the Teachers' day. The main object of the Foundation is to provide relief to the teachers who are in indigent circumstances and to their dependents. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was collected during the period from 5th September 1978 to 31st March 1979 through the sale of flags, cultural programmes and donations etc. in connection with the Teachers' Day Celebrations held on 5th September 1978. The Committee has so far considered 18,534 applications and grants were sanctioned in 6.927 cases of teachers (5,565 cases of Lump sum grants, 1362 cases of recurring grant and among them 113 persons were given both lump sum and recurring grants.

During the year under report the Committee considered 5,921 applications and among them 877 persons were given lump sum aid as to relieve them from the distress caused due to the hit of Flood and Cyclone in the Districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchy, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. Lump sum aid was also given to 993 teahers in indigent circumstance and one recurring grant was also sanctioned to a teacher. A sum of Rs. 3.91 lakhs was spent during the year 1978-79 for the above purpose.

Collegiate Education.

During 1978-79, the total number of Universities in Tamil Nadu was five They are University of Madras, Madurai Kamaraj University, Annamalai University at Annamalainagar, Agricultural University at Coimbatore and Perarignar Anna University of Technology, Madras. The Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education is a "Deemed University" since 1976-77. A Govern-

ment Music College has been opened at Madurai during 1978-79. The strength of students and teachers of colleges during the year 1978-79 was as follows :—

(*a*) Strength of colleges during the year 1978-79.

Type of Institution.	*Government*				*Aided/Private*			
	Number of colleges.		*Number of students.*		*Number of colleges.*		*Number of students.*	
	Men.	*Women.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Boys.*	*Girls*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arts and Science colleges.	38	..	36,157	2,831	98	..	1,00,112	4,53
	..	13	..	14751	..	39	..	43,212
Training Colleges.	5	..	688	4	8	..	521	273
	..	2	..	407	..	8	18	738
Oriental Colleges.	..	..	..	..	15	..	937	658
Physical Education Colleges.	..	..	..	..	3	..	261	88
*Collges for Rural Higher Education.	..	..	..	..	1	..	487	85
Colleges for Social work.	..	..	..	..	2	..	131	37
Music college	2	..	70	216	..	..	..	..
Ayurvedic college	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	2
Total	45	15	36,895	18,209	128	47	1,02,481	49,630

*(It is the 'Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education, Gandhigram which is a Deemed University from 1976-77.)

Number of teachers in different types of Institutions :—

Type of Institution.	*Govt. Colleges.*		*Aided/private Colleges.*	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
Arts and Science Colleges	2,626	1,209	5,875	2,586
Training Colleges	56	31	62	78
Oriental Colleges	..	..	114	11
Physical Education Colleges		..	29	4
Colleges for Rural Higher Education	..	..	61	9
Colleges for Social work	..	..	12	4
Music College	15	7	..	..
Ayurvedic College	..	..	6	..
Total	2,697	1,247	6,159	2,692

Evening Colleges :-

Number of Evening Colleges :-

	Number of Government. Colleges	Private.
P.U.C./Degree/P.G.	9	16

Number of students in Evening Colleges.—

(i) Government Colleges	2,020
(ii) Private Colleges	6,075
Total..	8,095

Semester Pattern in Colleges.—The Universities of Madras and Madurai Kamaraj started introducing the 'Semester System' for the undergraduate courses in colleges under a phased programme from 1976-77. During the year 1978-79, 17 Government Arts Colleges introduced the 'Semester System'. Thus, all the Government Colleges have Semester System.

Orientation Programme for College Principals.—An Orientation Programme for College Principals of Tamil Nadu was organised by this Directorate in collaboration with the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi, to orient the College Principals in Educational Planning and Administration. The orientation Programme was conducted in seven centres in the State during October and November 1978 and 185 Principals of Arts and Training Colleges participated in the programme.

Special coaching for meritorious students in colleges.—This scheme in 4 selected Government Colleges in spcific subjects has been permitted for the year 1978-79. A sum of Rs. 58,650 shared by the Harijan Welfare|Backward Classes Departments at 50 : 50 basis was sanctioned.

Book Bank Scheme.—The object of this scheme is to provide on loan for long periods Text Books to poor and deserving students, especially those belonging to weaker sections of the Community. The Scheme is aided by University Grants Commission under the Plan Scheme, the amount being fixed on the basis of the strength of the Colleges. This Scheme is a boon to the poor students and is an encouragement for the students who are backward in education.

This also enables the improvement in the standard of education and the results in the examinations. 210 colleges have established the Book Bank and 97,000 students are being benefitted by the Scheme.

Text Book Library.—This scheme was formulated some years back in order to help poor students studying in Government Colleges who could not afford to purchase costly text books. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned for the year 1978-79 to build up Text Book Library in 10 Colleges.

Tamil Medium Stipend.—Tamil was introduced as an alternative medium of instruction in the P.U.C. from 1966-67, in the B.A. from 1967-68 and in the B.Sc. from 1969-70. The Government continued to implement their policy of encouraging the Higher Education through Tamil Medium and sanctioned the payment of incentive stipend of Rs. 180 per student per year studying in B.A. and B.Sc. courses and Rs. 50 per year per student studying in the P.U.C. through Tamil Medium towards the purchase of text books in Tamil.

The total expenditure incurred and the number of students in Tamil Medium sections are given below :—

	Number of students.	*Amount.*
		RS.
Government Colleges	30,917	31,98,016
Aided Colleges	9,860	8,75,200
	40,777	40,73,216

Scholarships—National Scholarship Scheme.—During the year 1978-79, 3,646 renewals of scholarships and 459 fresh awards have been sanctioned. The total expenditure involved is Rs. 39 lakhs.

National Scholarship for the children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers.—During the year 1978-79, 177 renewal of scholarships and 34 fresh scholarships were sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 2,00,500 was incurred for this purpose

National Loan Scholarship.—During the year 1978-79, 3,698 renewals and 1,444 fresh awards have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 35.19 lakhs has been incurred for the purpose.

State Collegiate Scholarships.—During the year 1978-79, 315 scholarships have been awarded and a sum of Rs. 55.594 has been incurred for the purpose.

Other scholarships that were sanctioned by the Education Department are as follows :

Name of the scholarship.	*Number of awards sanctioned in 1978–79.*	*Amount sanctioned.*
		Rs.
1. Scholarships to the children of Freedom Fighters.	25	4,420
2. Scholarship to the children or dependent of Defence Service Personnal.	38	13,814
3. Scholarships to children of Repatriates from Sri Lanka	4	1,595
4. Scholarships to children of Repatriates from Burma.	9	2,595
5, Scholarships tenable in Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun.	2	
6. Scholarships tenable in Jawaharlal Nehru University School of International studies New Delhi.	2	26,000
Scholarships tenable in N. D. A.	2	

Ad hoc Merit Grant for the SC|ST students.—An ad hoc Merit Grant of Rs. 300 each is sanctioned from the year 1976-77 onwards to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes students who secure 60 per cent of marks in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and I Class in the P.U.C. examinations to enable them to prosecute their higher education.

1,536 students have been benefitted by the Scheme and a sum of Rs. 4,60,800 has been spent for the purpose during the year 1978-79.

Grant in Aid Pattern.—Under the revised pattern, Government are meeting 100 per cent of the net deficit in respect of salaries of approved staff. Sufficient amount is released to the colleges as advance grant at regular

intervals in order to enable the managements to pay salaries to their staff regularly. Grant on non-salary items will continue to be on 80 per cent basis. Government have also extended leave benefits to the staff in Aided Colleges. Accordingly the staff in Aided Colleges are eligible for privilege leave, Medical leave, maternity leave, etc.

U.G.C. *Scales of Pay.*—The revised scales of pay based on the recommendations of the U.G.C. have been made applicable to teaching staff in Government and aided (Arts and Training) Colleges with effect from 1st January 1974 extending the monetary benefit from 1st January 1977. The revised scales of pay have been given effect to in all Government and aided Arts and Training Colleges. Tutors|Demonstrators in Colleges who have put in three or more years of service as on 1st December 1977 and also possess Post-Graduate qualification in their respective discipline are being upgraded as Assistant Professors straight away and so far 436 and 939 Tutors|Demonstrators of Government and Aided Arts Colleges respectively have been upgraded. The concession would also apply to Tutors|Demonstrators who possess or acquire Post Graduate qualification and complete 3 years of service in their present post.

Job security for Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff in colleges.—

The Government have ordered that there should be no retrenchment of any college teachers who were in service on 31st March 1977 (i) consequent on the introduction of 10 plus two plus three system with effect from June 1978 and withdrawal of P.U.C. from June 1979 and (ii) due to uneconomic strength and fall in workload. Similar concession has been extended to the non-teaching staff in aided colleges also. The Government have ordered that the job security given to the teaching and non-teaching staff of Government and Aided Colleges shall apply to all those who were in service on and up to 26th February 1978, provided they were appointed against regular vacancies i.e. vacancies caused by reasons other than appointments in leave vacancies and those on academic programmes like F.I.P., etc.

Legal Education.

The Department of Legal Studies came into existence from the year 1953 for the purpose of upgrading the standard of Legal Education in the State. A Research Unit is functioning in this Department which provide opportunities to the Members of the Teaching Staff for the research work in the field of Legal Education. The Department publishes a research publication, namely Year Book of Legal Studies.

There are two Law Colleges under the Administrative control of the Director of Legal Studies and there were 3,492 students on the rolls of these two institutions during 1978-79. Evening Law courses are conducted both in the Madras and Madurai Law Colleges to provide opportunities to the employed persons to acquire Law qualifications. There are two Branches of M.L. Courses being conducted in the Madras Law College (i.e. Crime and Torts, Contracts and Property). There is a great demand for admission to the Law Course of the Graduate and Post-Graduate levels. There were about 3,000 applications for admission to the regular day time course against 540 seats and 2,200 applications against 310 seats for the Evening Law Course.

A hostel has been constructed for the use of the women students of the Madras Law College. For the Madurai Law College construction of College building has been taken up. The ground floor of the building has been completed during this year. A teaching Lecture Theatre has been constructed in the Madras Law College for the use of its students.

Technical Education.

The development programme of Technical Education in Tamil Nadu during the year 1978-79 has been aimed at consolidating and stabilising the existing institutions with a view to improving the quality of Technical Education. The main areas of activity during this year have been " Introduction of diversified courses, developing of instructional facilities, improving the opportunities for girls

education, publication of text-books, providing students amenities, etc." At present there are 13 Engineering Colleges, 44 Polytechnics and 14 Technical High Schools. Of these, 6 Engineering College, 39 Polytechnics and 14 Technical High Schools are under the control of this Department. The other institutions are either autonomous or affiliated Colleges|Departments of the University. The number of students admitted to the Institutions under the control of this department is as follows :

Engineering Colleges	1,497
Polytechnics and Special Institutions	5,874
Technical High Schools	785

Educational Reforms :

On the recommendations of the various educational committees and expert bodies academic autonomy has been granted to the following institutions at different levels :—

Name of the Institution.	*Nature of Autonomy.*
1. P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore (University of Madras).	*Institutional level.*
2. P.S.G. Polytechnic, Coimbatore.	*Institutional level*
3. Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem.	... Textile Technology Department.
4. P. A. C. Ramaswamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam.	*Textile Technology Department.*
5. Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.	... Post Diploma course in automobile Engg.
6. Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.	... Post Diploma course in automobile Engg.
7. Central Polytechnic, Madras.	... Post Diploma course in Town and Country Planning.

Institutions proposed to be granted autonomy :—

1. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Polytechnic, Coimbatore ... Institutional level.
2. M.C.M. Polytechnic, Avadi. ... Institutional level.
3. Tamilnadu Polytechnic, Madurai. ... Institutional level.
4. Government Polytechnic, Trichy. ... Post Diploma course in Welding Technology.

Book Banks :

Book Banks have been established in all Technical Institutions with the assistance from State Government and Voluntary contributions from the Private Organisations to help the poor students.

Continuing Education Programme :

Under Continuing Education Programme, short term|referesher courses are being organised for the benefit of practising engineers mostly on self supporting basis by the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

Planetarium :

A planetarium has been set up at the Government College of Engineering, Salem at a cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs which was declared open by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu on 6th February 1979 for public Exhibition. It is the second of its kind in South India.

Planetarium at the Government College of Engineering, Salem.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS (STATISTICS) REGARDING THE VARIOUS EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REPORT.

Name of Examination.	Section.	Number of centre.	Registered.			Appeared.			Passed.			Percentage
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
SSLC public	March 1978	1,103	1,13,359	59,362	1,72,121	1,12,461	58,871	1,71,332	63,503	38,068	[illegible]	59·3
Examination	Pupil		40,380	11,334	51,714	35,528	10,704	46,232				
(Elongated	Private					Appeared in all subjects.						
course).						27,740	68,894	34,634	4,491	1,478	5,969	17·2
X Std.	April 1978	1,100	1,56,432	77,921	2,34,353	1,54,006	76,830	2,30836	71257	4443[illegible]	[illegible]115696	50·1
XI Std.	..	453	16,935	6,586	23,521	16,243	6,370	22,613	103	67	170	
						All appeared			Since compartmental system has been introduced percentage not worked out pl.			
						1,814	509	2,323				
X Std.	..	..	32,938	10,166	43,104	32,003	9,898	41,901				
						Appeared in all subjects						
						4,619	664	5,283	32	17	49	
1969 Scheme	..	..	24,570	6,505	31,075	21,093	6,021	27,114				
						Appeared in all subjects.						
						4,105	893	4,998	127	63	190	

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE.

The number of service units at the end of the year is as follows:—

Government:	
State Central Library, Madras.	1
Kavimani Nilavam Library, Nagercoil.	1
Local Library Authorities:	
District Central Libraries.	13
Branch Libraries	1,434
Total number of service units ...	1,449

Besides, 85 units like Thanjavur Sarfoji Saraswathi Mahal Library, Maraimalai Adigal Library and Dr. V. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library are also functioning with the Government grant of Rs. 1.76 lakhs.

Basic data on Public Library service are given below:—

Expenditure on Library Service	Rs. 328,35,131.99
Total Stock of books	72,76738
Total number of visits of readers	2,97,94,993
Total number of members	7,87,489
Average readers per day	1,03,815
Total number of times books consulted	68,05,535
Total number of times books lent	70,10,030
Total number of books used	1,38,15,565

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Connemara Pubblic Library named after Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras during 1886-1891 and constructed in Anglo-Italian style was opened formally on 5th December 1896 under the auspices of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Service :

It accommodates 340 readers at a time. At present it receives 9,037 books, 3,130 periodicals and 227 News papers a year. This Library is manned by 103 persons. It remains open to public 9½ hours, from 10-30 a.m. to 8-00 p.m. on all days except Fridays and fifteen other holidays in a year.

Details regarding the stock, number of members etc., are furnished below:—

1.	Number of Members	12,299
2.	Number of visitors during 1978-79	1,76,209
3.	Stock	3,06,475
4.	Number of books lent	1,19,526
5.	Number of books consulted	5,28,627

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

During the year under report, the State Museum has launched a scheme of organising District Museum in each district. As a first step towards this objective, the Salem Museum hitherto run by the Collector of Salem was taken over by the Director of Museums and the district Museum, as in the case of Government Museum Pudukkottai, was formed.

Education Section :

Monthly popular lecture and filmshows were conducted regularly. Child Art competition was conducted for 4 different age groups on 17th, 24th November 1978 and 1st and 8th December 1978 respectively. The paintings were selected on 5th and 11th February 1979 by a committee of 4 judges for the Exhibition and it was inaugurated by the Honourable Minister for Education on 31st March 1979. Miniature paintings of Ramayana was inaugurated on 23rd February 1979 by His Excellency the

Governor of Tamil Nadu. A talk in Telugu on "Puravastu Pradarsana Saalalu" was delivered by the Education Officer on the All India Radio on 4th October 1978. The Museum participated in the All India Tourist Trade Fair Exhibition 1979. Facilities were rendered to the schools, colleges, and other Educational Institutions in loaning the objects 16 m.m. films and filmstrips. Regular school guided tour by the school students were arranged.

Archaeology Section : New Additions :

Eight metal pieces—Kali, two fragments of a vessel, two measures (one with inscriptions and figures and another without inscriptions, but with figures) trident, pedestal and a copper vessel from Chettipulam. Tiruthuraipundi Taluk, Thanjavur District. two metal images, Siva and Uma—from Agratirumal, Nannilam Taluk, three metal images—Devi and two Vishnu from Agarachai, Nannilam Taluk, Thanjavur District, one metal image of Nataraja from Kavinadu, Pudukkottai taluk and district ; one metal image of crawling Krishna from Siddamalli Melpathi, Mannargudi Taluk, Thanjavur District ; three images—Devi, Balasubrahmanya and Siva from Kargudal, Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot District; one crawling Krishna from Reedivalam, Arkonam Taluk, North Arcot District, one metal votive stupa from, Palaiyur, Nagapattinam Taluk, Thanjavur District, five metal objects—two female figures, one male figure, one bell in two parts and broken bits—from Mannavalkottai village, Mannargudi Taluk, Thanjavur District ; two copper vessels from Kalakkudi village, Musiri Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, six miscellaneous objects (metal) from Nangavaram Vadapagam, Kulithalai Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District ; six miscellaneous metal objects from Ponnusangampatti village, Turaiyur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District ; three metal images—two Devi images one crawling Krishna and miscellaneous objects from Silaiman Village, Madurai South Taluk, Madurai District and one set of miscellaneous objects from Melakheedevimangalam Village. Lalgudi Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District were acquired as treasure trove finds. Six terracotta objects—three female figurines and

three lamps from Manmangalam Village, Karur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District were acquired as treasure trove finds. Three stone sculptures—Vishnu, Sridevi and Subrahmanya received as gifts from Arulmigu Venkatachalapathy Devasthanam, Oppiliappan Koil, Tirunageswaram, Thanjavur District, were added. Four objects ornamental Kuthuvilakku (metal), Thanjavur plate, wooden stand and wooden box were presented to the Museum by Thiru K. N. Mudaliar, Honourable Minister for Law, Government of Tamil Nadu.

National Art Gallery :

One painting entitled " Sacred plant " painting in oil by Mrs. Kallyani Ranganathan, Artist, was purchased. Two miniature paintings " Warrior child " and " Vina player " respectively by Thiru P. L. Narasimhamurti and Thirumathi P. Vijayalakshmi gifted to the Museum by the artists were added.

Work in the Galleries :

The painting entitled " Raja of Karvetnagar " was displayed in the gallery after Chemical treatment. Bilingual lables for " Mughal paintings, and Rajasthani paintings " were renewed.

Anthropology Section :

The following objects were added to the collections :—

(*a*) Thirty nine numbers of ethnographic objects such as wooden paddle, iron plough, knife, comb, jewellery, etc., or the Malaiyalis from Yelagiri, Jawadi and Pachamalai Hills, through the Curator.

(*b*) Six items of bronzes folk idols, thirty-seven items tin umbrellas, twenty items of umbrellas stands. 1,500 items of votice offerings such as eye, feet, vel etc., confiscated items from Judicial Magistrate, Vaniyambadi.

(*c*) Four rusted swans, one gun, six harpoons, one broken wooden paddle and two bows without strings, as gift from Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.

(*d*) Thirty rusted layonets, three rusted bits of layonet, one metal ring of a box as treasure trove items from Thirumalpur Village, Arkonam.

(e) One Japanese sword wes purchased from Thiru S. Doraiswamy, Madras.

(*f*) Nine items of megalithic potteries with bone pieces from Velampatti village, Vedasandur Taluk, Madurai District under treasure trove act.

Numismatic Section :

Forty-eight South Indian Panam (gold) from Paruvai Village, Palladam, Coimbatore District, one copper coin from Avinashi, Coimbatore District, six silver coins belonging to Indo-British period from Perumbalur, Tiruchirappalli District. 250 silver Victoria rupees from Manapparai, Tiruchirappalli District, 1,705 copper coins of Raja Raja Chola from Papanasam, Thanjavur District, South Indian Panam (gold) from Kulithalai, Tiruchirappalli District, 37 South Indian Panam (gold) from Seethapathi Village of Tiruchirappalli District, 650 copper coins of Raja Raja Chola from Panruti, South Arcot District, 51 South Indian Panam (gold) from Thiruthuraipoondi, Thanjavur District, and 33 South Indian Panam from Mayuram, Thanjavur District were acquired as treasure trove. 23 stamps, 15 First Day covers and 15 folders were received as gift from the Postmaster, Anna Road Post Office.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

Tamil Nadu Archives which serves as a centre for historical research, contains valuable and rare records. Some of the records date back to the year 1670. The important functions of the Archives are to receive, issue and preserve permanent records and documents of the Government including the Board of Revenue and other Heads of Departments. The Government of Tamil Nadu which were the first to organise a State Archives in India have taken various steps from time to time for the improvement of the Archives in general and the preservation of records in particular.

Records :

During the period under report the records of the various Departments of Secretariat for the year 1974 as detailed below were transferred to the Archives for safe custody .—

Department.	*No. of bundles.*
1. Education	30
2. Public	107
3. Health&Family Welfare	41
4. Home	24
5. Finance	22
6. Revenue	96
7. Agricul ure	41
8. Commercial Taxes and Relegious Endowments	15
9. Labour and Employmen	
10. Industries	28
11. Housing	21
12. Food	10
13. Forests and Fisheries	13
14. Public Works	35
15. Rural Devel pment and Loca Administration.	60
16. Law	2

About 530 confidential records covering the period 1965-1974 relating to different departments of the Secretariat were also transferred from Secretariat for safe custody in this Archives. Besides the Secretariat records the following records of the Board of Revenue were also transferred to this office during the year.

	Year	*Number of Bundles.*
Board of Revenue (LR)	1967	19
Board of Revenue (LR)	1968	22

In addition to the above mentioned records 9 bundles of records of the Chief Conservator of Forests for the year 1967, strong almirah documents numbering 1,499 like agreements, bonds, etc., and 236 printed specifications were received in this Archives for preservation.

Information supplied to Government, State Archives and Public.—The total number of requisitions for records and information received during the year from the various Departments of Secretariat, Board of Revenue, C.C.F., Research Scholars, etc., was more than 97,798. Of these 866 cases involved searches. More than 61,627 records were furnished to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Board of Revenue, Research Scholars, etc. The records received back and restored during the period under report were 65,517.

Library.—The Archieves possesses rare and valuable collection of books, numbering about 6 lakhs. It serves as a reference Library to the staff and research scholars. During the period under report, 200 books from the Secretariat, 2,805 books from the Registrar of Books were received and added to the Library of this Archives.

Historical Research :

Research Scholars.—218 Research Scholars were granted permission to consult records in this Archives on the subject of their research. Of these 165 scholars were from Tamil Nadu, 25 from other States of India, 11 from Foreign Countries like U.S.A. U.K., Denmark etc., and 17 officials (other than Research Scholars who were granted permission to collect materials for official purpose). This Archives continues to be one of the most important centres for Historical Research.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Excavation.—The Department of Archaeology has excavated at Karur, the capital of Sangam Cheras in Trichy District, Roman Amphorae pieces, Rouletted sherds and inscribed sherds. A brick structure with drainage system was also noticed.

Conservation.—The Durbar Hall at Tanjore used by Maratta Kings as a court was taken for protection by this Department. During conservation work, the Department was able to discover

rare paintings of late 17th century covered with white wash. The lime wash has been removed chemically and the underlying paintings exposed. In addition to this, temples of Chola period in Kumbakonam taluk have also been preserved.

Survey of Epigraphs.—This department is conducting village survey ep graphs. Recently this department discovered a remarkable. Tamil Brahmi Inscription on a hilock in Poolankurichi, a village near Ponnamaravathi, Ramanathapuram District. This inscription mentions a king hitherto unknown to historians called Centankurran. This inscription is assignable to 300 A.D. This inscription supplies enormous material on the political, religious as well as social conditions of that period. It also mentions the name of the engraver. Apart from this, about 80 inscriptions found on the temple walls had been copied by surveying about 100 villages in Thanjavur and Dharmapuri Districts. About 650 inscriptions have been deciphered, and more than 500 inscriptions had been made ready for printing.

Registration of Antiquities.—The Registering Officers received 8,475 applications from individuals and temples and registered 4,072 antiquities.

Survey of outstanding bronzes of Tamil Nadu.—The Epigraphilsts who are entrusted to make the village to village survey in Tanjore District had covered about 400 villages and filled cp the forms for 1,500 bronzes in about 500 temples. In the course of their survey, they discovered two important inscribed bronzes. These bronzes formed the sheet anchor for dating the bronzes of the chola period.

Site Museums.—During the year two site museums were set up, one at Tharangampadi in Tanjore District and the other at Ramalingavilasam at Ramanathapuram in Ramanathapuram District.

Photography.—The photographic wing of the department documented about 700 art and architectural pieces. It made prints of temples, sculptures and bronzes for the exhibitions conducted at Madras, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore.

Collection of Manuscripts.—Archaeological Officers collected about 300 palm-leaf manuscripts. These manuscripts have been sorted out subject-wise and paper entries have been made in the concerned registers. A few of them were deciphered, and published in the department journal called 'Kalvettu'.

CHAPTER—XIII

TRANSPORT.

TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro.).—This Corporation was formed on 1st January 1972, with a fleet strength of 1,288. Its area of operation is the Madras Metropolitan area. The operative fleet strength as on 31st March, 1979 was 1,574. The labour force of the Corporation was 13,889. The Corporation paid the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent to its employees for the year 1978-79. It is carrying, on an average, 24 lakhs passengers per day. In order to catre to the needs of public in low density new habitations, this Corporation is running 10 mini buses also.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (District).—The district wing of Pallavan Transport Corporation was formed on 15th September, 1975. The area of operation of this Corporation is Chengalpattu district. Its operative fleet strength is 406 as on 31st March 1979. The labour force is 3,348. It paid a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent to its employees. This Corporation is carrying, on an average, 1.75 lakhs passengers per day.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (Express).—The Express Wing of Pallavan Transport Corporation was formed on 1st September, 1975. The long distance express service connecting all the district headquarters in the State with Madras City or with one another are operated by this Wing. It has an operative fleet strength of 308 as on 31st March, 1979. The labour force is 2,831. On an average, 35,000 passengers per day are making use of the Express Services. This Corporation has also paid a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent. The Corporation reduced the fare from 6 paise to 5.5 paise per kilometre from 15th September, 1977. The fare was further reduced from 5.5 paise per kilometre to 5 paise per kilometre with effect from 1st April, 1978.

Pandyan Roadways Corporation.—This Corporation started operation from 17th January, 1972 on Government transferring to the Corporation buses taken over from Southern Roadways Private Limited (346 vehicles) under the Tamil Nadu Fleet Operators Stage Carriages (Acquisition) Act 1971. The fleet strength of this corporation as on the 31st March, 1979 was 811. The area of operation of this Corporation is Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai districts. Nearly 5,749 employees are working in this Corporation. It has paid bonus and ex-gratia totaling 20 per cent to its employees. It is carrying, on an average, 8.80 lakhs passengers per day. The Corporation is operating two mini buses in Nilakottai taluk one in Theni area and two short wheel base buses in Rameswaram island.

Cheran Transport Corporation.—Cheran Transport Corporation started its operation on 1st March 1972 on Government transferring to it buses taken over from A.B.T. Private Limited (110 vehicles). Its operative fleet strength was 773 as on 31st March 1979. The area of operation of this Corporation is Coimbatore and Nilgiris Districts. The labour force of this Corporation is 5,102 This Corporation paid 20 per cent bonus and ex-gratia to its employees, for the year 1978-79. It is carrying on an average 7.40 lakhs passengers daily.

Cholan Roadways Corporation.—This Corporation commenced operation on 1st March 1972 on Government transferring to it buses taken over from Sri Rama Vilas Bus Service (65 vehicles) Raman and Raman Limited (180 vehicles) and from Sri Sathi Vilas, Porayar (50 vehicles). Its fleet strength is 589 and the labour force is 3,909. A bonus of 8.33 per cent and ex-gratia of 10.67 per cent were paid by this Corporation. On an average 5.67 lakhs passengers are travelling in the buses of this Corporation per day.

Anna Transport Corporation.—Anna Transport Corporation started operation from 15th February 1973, with 45 buses and the assets of the State Transport Department in Salem and Dharmapuri Districts. Further, the Corporation took over three Co-operative Motor Transport Societies in Salem and Dharmapuri Districts. At present it is having 323 buses. It paid a bonus of 9.9 per cent and ex-gratia of 11.94 per cent to all its employees for the year 1978-79. The number of employees of this Corporation is 1,809. On an average 2.60 lakhs passengers are travelling in the buses of this Corporation per day

Kattabomman Transport Corporation.—This Corporation commenced its operations from the 1st January 1974. The area of operation is Tirunelveli and Kannyakumari districts. The services run by the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department and the Pandiyan Roadways Corporation in these districts were transferred to this Corporation. It started with 458 buses and is now having 559 buses. It has a labour strength of 4,622. This Corporation had paid a bonus and exgratia totalling 20 per cent to its employees for the year 1978-79. It is carrying on an average 5.79 lakhs passengers daily.

Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation.—Considering the manageable size of a Transport Corporation, a new Corporation was formed for the South and North Arcot districts by transfer of 172 buses run by the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Pallavan Transport Corporation, Anna Transport Corporation and Cholan Roadways Corporation operating in these districts.

The Corporation was formed on 16th January 1975. This Corporation has its headquarters at Villupuram. Its fleet strength is 263. This Corporation paid the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent to its employees for the year 1978-79. It is employing 2,027 persons. On an average, about 1.60 lakhs passengers are travelling daily in Thanthai Pariyar Transport Corporation buses.

MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION.

The main functions of the Transport Department are to administer the provisions of the following Acts and Rules made thereunder:—

1. Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.
2. Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974.

For the purpose of organisation of the Department, the State has been divided into four divisions viz., Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore. There are 29 unit offices in the districts.

State Transport Appellate Tribunal.—The State Transport Appellate Tribunal in the cadre of District and Sessions Judge hears appeals and revision petitions against the orders of the State Transport Authority and its Secretary and the Regional Transport Authorities and the Secretaries to Regional Transport Authorities. Out of 656 revision petitions and 1969 appeals, 483 revision petitions and 896 appeals were disposed of and 173 revision petitions and 1073 appeals were pending disposal at the end of the year.

The number of writ petitions filed and disposed of by High Court during the year are as follows:—

Number of writ petitions pending at the beginning of the year	664
Number of Writ Petitions filed during the year ...	338
Number of Writ Petition cases disposed	261
Number of Writ Petitions pending at the end of the year	741

Grants of permits.—The power to grant permits on the infra-state routes rests with the Regional Transport Authorities concerned. Grant of permits on inter-State routes is controlled by State Transport Authority. However, after coming into being of the State Road Transport Corporations, the responsibility for development of transport facilities has been entrusted to the State Transport undertakings. Wherever the State Transport Undertakings are not able to introduce services, the Regional Transport Authorities may

initiate action for the grant of stage carriage permits to any of the State Transport Undertakings or private operators in accordance with the guiding principles prescribed in the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Rules.

Jeep Stage Carriages.—Jeep Stage Carriages with seating capacity of less than 15 are operated at the concessional rate of Tax Viz. 3|4th of the normal rate. The total number of jeep stage carriages in Tamilnadu as on 31st March 1979 is 23.

Mini Buses.—To serve the remote rural areas of the State where regular bus facilities cannot be provided, the scheme of introduction of mini-buses has been taken up. Now there are 47 mini-buses plying in Tamilnadu.

Buses-operators-routes.—The classification of the bus operators in private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1979 is as shown below:—

Category of operators	*Number of bus operators in private sector in each category as on 31st March 1979.*
(1)	(2)
One bus	1,294
Two buses	586
Three buses	331
Four buses	153
5-9 buses	58
10-14 buses	2
15-19 buses	5
20-24 buses	2
25-49 buses	6

State Transport undertakings own 5,465 buses.

The total number of routes operated in Tamil Nadu are as shown below:—

Service.	*Number of routes as on 31st March 1979.*
Metropolitan Service	284
City and Town Service	1,300
Mofussil ordinary service	4,252
Mofussil Express Services	115

The number of contract carriages under different categories is as shown below:—

Autorickshaws		6,073
Ordinary Taxis		6,057
Tourist Taxis (State)		3,082
Omni buses		58
Luxury coaches	23	
All India Tourist Motor cabs	100	(Quota 100)
Tourist omni-buses (exceeding 29 passengers)	10	(Quota 10)
Tourist omni-buses (not exceeding 29 passengers)	15	(Quota 15)
Tourist omnibuses (not exceeding 35 passengers)	14	(Quota 25)

Goods Vehicles.—To keep pace with the development of trade commerce, statewide public carrier and private carrier permits are issued without restriction. To facilitate inter-state traffic on goods, permits to goods vehicles of neighbouring states which have entered into reciprocal agreement with Tamil Nadu are also granted. National permits for public carriers are issued for the purpose of encouraging movement of goods throughout India. Out of the quota of 400 National permits, all have been issued. There is a special reciprocal agreement for plying 500 goods vehicles in the Southern Zone comprising Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra States and the Union Territories of Pondichery and Goa. 469 permits have so far been issued under this agreement.

Vehicular position.—The vehicular position at the end of the year is given below :—

Category.	*number.*
Stage carriages	10,192
Contract carriages	15,432
Goods Vehicles—Public carriers	22,479
Private carriers	2,992
Goods vehicles not covered by permits	3,303
Trailers to Goods Vehicles (Trucks)	61
Tractors (covered by permits)	7,006
Trailers to Tractors (covered permits)	7,287
Articulated vehicles	331
Passenger transport vehicles	480
Other vehicles not covered by permits	1,84,883

Enforcement—The flying squads attached to the four zones and other staff meant for enforcement work in the Transport Department, detect cases of tax evasion, plying of transport vehicles without permits, fitness certificates and other offences like overload and overspeed in all cases of transport vehicles, misuse of omnibuses as regular stage carriages and illicit taxis.

During the year, 2,63,524 vehicles were checked for high smoke exhaust and 1,153 were served CFX notices for excess smoke. 36,989 check reports were issued during the year and Rs. 7,88,880 was collected as compounding fees. Tax collected in cases of unauthorised plying was Rs. 4,64,232.

Purchase of motor Vehicles to other departments.—The Transport Commissioner continued to be the authority for purchase of motor vehicles required for Government Departments other than Transport Corporations, Electricity Board, but including Local Bodies and Municipal Autonomous Corporations. During the year orders were placed for 250 vehicles at an estimated value of Rs. 2,19,25,699.

Licensing of drivers and conductors.—During the year 58,157 new driving licences were issued and 1,11,563 driving licenses were renewed. One hundred and Eleven conductor licenses were issued and 13,742 were renewed.

Revenue and expenditure.—The particulars of receipts is shown below:—

	Rs.
Fees under Motor Vehicles Act	2,57,62,674
Tax received for motor vehicles	54,50,31,403
Other receipts as arrears, overdrawn pay and Misc. receipts.	2,71,340
Total	57,10,65,417

The expenditure incurred for the administration of the Transport Department was Rs. 149 lakhs.

MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION.

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation was constituted with effect from 15th August 1955 under the control of Board of Revenue as Service Department. From 1st April 1964. it was transferred to the control of the Director of the erstwhile Transport Department and functioning on commercial basis. This Organisation has been constituted as a separate Department under the control of a Director with effect from 10th June 1977 onwards. The Central Purchases and Storage Unit attached to the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is making bulk purchases of spare parts and accessories at concessional rates and supplying to the mofussil workshops. There are four well-equiped workshops functioning at Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai and Salem. The Service Stations already functioning at Kancheepuram, Trichy and Coimbatore were upgraded as pucca

workshops. Besides, a new Regional Automobile Workshop was also commissioned during January 1979 at Nagercoil. The Service Station at Secretariat Campus, Cuddalore and Tirunelveli continue to function with same set-up. The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of 6,000 vehicles owned by various Government Departments in the State. As the existing workshops are not adequate to meet fully the requirements of all the departments, entrustment of repairs to approved private workshops is also permitted whenever the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation has no spare capacity. The details of repairs during the period under report are given below :—

1. Major	444
2. Second Line	8,821
3. Minor	4,635
4. Servicing	1,709
5. Others	102

The Central Purchases and Storage Unit made bulk purchases of spare parts and accessories to the tune of Rs. 31.93 lakhs and supplied to the workshops during 1978-79.

TUTICORIN PORT TRUST.

The Port of Tuticorin stands first in trade among the Minor Ports and third in South India, next only to the Major Ports of Madras and Cochin.

The Port of Tuticorin is administered by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board, a Statutory Body, constituted by the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1924) under the Control of Government of Tamil Nadu. The Tuticorin Port Trust Board is also the Conservator of the Port under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

The tonnage of cargo handled during the year 1978-79 at the Port of Tuticorin amounted to 6,30,155 tonnes.

Commodities.—The main commodities handled at the Port are as follows :—

Export.—Salt, Beedi Leaves, Machinery, Chillies, Onions, Cotton Piece Goods, Dried Fish, etc.

The total export of cargo handled at Tuticorin during the year was 2,63,180 tonnes. Commodity-wise exports are given below :—

1. General Cargo	38,212
2. Cotton	1,347
3. Public Salt	2,07,845
4. Other Cargo	15,776
Total ...	2,63,180

Import.—Coal, Wheat, Fertiliser, Machinery and Hardware, etc.

The total import cargo handled at Tuticorin during the year was 3,66,975 tonnes. Commodity-wise imports are given below:

1. General Cargo	3,981½
2. Coal and Coke	1,91,293
3. Machinery	2
4. Fertiliser (on Government Account) ...	1,68,947½
5. Foodgrains	1,006
6. Other Cargo	1,745
Total ...	3,66,975

Financial Position.—The Board's ordinary receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 35,85,828. The Ordinary Revenue expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 40,45,180.

Marine.—During the year 86 Steamers and 271 Sailing Vessels entered the Port and 82 Steamers and 265 Sailing Vessels cleared from the Port.

.. *Licensed Harbour Crafts.*—About 75 boats are engaged in lighterage during all the seasons and another 60 boats are available for lighterage during the South-West monsoon.

The Flotilla available at the port are :—

(i) Tugs	2	(One of 436 HP and another o 264 HP for towing lighters)
(ii) Launch	2	(for general service purpose.)
(iii) Hopper Bucket Dredger ..	1	(773.23 G.R.T. and Hopper Capacity of 500 tonnes.)
(iv) 300-Ton Dumb Barges ..	3	
(u) Water Barges (Non-propelled) ..	2	
(vi) Reclamation Plant	1	

Labour.—Unlike other Major Ports the owners of Cargo engage private labour at this Port, and this labour under private auspices is working satisfactorily. The vessel use their own tackles for loading and unloading operations at this Port.

Integration of Tuticorin Port Trust and Port of New Tuticorin.—Consequent on the decision of the Government of India to Integrate the Tuticorin Port Trust (Minor Port) and the Port of New Tuticorin and to extend the provisions of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, to the Integrated Port, both the ports were integrated on 1st April, 1979.

MINOR PORTS.

Weather.

Cuddalore Port.—The weather was normal throughout the year.

Nagapattinam Port.—The weather was normal and seasonal.

Rameswaram Port.—A cyclone hit Rameswaram coast on 23rd November 1978. Causing heavy damages to fishing launches.

Other Ports.—The weather was normal with usual seasonal changes during the year.

Trade and commerce.

Cuddalore Port.

Cargo traffic.—The import of fertilizers during 1978-79 was 24,896.5 Metric Tonnes as against nil import during the year 1977-78.

Nagapattinam Port.

Cargo traffic.—The import of fertilizers during 1978-79 was 31,853.8 Metric tonnes, as against an import of 13,384 Metric tonnes during 1977-78.

The Export of Onions during 1978-79 was 23,628.7 Metric Tonnes as against an export of 7,126 Metric Tonnes during 1977-78

Statement showing the Cargo handled at the various Intermediate Minor Ports of Tamil Nadu.

Name of the port.	Cargo Exported.			Cargo Imported.		
	Main Commodities.	In Metric tones.		Main Commodities.	In Metric tones.	
		1977-78	1978-79.		1977-78	1978-79
Cuddalore	..	..	..	Fertilisers	..	24,896.5
Nagapattinam	Onions	8,202	31,614.6	Fertilisers	13,384	31,866.5
Rameswaram	General Cargo.	701	1,008.9	General Cargo	339	274.1
Pamban	Salt	..	5.0	Coral Stones Salt	2,587	2,854.0
Kilakarai	Coral stones	3,410	3,610.00	..	..	..
Colachel	Illumenite sand	58,080	40.200.0	..	..	..

Passenger traffic.—The total number of passengers embarked from Nagapattinam Port during 1978-79 was 3,212 and the total number of passengers disembarked was 2,003.

Rameswaram Port.—The total cargo imported during 1978-79 was 274-1 Metric tonnes, as against an import of 339 tonnes during 1977-78. The total cargo exported during 1978-79 was 1,008.79 Metric Tonnes, as against an export of 701 Metric Tonnes during 1977-78.

Passenger traffic.—The total number of repatriates arrived from Sri Lanka through Rameswaram during 1978-79 was 28,549 as against the total number of 32,173 during the period 1977-78.

Kanyakumari Port.—The total number of visitors who visited the Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanyakumari Port during the year 1978-79 was 10,11,713 as against the total number of 7,75,819 during the period 1977-78.

CHAPTER—XIV

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS)

The Building Branch is in charge of Planning, execution and maintenance of buildings for all Government Departments of Tamil Nadu. Construction of buildings for Municipalities, Market Committees, Ex-Servicemen Organisations, Khadi Board, Poultry Development Corporation and other statutory Boards formed by Government are also being undertaken by this branch, treating them as deposit works.

The Government have sanctioned Rs. 1.62 crores for the year 1978-79 for the construction of new hospitals, wards, etc., in a number of places and also improvements to the existing hospitals so as to provide more facilities to the public.

For the people of North Madras to have more surgical facilities, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 68.80 lakhs for the construction of additional four floors over the existing ground floor of the surgical block in Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, providing modern operation theatres and special wards. For the people of Coimbatore District, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the construction of 1st floor over the new Out-Patient Block in Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore for availing facilities for more people of the surroundings.

In order to eradicate Leprosy in the State, Government (with the assistance of Central Government) have sanctioned Rs. 22.50 lakhs for the construction of 20 bedded Leprosy wards in 25 Government Hospitals located in various places of the State and most of the works have been completed. Government want to care Health problems in the Tribal areas and have sanctioned Rs. 6.10 lakhs for the construction of dispensaries and quarters for Assistant Surgeons on Pachamalai Hills, Pudur Nadu, Sitteri Hills and Kalrayan Hills of the State.

Under the Central Sector Programme of Hill Area Development, Schemes have been drawn up for the development of the Nilgiris District and Government have sanctioned Rs. 2.79 lakhs for the construction of buildings for various sectors such as Agriculture, Health, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry.

To implement the Family Welfare Programmes effectively, the Government sanctioned Rs. 345.00 lakhs for the construction of 374 Family Planning Main Centres in various places in the State during the period 1968-71. Out of this 351 centres have been completed up to 1978-79 and works in remaining centres are in progress. Government have also sanctioned Rs. 175.00 lakhs for the construction of 1,395 Family Planning Sub-Centres at various places during the period 1968-71 and out of this 1,242 sub-centres have been completed up to 1978-79 and the remaining buildings are in progress.

The Government have sanctioned construction of various types of buildings such as office buildings, seed godowns, seed processing units, thrashing floors, quarters, etc., for the Agriculture Department. Different works totalling to Rs. 40.00 lakhs have been completed during this year among which are the following two major works :—

(1) Construction of Administrative building for the Extension centre at Kattuthottam in Thanjavur District for Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(2) Construction of seed Processing Unit in the State Seed Farm at Bhavani for Rs. 5.60 lakhs.

Various works costing about Rs. 45.00 lakhs are in progress including the construction of administrative building for Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project at Ooty for Rs. 12.00 lakhs. The Government have sanctioned a sum of about Rs. 71.67 lakhs for the construction of the following buildings for the Animal Husbandry Department and the works have been completed.

(1) Construction of clinical building complex for large animals in Madras Veterinary College, Madras, costing Rs. 17.60 lakhs.

(2) Construction of Dairy Technology-*cum*-Auditorium block in Madras Veterinary College, Madras, for Rs. 19.70 lakhs.

(3) Construction of staff quarters at Livestock Research Station, Kattupakkam for Rs. 10.17 lakhs.

(4) Construction of Multistoreyed Block at Madras Veterinary College, Madras, for Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The Government have sanctioned various schemes for the construction of Colleges and schools and providing improved facilities to the existing educational institutions. Nearly Rs. 33.62 lakhs for the various colleges and Rs. 40.00 lakhs for the various schools have been sanctioned and the buildings are nearing completion.

Government have also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs for the construction of one class room plus one laboratory in 133 Government High Schools for the implementation of 10+2+3 pattern of education as a I phase. So far construction of buildings for 110 schools have been completed in all respects and the buildings handed over and the balance 23 works are in various stages and the buildings will be handed over shortly.

Further the Government have also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 431 lakhs for the implementation of 10+2+3 pattern of education in 274 schools as a phase II Programme.

The Government have sanctioned the following works which are in progress :—

(i) Construction of second floor over the existing new buildings of the Government Press, Madras to accommodate Budget and top secret sections for Rs. 5.75 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of heavy vehicle and mechanic-*cum*-driving centre training institute with residential quarters at Gummidipoondi, for Rs. 25.42 lakhs.

(iii) The Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs towards carrying out repairs for the restoration of Government buildings during 1978-79.

Ceylone and Yood Shelterss.—During the cyclone and flood in 1977 a number of fishermen and other residents of coastal areas were uprooted. With a view to mitigate their hardship during such natural calomities, Government have proposed to construct a chain of cyclone and flood rehabilitation shelters at strategic spots in Tamil Nadu under a phased programme. These buildings will, during natural calamities, provide shelters to the local people and at other times, can be used for community purposes such as schools, adult education classes, marriages, library-*cum*-reading rooms, meetings etc.

The Government have accordingly sanctioned the scheme for the construction of 25 cyclone shelters (2 +12+ 11) each at a cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs in Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramnad and Chingleput Districts with the assistance from the Indian Red Cross Society. The Government have also sanctioned construction of cyclone shelters in 5 places in South Arcot District with the assistance from the Citizens Cyclone Relief Committee, Maharashtra. Recently, the Government have sanctioned construction of cyclone shelters in 2 places (each Rs. 2.25 lakhs) in Chingleput District with assistance from the C.I.D.A|U.N.I.C.E.F.

In all, 32 cyclone shelters have been sanctioned for Rs. 72.00 lakhs (i.e. Rs. 2.25 × 32 = 72.00 lakhs) 6 cyclone shelters have already been completed and the balance 26 works are in various stages of progress.

Motor vehicles Maintenance Organisation undertakes major and minor repairs and servicing of all Government vehicles used by different Government Departments. To enable them to fulfil the objects, the Public Works Department is constructing worksheds and other office buildings on their behalf at various places.

The following are the two major works which are in progress :—

(1) Construction of Automobile workshop at Dharmapuri ; Estimate amount Rs. 6.04 lakhs.

(2) Construction of Automobile workshop at Cuddalore ; Estimate amount Rs. 9.17 lakhs.

Deposit Works.—The Public Works Department also takes up execution of Deposit works such as Municipal works, works for Labour Welfare Board, E.S.I. Corporation and Provident Fund Department, etc. Major deposits works at a cost of Rs. 2,56.65 lakhs have been taken up for execution.

Public Works.—The following works have been completed during the year 1978-79:—

	(*Rupees in lakhs*).
(1) Construction of Commercial tax Office building at Kovilpatti	1.75
(2) Construction of additional office buildings in C.E.'s office compound, chepauk, Madras-5 (Ground floor and first floor)	4.00
(3) Construction of office building for S.E.'s office at Salem, Salem-Dharmapuri circle	2.75

Jails:

The following works have been completed during the year, 1978-79: —

	Rupees in lakhs.
1. Constructon of quarters for Jails Officer at Central Jail, Salem	1.05

Land Revenue:

Under the above head, the following work at a cost of Rs. 1.92 lakhs has been completed.

1. Construction of additional buildings to Taluk Office, Thiruvadanai.

Police :

The following building works have been completed during the year:—

(1) Construction of quarters for 1 S.I. 1 H.C. and 11 Constables at Thuvarankurichy in Tiruchirappalli District—Rs. 2 lakhs.

(2) Providing additional amenities to the T.G. sheds at Madras, Police Commissioner's office compound—Rs. 6.57 lakhs.

(3) Construction of quarters and buildings for police Training college for Police subordinate staff at K. K. Nagar—Rs. 49.00 lakhs.

Fire Service:

The following works have been completed during the year:—

1. Construction of a Fire Station building for Kodambakkam at Ashok Nagar—Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

2. Construction of a Fire Station building at Dharmapuri—Rs. 1.43 lakhs

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a statutory body formed under the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act, 1961. The members of the Board are appointed from various departments, and this enables the Board to plan and co-ordinate all housing activities in the State.

Under Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme 549 units were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 54.66 lakhs.

2,585 Units were completed at a cost of Rs. 381.14 lakhs under Low Income Group Housing Scheme. 3,055 units were at various stages of construction.

Under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme 1081 units were constructed at a cost of Rs. 405.64 lakhs. 831 units were completed under the Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Rental Housing Scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 181.46 lakhs.

Land Acquisition and Development of new Neighbourhood Schemes.—The Housing Board acquires vast tracts of land and develops them. Neighbourhoods in the city like South Madras, Ashok Nagar, K.K. Nagar, A.A. Nagar, Korattur, Vysarpadi, Anna Nagar Western extension, Thiruvanmiyur were all developed by the

Housing Board, Neighbourhoods in the City of Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchi, Erode, Thiruchengode and Vellore are also developed by the Housing Board. 7.09 hectares in the City and Chingleput District and 7.91 hectares in North Arcot and Salem Districts were acquired by the Board during the year.

Deposit Work—The Housing Board has been entrusted with the development works such as laying of roads, construction of storm water drains, culverts, etc., for the project at Maraimalai Nagar launched by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority. The Board has also undertaken construction of 417 houses for Low Income Group people in this area. The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has entrusted to the Housing Board the work of developing 212 acres at Manali. The Board is also constructing 916 units of houses for the Low Income Group people at Manali.

Sites and Services.—The Sites and Services Programme was sponsored by the World Bank. Under the scheme, 13,467 plots would be made available at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur for the Economically Weaker Section and Low Income Group people. The Housing Board has been entrusted with this scheme. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 932.88 lakhs which is to be spent in 4 years. A sum of Rs. 205.48 lakhs had been spent on the scheme till the end of 1978-79.

Integrated Urban Development Programme.—The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is one of the agencies executing the works of Housing programme under I.U.D.P. In Coimbatore, schemes to the value of Rs. 390.54 lakhs and works to the value of Rs. 500.00 lakhs at Madurai have been undertaken by the Housing Board.

During the year the HUDCO has contributed more than Rs. 7 crores to the Housing Board for its schemes.

Cellular Concrete Plant.—The Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore has reached peak production and the working of the Wood working Unit has also been satisfactory during the year. The Board's mosaic tiles unit supplied mosaic tiles for its works during the year.

Revenue Collections.—The revenue collection during the year was Rs. 1,100.39 lakhs.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

The main objective of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, is to provide for Special planning and development of areas and the optimisation of the use of land, both rural and urban. With a view to achieving this objective, physical planning has been organised in a hierarchical manner. Thus there are Regional Plans for viable regions in the State, Master Plans for urban centres within the framework of Regional Plans and Detailed Development Plans for areas in and around urban centres within the frame work of the Master Plans. Land Development for smaller communities or for industrial purposes, not only in urban areas, but in rural areas as well, is also looked after by the Directorate.

At the Headquarters Office, there are the following divisions: Regional Plans, Development Plans, Buildings, Research, Traffic and Transportation. There are eight regional offices in the State.

Regional Plans.—Draft Regional Plans for the eight viable planning regions have been finalised. Further updating and refinements are in progress. The Department undertook the preparation of District Plans for Dharmapuri Salem and Madurai Districts.

Divisional Plan (Sub-regional Plans).—The Department also undertook the preparation of divisional plans for Revenue Divisions. Plans for Chidambaram and Sivaganga Revenue Divisions have been completed.

Block Plans.—The Directorate has finalised a block level plan for Sriperumbudur block as a model plan and Regio nal Offices have been asked to prepare similar plans for the blocks falling within their jurisdiction. The work is in progress.

Integrated Urban Development.—The Department has formulated Integrated Urban Development Programmes for Madurai and Coimbatore which are being executed with the financial assistance from the Central Government and State Government. The schemes are being executed by the various agencies, viz., Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Housing Board, etc., and are monitored by this Department.

Identification of Growth Centres.—The Department has identified a series of Growth Centres and Growth poles covering the entire State. Plans are also a-foot to prepare Outline Development Plans for comprehensive Neighbourhoods in the Growth Centres. Centres.

Master Plans.—During the year preparation of Master Plans for 7 towns, viz., Yercaud, Mettur, Tiruvannamalai, Rajapalayam, Shencottah, Hosur, Courtallam have been completed. Works are under progress in respect of Udumalpet, Nagapattinam, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Mayuram, Dharapuram, Theni, Allinagaram, Sivakasi and Manamadurai towns.

Detailed Development Plans.—Up to the end of March 1978, a total of 384 schemes were drafted covering vulnerable areas in Municipalities and Town Panchayats. 196 of these schemes have been sanctioned. During this year 254 Detailed Development Plans were notified under Section 23 of Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 and 86 schemes were notified by the Local Planning Authorities under Section 19(1) of the Act. Twentyone Detailed Development Plans were sanctioned under Section 29 of the Act during the year.

Other Works.—The Headquarters office has approved a total of 6 layouts and 9 sub-divisions. The Regional offices have approved altogether 1132 layouts. During the year a total of 99 civic buildings were designed for various local bodies. The Regional offices of the Department have also dealt with 4519 references relating to approval of factory plans. The headquarters office has approved 13 zoning references and 33 modifications to the Detailed Development Plan Schemes.

Buildings.—This Directorate with the assistance of Regional Offices dealt with 3933 building appeal references seeking regularisation of developments. The Directorate has also issued clarifications, interpretations of Acts, rules, etc.

Framing of Rules and Regulations.—This Department in collaboration with the Indian Standards Institution has finalised two sets of draft Building Rules and Development Control Rules (i) covering urban centres with a population of less than 50,000 and (ii) these with population between 50,000 and 1,00,000.

Taking note of the impact of National calamities like cyclones in coastal areas and landslides in hilly areas, the department in consultation with the I.S.I. has finalised special Building Rules to ensure greater safety for buildings in these places.

Anti-Disaster Programme.—During the year the Directorate designed an anti-disaster shelter to be constructed at various points along the coast of Tamil Nadu and recommended construction of 32 shelters at vulnerable points after an intensive survey of affected areas. This work has since been taken up with the financial assistance of various organisations like the International Red Cross. Two shelters completed at Mimisal and Akkaraipattu were used by the victims of the 1978 cyclone. The Directorate also conducted a sample survey of flood damages caused due to heavy rains at Udhagamandalam and brought out a brief report on the economic impact of the disaster on affected households.

Aerial Photography.—In keeping with the modern developments in the field of survey the Directorate in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Secunderabad, conducted an aerial survey for the towns of Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli and obtained aerial photographs. They are under interpretation and analysis.

Research Division.—The Research division of this Directorate has brought out technical reports on the following aspects of planning:

(i) An approach paper on the industrialisation of Hosur.

(ii) Social Surveys needed for the preparation of Master Plan.

(iii) Evolution of human settlements.

(iv) Economic survey needs for the preparation of Master Plans.

(v) A report on the economic impact of the damage caused to individual households by the floods and landslides in the Nilgiris District.

MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is a body constituted under the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974.

The main objectives of the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority are to prepare and implement plans for orderly development of the metropolis.

The following Committees assist the authority in its work:—

1. Administrative and Finance.
2. Technical.
3. Landscape.

4. Planning and Development.

5. Madras Metropolitan Design Advisory.

6. Steering Committee for Vyasarpadi Housing and Improvement Scheme.

7. Steering Committee for Koyambedu New Wholesale Market Complex.

The jurisdiction of the 'Authority' extends over 1167 square Kilometers in Thiruvottiyur, Alandur, Tambaram and Pallavaram Municipalities and Ambattur, Avadi, Madhavaram and Kathivakkam Townships.

Regulatory Work.—The M.M.D.A. enforces the provisions of the Master Plan and detailed development plans approved by Government. Under the Town and Country Planning Act, any person intending to carry out development has to apply and obtain planning permission from Madras Metropolitan Development Authority. The number of cases dealt with, number of cases in which permission was granted, the number of cases forwarded to Government are given below:

Total number dealt with	3,340
Permission granted	1,452
Permission refused	1,202
Forwarded to Government	686

Development of Urban node, New town and other projects :

Maraimalai Nagar.—The project envisages the development of a town at Maraimalai Nagar, 40 Kilometres from Madras for a population of 1,00,000. A sum of Rs. 161.06 lakhs was spent upto the end of last year. During the year a sum of Rs. 25.4 lakhs has been spent. The work is being executed by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

To encourage housing activity a Housing Scheme for construction of LIG house has been initiated in this area with financial aid from HUDCO.

Manali.—The project envisages the construction of an urban settlement at Manali to serve an population of 1,50,000. The main work consists of land development and construction of houses. The work is being executed through the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The amount spent upto the end of last year was Rs. 171.27 lakhs and the amount spent during the year is 21.2 lakhs. To encourage housing activity a Housing Scheme for construction of houses for LIG Group has been initiated in this area with financial aid from HUDCO.

SPECIAL PROJECTS.

(i) *Koyambedu wholesale Maket.*—The project envisages relocating the wholesale trade in perishables, grains and textiles from George Town along with the Bus and truck terminal at Koyambedu in order to deconjest the central area and provide better facilities to the expansion of trade. During the year, designs for this new wholesale Market were invited from select Architects. A panel of jury examined the designs submitted and recommended the appointment of Messrs Kuldip Singh and Associates for the first phase of the project consisting of Land Development. Accordingly Messrs Kuldip Singh and Associates were appointed as the consulting Architect for the first phase of development of this project. A Steering Committee has been constituted to scrutinise and finalise the lay out design of the New Market prepared by theConsultant for adoption. Acquisition of 230 acres of private lands required for this purpose in Koyambedu, Sencheri and Nerkundram Villages have reached the award stage.

Bus and Truck terminal.—Proposals for organizing Bus and Truck Terminals at Koyambedu are being formulated simultaneously along with the organisation of New Wholesale Market. Identification of suitable sites at Madhavarm and Alandur was also taken up for establishing Bus and Truck Terminals along G.N.T. Road, and G.S.T. Road, the two other traffic arterials of the city.

Madras Urban Development Project :

(a) *Integrated Urban Development Project (IUDP).*—Several projects in the sectors of Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage, Roads and Area Development are executed in the Madras Metropolitan Area with Government of India assistance under their IUDP from 1975-76.

(b) *IDA assisted Projects.*—The project envisages sizable investments in Sites and services, Slum Improvement, Employment creation, Social Services, Transportation and traffic. Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is responsible for co-ordinating and implementation of the programme through identified implementing agencies and for monitoring their progress. The implementing agencies are the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Highways Department, Madras Corporation and the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

IDA Assisted projects implemented by M.M.D.A :

Employment.—Creation of employment in the Cottage and informal sector is directly handled by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority through its Community Development Wing. Trainees for the training schemes in various trades like driving, advanced I.C. Engine maintenance, fibre craft, embroidery house keeping were selected from 30 slums taken up for improvement in the year 1978-79. These training programmes were run by voluntary agencies. An amount of Rs. 1,31,109.25 was spent under this programme towards stipends and cost of running the programmes.

Upto March 1979, 129 persons completed their training and 122 were under going training.

In addition to the above, a few training-*cum*-production centres were started in mat weaving, tailoring, embroidery, leather, came work through Sarvodaya Sangh and Lions Club of Madras Cosmopolitan. The beneficiaries were 320.

Under the self employment programme arrangements were made to provide financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 85,390 ranging from Rs. 100 to 2,000 through various banks to 129 slum dwellers.

Technical assistance.—Under this programme the work of consultants on specialised studies continued.

Improvement of the Vyasarpadi area habited by repatriates from Burma and others was taken up during the year. The estimated cost of the Scheme implemented by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Corporation of Madras, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Highways and Rural Works Department is as follows:—

	Rehabilitation Fund.	World Bank assistance.	IUDP	Total (Rs. in lakhs.)
Infrastructure and improvements.	64.37	37.52	..	101.89
Inundation Resistance works.	..	..	48.00	48.00
		Total	..	149·89

The foundation stone for the project was laid on 28th September 1978 by the then Union Minister for Works and Housing, when the Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu Presided.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS.

The Highways and Rural Works Department is in-charge of planning, design, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and offers technical guidance to the Panchayat Unions in respect of Rural Works Programme.

The Department executes works sanctioned under Plan and Non-Plan Schemes. Being the First year of the VI plan, the spill over works of V Plan, (i.e., as on 1st April 1978) and a few new works sanctioned were executed.

State Roads Programme.—(Works on Government Roads).—During this year the following two new works were sanctioned:

Name of work.	*Cost.*
	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Construction of a high level bridge across Vachukkal river at km. 9|8 of Mullukurichi village road :	5.30
2. Construction of a bridge at km. 3|4 of Thanjavur-Pattukottai road in Thanjavur district	2.28
Total ..	7.58

The following two major bridge works were completed during 1978-79 :

Name of work.	*Cost.*
	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Construction of high level bridge across R.S. Mangalam Tank including formation of approaches (Ramanathapuram District):	15.00
2. Construction of a bridge across Thenpennaiar near Irumathur at km. 21|6 of Dharmapuri-Thirupathur Vaniyambadi road (Dharmapuri District) :	22.00

Other Roads Programme.—During 1978-79, the following five new works at a cost of Rs. 52.70 lakhs have been sanctioned :

Name of works.	*Cost.*
	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Construction of a bridge acoss Valanadu Kanmoi in Thuvarankulam Panchayat Union (Pudukottai District) :	2.50
2. Construction of a vented road dam at km. 0|4 and two culverts at km. 0|10 of Kattunaickenpatti-Poomalaikundu road including improvements to the road at km. 0|0—1|2 (Madurai District)	1.70

	(*Rs. in lakhs.*)
3. Improvements to the road from Nattusalai to Thuvarankurichi (via.) Vendankottai in Pattukottai Panchayat Union (Thanjavur District)	14.00
4. Improvements to the road from Ambalapattu to Sendankadu (km. 0|0 — 9|4 (via) Sembalur and Ettipulikadu with a link to Keelakarambayam (km. 0|0—2|4) to meet at km. 38|8 of Thanjavur-Pudukottai Road	24.50
5. Construction of a high level cause-way at km. 0|2-0|6 of Mamandur road at km. 1|2 of Chinnachittanji road and improvements to the road connecting Vegamangalam road and Mamandur road (km. 0|0 — 1|6) and forming a new road from Mamandur to Karivedu (km. 0|0—1|0) and also improvements to Vegamangalam — Mamandur Karivedu Chinnachittanji road (N.A. District)	10.00
Total	52.70

The following is the only work completed during 1978-79.

Name of work.	*Cost.* (*Rs. in lakhs.*)
Improvements to Nathamalai Road (km. 0|0—2|6).	2.45

Rural Roads Programme.—Under Rural Roads Scheme, a total length of 3,506 km. or foads have been taken up and completed upto 31st March 1979, benefitting 1,281 villages at a cost of Rs. 18.67 crores.

Under Fair Wealther Scheme, up to 31st March 1979, a total of 3,005 km. of roads has been formed benefitting 3,130 village at a cost of Rs. 6.62 crores.

Avenue.—37,48,000 plants have been newly planted on road margins. The expenditure incurred under this scheme during the year is Rs. 6.73 lakhs.

Metropolitan Road Development Scheme including IU|DP.—The following seven works were sanctioned during 1978-79 under this scheme at a cost of Rs. 120.25 lakhs.

Name of work.	*Cost.* (Rs. in lakhs.)
1. Improvements to Poonamallee High Road from Central station to New Avadi Road.	16.30
2. Forming a link road between km. 5|0 of Marmalong bridge Irumpuliyur road and km. 13.4 of Madras Mahabalipuram road (via) Taramarni and formation of by pass to Velacheri Town	30.00
3. Improvements to NH. 45 from km. 11|7—15|4 (City limits to Airport)	12.30
4. Improvements to the New Avadi road from Anna Nagar Main Road Junction to Inner Ring Road Junction.	18.65
5. Construction of three bridges in Tiruvottiyur-Ponneri —Panjetty Road km. 5|2, 7|4 and 7|10.	10.50
6. Reconstruction of bridge at km. 6|8-9 of G.N.T. Road.	30.00
7. Link road between Anna Nagar and Ambathur Industrial Estate.	2.50
Total	120.25

An expenditure of Rs. 17.09 lakhs was incurred under this scheme during 1978-79.

Western Ghat Road Development Programme.—Formation of jeepable road from Kodaikkanal Road to Vellakavi, formation of Jeepable road from Kumbakarai to Vellakavi, formation of road from Dharmathupatti to Adalur, formation of road from Periakulam to Adukam, at a cost of Rs. 71.75 lakhs, were sanctioned this year.

Centrally sponsored Rural Link Road Scheme.—The Government of India have so far made an allocation of Rs. 71.00 lakhs to Tamil Nadu for implementing this scheme. The expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1979 under this scheme is Rs. 76.75 lakhs. All the works sanctioned under this scheme to a total length of 137 kilometers have almost been completed in 1978-79.

Tribal Sub-plan.—This scheme comes under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme in which communication is one of the sectors and is intended to facilitate the tribal people in remote hill areas to have link with the plains.

To provide road facilities in nine Tribal pockets in five districts (viz) South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem Dharmapuri and Tiruchirapalli, a Master Plan for laying 171.10 kms. length of road at a cost of Rs. 209.25 lakhs has been approved during July, 1978 and this scheme is to be implemented in a period of five years (i.e., 1978-83).

Madras Urban Development Project under World Bank Schemes.—The subway works near The Hindu Office on Anna Salai and Kilpauk Medical College Hospital on Poonamallee High Road have been completed. Four other subway works near Central Station on Waltax road, opposite to Beach Railway Station in North Beach Road, near Safire Theatre and near Saidapet Teachers College on Anna Salai were also completed and opened to traffic. Pedesrian, Cyclist facilities and improvement works in Anna Salai and Poonamallee High Road are in advanced stage. Five minor bridge works in Kilpauk Garden Road, Demellows Road, Prakasem Mudali Road, Venkatanarayana Road and Vijayaraghvachari Road have been completed.

Signalisation works in Broadway, Evening Bizaar Road and Adams Road have been done. Reconstruction of bridge in Gentz Road at a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was in progress. High level bridge in Nelson Manicka Mudaliar Road and across Cooum river near Koyambedu were sanctioned.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.—In Tamil Nadu there are 17 Sugar factories. By the end of 1978-79, road works covering a distance of 487 kms. have been completed and they are being maintained by the Highways Department out of Sugarcane Cess Fund.

An expenditure of Rs. 94.41 lakhs under original works and Rs. 14.54 lakhs under maintenance was incurred during 1978-79.

The lengths of various categories of Government roads under maintenance during the year and the expenditure incurred are as follows:—

	Length in Kms.	*Expenditure.* (RS. IN LAKHS)
National Highways Urban Links	131	12.84
State Highways	1745	121.02
Major District Roads	13866	546.62
Other District and Village Roads	15833	486.32
City Roads	—	15.86
City Roads	—	15.86
Buildings and Travellers Bungalows including taxes).	—	34.07
Avenues—		
(*a*) State Highways	—	3.20
(*b*) Major District roads	—	14.94
Tools and Plant (repairs and carriages)	—	217.62

Flood damages.—The allocation made for restoration of works affected by November 1977 floods are as follows :—

	1977–78	1978–79
	(Rs. in crores)	
Roads	10.00	7.00
Minor Irrigation Tanks	0.75	3.00
Bbildings	.50	0.05
Total ..	11.25	10.05

Most of the works have been completed except for a few major, minor bridges and culverts which are likely to be completed in 1979.

To carry out the repairs to the roads and structures affected by the November 1978 floods, the Government have allocated the following amount.—

	(Rupees in crores.)
Roads	5.00
Minor Irrigation Tanks	0.12
Buildings	0.30
Total ...	5.42

Pamban Bridge Project.—

The work of constructing a high level road bridge across Pamban strait on NH. 49 near Rameswaram Island in Tamil Nadu was sanctioned by the Government of India for Rs. 532.87 lakhs in March 1972 and this cost includes formation of approaches to the bridge on both sides costing Rs. 60.00 lakhs. Being located on a National Highway, the work is financed and owned entirely by the Government of India and is being executed by the State Government on behalf of the Government of India.

The foundation and substructures of both the abutments of Mandapam and Pamban side and 40 piers have been completed. Foundation for 8 piers have also been completed. Foundation of

one pier and substructure of 7 piers are in progress. The Anchor and Navigation well foundation works on Mandapam and Pamban side are in progress.

An expenditure of Rs. 440.64 lakhs was incurred on this scheme up to 31st March 1979 from the commencement of the work.

Economic and Inter-State Importance Scheme.—This is a financially assisted scheme sponsored by the Government of India for the construction and development of roads and bridges of economic and Inter-State importance.

During the IV plan period the Government of India approved the construction of 38 bridge works at a cost of Rs. 261.00 lakhs in the east coast road from Madras to Ramanathapuram. Out of the 38 bridge works, as on date 32 works have been completed in all respects and the remaining 6 works are in various stages of execution and they are also nearing completion.

During the V. Plan, the Government of India accorded approval for taking up the following two works :—

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
1. Construction of a bridge across Kuzhithurai river at M 0|8 (km 1|6) of Marthandam Panichamedu Road. (Kanyakumari district Nesamani bridge)	20.00
2. Improvements to Madras-Tiruttani road from Km. 47|0 to 85|6 and Arokonam-Renigunta road from km. 13|8 to 23|2 (Chingleput District)	40.00

Of the above two works, the first has been completed. The other work under item (2) costing Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been administratively sanctioned by the State Government and is in progress.

In addition, the work of 'constructing a bridge across river Cauvery connecting Kulithalai and Musiri in Manapparai-Thuraiyur road — Tiruchirappalli district' costing Rs. 1,39.00 lakhs is also under execution under this scheme.

The expenditure incurred under this scheme during 1978-79 is Rs. 50.09 lakhs.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS WING.

The length of National Highways in Tamil Nadu is 1865 Kms. Funds are released by the Government of India for the development and maintenance of National Highways and the works are executed by the State Highways Department. The National Highways Wing was created in September 1971. The development and maintenance of all National Highways and Central Road Fund Scheme are attended to by this Wing.

Programme of works approved by the Government of India and their performance under National Highways (Original works) are furnished below :

		No. of works.	*Rs. in lakhs.*
(i)	Pre IV Plan	25	78
(ii)	Works sanctioned up to 31-3-79	581	34,03
(iii)	Pamban Bridge Project	1	533
	Total.	607	4014

Besides the pre fourth Plan works, 464 road and bridge works to a value of Rs. 19.75 crores have been completed. Most of the Fourth Plan works have been completed and only a few are incomplete and are expected to be completed shortly.

Allotment for 1978-79 under Plan works was Rs. 475 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 4,75.86 lakhs.

Flood Damage Works :—There were extensive damages to National Highways during 1977 floods and proposals were sent to Government of India for nearly 5.76 crores. Estimates were sanctioned by the Government of India only for temporary restoration and damages to byepass at an estimated cost of Rs. 51.96 lakhs.

National Highways Maintenance :- -For 1978-79 the Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 160.64 lakhs for maintenance. The details of allotment and expenditure are furnished below:

	Allotment.	*Expenditure.*
	(Rs. in Laksh.)	
Oridinary repairs	63.98	65.54
Periodical Renewal	44.51	44.50
Special repairs	2.40	2.38
Flood Damage (Continuing)	43.65	44.11
Flood Damage (New)	6.10	6.605

Central Road Fund Scheme Works.—Out of the 16 new works sanctioned by the Government of India during Fourth Plan 13 works costing Rs. 289.69 lakhs have been completed. Of the remaining 3 works, 2 are nearing completion and one is in progress. Out of the 14 works sanctioned during the Fifth Plan two have been proposed to be dropped and one new work is proposed to be taken up.

Allotment for 1978-79 was Rs. 65 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 65.175 lakhs.

Highways Research Station.—Highways Research Station was established in 1957. The Government of India have approved the construction of test track in Highways Research Station under the Central Road Fund at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs. This test track will serve as a proving ground for testing new materials of construction adopting new technique and assessing and evaluating design criteria. The following research schemes have been taken up under Research and Development Programme financed by the Government of India :—

1. Survey and Evaluation of locally available materials (cost Rs. 4.25 lakhs) Survey is in progress in Ramanathapuram and South Arcot Districts.

2. Spectrum of axis load condition (cost Rs. 2.08 lakhs) Survey work at two stations at Ulundurpet and Virudhunagar completed.

3. Growth of Highways traffic in different regions (cost Rs. 1.64 lakhs) Survey work is in progress at Ulundurpet.

CHAPTER—XV

NATURAL RESOURCES.

FORESTS.

The main policy of the forest management is to increase the productivity of forest areas by resorting to intensive regeneration measures and at the same time keeping in mind the need to conserve and protect the natural forests wherever necessary for protective, scientific and ecological reasons and for the cause of wildlife preservation.

The total forest area under the control of the Forest Department is 21,298.639 sq. km., of which 17,696.208 sq. km. is Reserve Forest and 3,602.431 sq. km. is Reserve Land. The percentage of land area under forests to the total in this State is 16 as against 33 laid down in the National Forest Policy as the optimum required for a balanced land use in a country.

Supply of forest produce :

Timber.—Generally timber is extracted departmentally from forest areas in accordance with the prescription of the working plans and sold in auction at the Government sale depots. Timber extracted during the year was 21,219.554 M^3 as shown below :

By Government Agency	..	9,529.241
By purchasers	..	11,690.113
		21,219.354

Apart from this, 7,557 Bluegum posts and 206,064 teak poles were also obtained.

During the year, a quantity of 4,654.610 M^3 of timber and 17,974 poles were disposed off by public auction and 1,042.253 M^3 of timber was supplied to other Departments.

Firewood.—Demand for firewood by the public was met to a certain extent by supplies from the Government forests. The quantity of fuel removed from the forests is as follows :

By Government Agency	..	11,290.907 M^3
By Purchasers	..	1,02,047.020 M^3
		1,13,337.927 M^3

Pulpwood :

1. *Bluegum.*—The Government sanctioned an allotment of 413 ha. to yield 50,000 metric tonnes of Bluegum wood to South India Viscose Limited at Rs. 100 per metric tonne. The Company has removed 29,752.99 metric tonnes of wood.

2. *Wattlebark*—An extent of 1,788.1 ha. was allotted to Tamil India Wattle Extracts Company Limited for collection of Wattle bark at Rs. 350 per metrictonne upto 31st December 1978. The company has removed 9,823.721 metric tonnes of bark.

3. *Debarked Wattle.*—A quantity of 17,500 metric tonnes of debarked wattle was allotted provisionally to South India Viscose Limited at Rs. 80 per metric tonne (air-dry). The company has removed 19,865.4 metric tonnes.

4. *Bamboo.*—A quantity of 43,000 metric tonnes of bamboos was allotted to Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited at Rs. 22 per metric tonnes. The company has removed 26,441.776 metric tonnes.

5. *Eucalyptus grandis.*—An area of 230 h. to yield 20,000 metric tonnes of Eucalyptus grandis was ordered to be allotted to South India Viscose Limited at Rs. 90 per metric tonne. The company has removed 3,973.987 metric tonne. The Government ordered 6,000 metric tonne of Eucalyptus grandis to Gwalior Rayon Silk Company Limited at Rs. 100 per metric tonne. The company has removed 5,846.495 metric tonnes.

6. *Lemon Grass.*—The Tamil Nadu Cardboards has removed 2,134.385 metric tonnes of grass at Rs. 6 per tonne.

7. *Thanakku trees.*—The Madras Chip Boards Limited, Rajapalayam has removed 106 M^3 of Thanakku at Rs. 25 per M^3

8. *Eucalyptus hybrids.*—A quantity of 32,050 metric tonne of Eucalyptus hybrid was ordered to be supplied at Rs. 80 per tonne to Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited, Erode. The company has removed 34,859.370 metric tonnes of wood.

Other produce.—During the year 17,79,070 Kg. of rubber of ivory was obtained during the year and a quantity of 677.300 kgs. sold and a revenue of Rs. 1,49,90,571.45 was realised. 126.365 Kgs. were sold in auction and a revenue of Rs. 7,97,675.10 was realised.

3022.300 Kgs. of honey was collected during the year. 3550.700 Kgs. of honey including part of collection of the previous year has been sent to Lac Factory, Madurai.

Live Stock.—Elephants are maintained departmentally for dragging timber in the forest areas and for taking tourists visiting the Wildlife sanctuaries. The strength of the elephants maintained at the end of the year was 60.

Development Schemes :—The details of developmental schemes undertaken during the year are as follows:—

Fuel wood.—An extent of 4,064 hectares has been planted with Casuarina, Eucalyptus hybrid and other miscellaneous species at a cost of Rs. 32.81 lakhs.

Economic Plantations.—Teak and other hardwood species have been raised over 510 hectares at a cost of Rs. 3.77 lakhs. Softwood has been raised ever an area of 51 hectares in Kanyakumari District at a cost of Rs. 0.41 lakhs. 1,613 hectares of Wattle has been raised at a cost of Rs. 3.81 lakhs. 1,004 hectares have been planted with various species of economic importance along the banks of rivers, canals and foreshores of lakes at a cost of Rs. 12.93 lakhs. An area of 171 hectares has been planted with Sandal at a cost of

3.51 lakhs. Pulpwood plantations have been raised over 1887 hectares at a cost of Rs. 19.65 lakhs. Rubber has been planted over an area of 205.70 hectares. An area of 533 hectares has been planted with Cashew at a cost of Rs. 4.31 lakhs. An area of 8,638 hectares has been brought under Village Forest Scheme at a cost of Rs. 52.07 lakhs and an area of 3,295 hectares has been afforested under Extension Forestry Scheme at a cost of Rs. 31.57 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 0.98 lakhs has been spent under Timber Scheme and 19.39 lakhs seedlings were distributed to public. Minor Forest Produce yielding species have been raised over an area of 1,134 hectares at a cost of Rs. 6.58 lakhs. An Amount of 6.98 lakhs has been spent under Forest Research and Education Scheme. Under the Scheme Forest Communications, new roads were formed over a distance of 5,535 km. and improvements to old roads were made at a cost of 6.45 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1.54 lakhs has been spent for building constructions. Wildlife Sanctuaries has been maintained at a cost of Rs. 13.76 lakhs.

Under the scheme forest publicity, a sum of Rs. 1.07 lakhs has been spent for purchase of publicity materials and production of films. Under the Scheme forest protection a sum of Rs. 1.55 lakhs has been spent for maintenance of fire lines by engaging fire watchers. A sum of Rs. 0.62 lakh has been spent under the scheme amenities to forest staff and labour.

Central Schemes :—Under Western Ghat Development Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the following schemes were implemented;

		(Rs. in lakhs.)
1.	Tea Plantation in Nilgiris District 63 hectares	17.13
2.	Glove Plantations in Kanyakumari 34 hectares	5.04
3.	Rubber Plantations 205.70 hectares	44.29
4.	Pulpwood plantations in Madurai District 558 hectares	5.57
5.	Hill Area Development in Nilgiris District 678 hectares	14.48

The following amount has been spent during the year under Wildlife Schemes :—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Crocodile breeding farm	0.71
Sanctuary for lion tailed Macaque	0.94
Development of point calimere wildlife sanctuary.	0.41
Development of Mudumalai wildlife sanctuary ...	0.84
Raising mixed plantations (2.895 hectares) ...	20.42
Reafforestation of degraded forests (1,371 hectares)	17.81
Coastal afforestation scheme (452 hectares) ...	5.76

CINCHONA.

The Government Cinchona Department, a pioneering Commercial Undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu has been mainly concerned with the cultivation of Cinchona and processing of its bark for the production of Quinine salts to met the demand in the internal as well as international markets. The Department has also diversified its activities by taking up the cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic crops to provide employment to the rural population and augment its revenues.

Cinchona proucts to the value of Rs. 23,67,402 were sold for export during 1978-79. This is inclusive of Cash incentive of Rs. 1,55,213 realised on export of quinine products. Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 26,84.911 were sold for use within the country. This is inclusive of Rs. 11,600 realised by the sale of 16 kg. of Diosgenin. Additionally Quinine sulphate to the value of Rs. 7,88,000 was sold to the National Malaria Eradication Programme during the year. Medicinal and Essential oils valued at Rs. 14,37,705.24 were also sold during the period under report. Additionally a sum of Rs. 35,391.20 was realised by the sale of miscellaneous products such as Cinnamomum zeylanicum leaves and bark, pepper, pyrethrum flowers etc.

Cinchona Harvest.

A total quantity of 3,04,232.5 kg. of Cinchona bark (dry) was harvested during the year.

Production:

The following quantities of Medicinal and Essential Oils (crude) were produced in the Plantations during the year:—

	Kilograms
(1) Eucalyptus globulus	1694.000
(2) Eucalyptus citriodora	1905.795
(3) Geranium	801.554
(4) Patchouli	11.104
(5) Ocimum camphora	16.114
(6) Cymbopogan winterianus	2204.400
(7) Bitter Orange	2,940
(8) Cinnamonum zeylanicum	3.800
(9) Lemongrass	86.420
(10) Wintergreen (Gaultheria)	0.800

Crude Drugs:

(1) Ccimum camphora dry leaves ...	273.000
(2) Pyrethrum flowers	501.000
(3) Solanum laciniatum fruits	100.000
(4) Solanum laciniatum leaves ...	56.110
(5) Solanum Khasianum (dry) fruits ...	439.000
(6) Patchouli leaves	95.000
(7) Solanum khasiannu berries	1660.000

The following quantities of Medicinal and Essential oils were refind and taken to stock in the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam:—

	Kilograms.
(1) Eucalyptus oil Ip	1281.000
(2) Eucalyptus oil Ip. with cinole content 70 per cent and above	495.000
(3) Geranium oil	788.575
(4) Eucalyptus ciriodora oil	2144.230

		Kilograms
(5) Citronella grass oil	... ...	2426.790
(6) Patchculi oil	... ...	13.870
(7) Wintergreen oil	... ...	3.450
(8) Lemongrass oil	... ...	76.525
(9) Camphor oil	... ...	17.500
(10) Bitter Orange oil	... ...	0.495
(11) Cinnamomum Zeylanicum oil	...	3.750
		Nos.
(12) Camphor tablets	... ...	5,74,185
(13) Camphor crystals	... ..	1,63,860
(14) Dedabetta Mist	... ...	13 000
(15) Cinaroma	... ...	11.000
(16) Cinfresh	... ...	10,900 litres.
(17) Cinspray	... ...	651 litres
(18) Cinomos	.. ..	105 kgs.
(19) Pyrethrum extract 1 per cent	...	1 kg.

A sum of Rs. 2,10,817.43 was realised by the sale of Cardamom, collection of cattle grazing fees, building rent, site rent etc., in the Plantations during the year.

FISHERIES.

Inland Fisheries.—The present level of Inland fish production is 1,50,000 tonnes.

Fish Seed Production.—The main strategy in the development of Inland Fisheries is to stock all culturable waters with quality fish seeds and to adopt latest fish culture teachniques, to increase

the productivity. The scheme aims at collecting fingerlings from natural sources and production of hatchlings by induced spawning methods. There were 12 induced carp spawning centres at the end of 1977. During 1979 two more centres one at Manjalar in Madurai District and another at Chembarambakkam in Chengalpattu District have been commissioned. One more centre at Pechiparai in Kanyakumari District is in progress. Nursery and rearing ponds are being expanded in 8 centres in the State. During the year a total quantity of 1,076.82 lakhs of hatchlings were produced by induced carp spawning as against 1,249.43 lakhs during 1977-78. In addition to this a total quantity of 2.80 crores of fingerlings were collected from natural sources as against 2.95 crores during 1977-78.

Major Reservoir Fisheries.—During the year a total quanity of 1,000 tonnes of fish (as against 590 tonnes during 1977-78) were landed from 38 reservoirs under the control of the Department.

Fish Farmers Development Agency.—In order to make individuals take interest in the Inland Fishery Development and to popularise improved techniques of fish culture, Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been started at Thanjavur, Trichy, Madurai and Dharmapuri Districts. Of these, the last three agencies were started in August 1978. The setting up of these Agencies envisages the evolution of a package of practices involving grant of long term loans for renovation, supply of quality seeds, fertilisers providing the latest technology, extension practices and guidance, training of fish farmers and marketing.

Marine Fisheries—Landing Facilities.—The construction of a major fishing harbour at Madras and "T" type landing jetties at Mallipattinam and at Kodikkarai in Thanjavur District is in progress.

Details of Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu during 1978-79 :

Serial number.	Type of Societies,	Number of Societies.	Number of members.	Share capital (Rs. in lakhs.)
1.	Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies.	476	83,214	16.75
2.	Co-operatie Fish Marketing Unions.	10	496	0.23
3.	District Fishermen Co-operative Federations.	9	638	8.91
4.	Societies organised under Half a Million Jobs and Employment promotion programme.	27	718	15.90
		522	85,066	41.79

A sum of Rs. 1,04,000 was distributed to Fishermen Co-operative Societies during 1978-79 by way of loans.

Socio Economic measures.—During the year a total sum of Rs. 4,80,000 has been sanctioned to the fishermen families who lost their family members while fishing in the sea, as against a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 sanctioned during 1977-78.

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government for giving immediate relief to the fishermen affected by the Cyclone and of which a sum of Rs. 37.00 lakhs has been disbursed to the fishermen as loan and subsidy.

Under the Housing Programme, Government have sanctioned 1,300 (as against 1,890 during 1977-78) houses and construction has been taken up.

Training facilities.—During the year 177 marine fishermen completed their training in all the 6 Marine fisheries Training Centres as against 259 in 77-78. In addition, 19 persons underwent training in Junior Mechanics course in the Fisheries Training Centre at Tuticorin. In the Inland Fisheries Training Centre at Mettur Dam 16 candidates completed their training during the year. The Training Centre was closed with effect from 1st December 1978.

Export.—The export figures of marine fishery products from Tamil Nadu during last 3 years, given below will clearly indicate the trend of increase in the quantity of export.

Year.	*Weight in tonnes.*	*Value Rs. in crores.*
1976–77	8231	25.84
1977–78	8009	24.00
1978–79	10033	28.71

STATE GEOLOGY.

Tamil Nadu is endowed with considerable mineral wealth and there are quite a number of mineral based industries in the State. The Lignite in South Arcot, Magnestite in Salem, Limestones in different parts of the Districts, Gypsum, quartz, feld Apar, vast ' deposits of clay ilmenite, monazite, graphite, vermiculite, glass stands, steatite mica and a host of other minerals occur in different parts of the State. The Government of Tamil Nadu set up a mining and Geology Branch in 1957, under the Industries Department to locate mineral deposits, identify their industrial uses and recommend to the State, the best possible utilisation for these minerals. During the past 22 years, this has grown into a useful organisation with considerable strength and expertise. A number of mineral deposits leading to mineral industries, such as the cement plants near Alangulam, Sankaridrug, Chettinad and now at Ariyalur have been based on the work done by this Branch. Out of the total sixth plan outlay of Rs. 2.43 crores, for Mining and Metallurgical, Industries, a sum of Rs. 38.70 lakhs was utilised for 1978-79 and a sum of Rs. 17.17 lakhs was provided in the revised Estimate and a sum of Rs. 4.51 lakhs have been earmarked for annual plan 1980-81.

The detailed investigation for Limestone in Ariyalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli District was completed.

The detailed investigation for Baryte in Puvandi and Arasanur villages and Keeranur village in Ramanathapuram and Madurai district was completed.

The detailed investigation for silica sands in Agaram R. F. Near Marakanam, South Arcot was completed. 36 auger holes were drilled for a total depth of 351-95 metres. 412 samples were collected and analysis showed Si. 02 content of 97 to 98 per cent. The sands which are grade II can be improved to Grade I. Total quantity of high grade sands has been estimated at 7.8 million tonnes.

Prospecting for magnesite in Chettichavadi Jagir and Kurumbapatti R.F. Chalk hills was carried out and a total of 11 pits were opened. Good quality magnesite has been obtained. Further work is planned.

Investigation for White clays in Kanyakumari district was taken up. An area of 100.00 square kilo metres was inspected and the clays occurring near Muttam. Kadiapattinam and Valliar were found promising. The Aluminium Oxide content ranges from 18.40 to 39.90 per cent. The clays are 5 to 8 metres width beneath a tericover of 10.18 metres. Drilling work has been planned.

Investigation for Cement Grade Limestone:

The belt of limestone lying between Dhotipatti and Ayyampalayam falling in Vedasandur taluk of Madurai district and Kulithalai taluk of Tiruchirappalli district is being prospected in detail. Mapping of the deposits and sampling are under progress. The TANCEM is exploring the feasibility of utilising limestone deposits for the setting up of a large cement plant.

Investigation of limestone for the setting up of Mini Cement plants.

(*a*) *South Arcot District* :

An area of 15.00 square kilometres was examined systematically and about 15 samples of shell limestone collected for determining the quality of limestone in Akasampatti-Rayapudupakkam area

(near Vanur), South Arcot district. A small belt of limestone has been found to be of cement grade. The thickness of limestone would be one to two metres. Further work is to be taken up.

(*b*) *Tirunelveli district*:

An evaluation study was carried out to determine the tests suitability of limestones near Kudankulam. Preliminary tests have shown that a reserve of 5 million limestone of 46-52 per cent Calcium are obtainable from the areas. Detailed work like grid drilling and sampling are planned.

Investigation for Cretaceous limestone beds in Marakanam area, South Arcot district was taken up to determine its suitability for Surkhi-lime manufacture over an extent of 200 square Kilometre samples were collected from beds which have a thickness of about 0.5 M. The average CaO content is 35 to 38 per cent. Laboratory work to test calcimate and physical characteristics is under progress.

An investigation for determining the occurrence of Chrysoberyl, a gemstone and collection of coarse and fine sands from stream for determining the occurrence of Niobium, Tantalun, Tin, Welfram, etc., is being carried out in Tadikarakonam, Balanur and Mahendragiri areas, Kanyakumari district. It is also proposed to carry out detailed prospecting for chrysoberyl gem.

A Joint project with the Indian Space Research Organisation was taken up over an area of about 50,000 square kilometres with the aid of satellite imageries, aerial photograph and grounds geomorphological and mineralisation map. The project work has been completed and this would provide guidelines for determining the mineral potentiality of unexplored areas reliably and quickly.

CHAPTER—XVI

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

With the Director of Industries and Commerce as Head of the Department, assisted at Head-quarters by a group of Technical Officers, each specialising in a particular field of Industry and in the Districts by General Managers, Regional Deputy Directors, Managers, Assistant Managers, Assistant Directors and Cottage Industries Officers with their staff, the various developmental and promotional programmes for the uplift of small, cottage and village industries are undertaken.

Development of Functional and Ancillary Industrial Estates.—Tamil Nadu occupies an important place in the country in the development of electrical and electronics industries. With more than 450 electrical and electronics industries, the State provides the requisite infra-structure facilities for the orderly growth of these industries. With the transfer of all conventional industrial estates and developed plots estates to the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation, the Directorate continued to concentrate on the development of functional and ancillary industrial estates to promote sophisticated and special types of industries like electronics, electricals and instrumentation, enabling grouping of such industries in one place to achieve organised development in the industry, overcoming problems such as lack of proper technical know-how, service facilities, skilled technicians, etc. It helps to increase the output and marketing in addition to creating quality consciousness to cater to the export market.

Industrial Co-operatives.—Among the various measures implemented by the Directorate for improving the economic condition of workers and artisans, the industrial co-operatives play a prominent role. The Directorate provides technical, administrative and

financial assistance for the formation and running of industrial co-operatives. At the end of March, 1979, there were 389 Industrial Co-operatives in the State, which provided employment to nearly 60,000 persons.

At the end of March 1979, these societies had produced goods worth Rs. 1814 lakhs and sales turnover was to the tune of Rs. 2035 lakhs. Dring the year 115 new societies were registered. During 1978-79, 156 societies were working on profit. Under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu State Aid to Industries Act 1922, the Directorate of Industries and Commerce had disbursed share capital loans to the members of small-scale and cottage industrial co-operatives.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank.—This bank finances all the Industrial Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu by way of term loans and cash credit. The paid-up share capital of this bank was Rs. 63.02 lakhs of which 38.30 lakhs was contributed by the Government. During the year 1978-79 (up-to 31st December 1978) financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 196.64 lakhs was provided.

Tea Factories.—There were 11 Tea Factories in the Co-operative Sector, the area held by them being 11,588 acres which constituted 7.59 per cent of the total area under Tea in the State accounting for 9.85 per cent of State's production. These provided direct employment to 945 persons and indirect employment for 35,730 persons in garden. Out of the existing eleven Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories in the Nilgiris, Six Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories at Kundah, Kilkotagiri, Manjoor, Mahalinga, Kotagiri and Gudalur undertook capacity expansion programmes at a total cost of Rs. 50.36 lakhs. On completion of the expansion programme, 750 more small tea growers, covering an additional extent of 2,500 acres of tea gardens, would be brought into co-operative fold envisaging additional direct employment to about 180 factory workers and indirect employment to 7,500 farm workers.

It was also proposed to implement a scheme for organisation of five tea planting and processing Industrial Co-operative Tea factories in 5,000 acres of Janmam lands in the Gudalur area at a cost of about Rs. 10.00 crores to provide employment to about 5,500 down-trodden hill tribes, both in plantation and in factories.

Technical Information Sections.—As an important infrastructure facilitity for the promotion of cottage and small scale industries, the Technical Information Sections with their technical libraries, provide information to the needy Industrialists and prospective entrepreneurs. The Technical Information Sections with Libraries, function at Guindy, Ambattur, Madurai, Katpadi, Tirunelveli, Salem Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. The Technical Information Section, Guindy, set-up during the Second Plan period, consists of a well-developed technical library for offering ready reference and long range reference facilities for industrial promotion, a publication and translation wing for editing articles, Annual Administration Reports and translating various reports of the Department, a Cinematographic wing for screening films on various facts of modern industrial development and methods of industrial production, a documentation wing for abstracting technical information and a permanent Exhibition in which a representative collections of the products manufactured by the small scale industrial units in the Industrial Estate, Guindy are displayed, play an increasingly important role in disseminating information. This section is responsible for bringing out all the departmental publications. During the year 1978-79, 184 new Technical Books were added to this Library and about 23,300 Industrialists, Entrepreneurs and Technicians had availed of the reference facilities. The other Technical Information Sections with the Technical Libraries attached to them at Madurai, Ambattur, Tirunelveli (Pettai) Katpadi, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Coimbatore offered similar facilities to Industrialists, Entrepreneurs and Technicians in and around the respective industrial estates.

Data Bank and Information Centre for Electrical and Electronics Industries, Thiruvanmiyur.—The Data Bank and Information Centre for Electrical and Electronics Industries started in 1974,

is engaged in collection and dessemination of information on electrical and electronics industries, raw materials requirements, product-wise production programmes, man-power involved, investment on fixed and working capital, etc., with a view to examine the scope of setting up new industries and for assessing additional capacities to establish similar industries the data gathered are stored in Kardex system for ready reference to the needy entrepreneurs. During 1978-79, nearly 165 technical books on electrical and electronics were acquired for the library. Similar facilities for chemical industries are provided by the Data Bank attached to the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy.

Technical Training Centre, Guindy.—The degree and diploma holders in Engineering and Industrial Training Institute trained candidates are given specialised training in die sinking, die design, tool making, machine operative forge and heat treatment, refrigeration and air-conditioning and electronic instrumentation at the Technical Training Centre, Guindy which was set up during the third plan period. The degree holders are paid a stipend of Rs. 200 per month, the diploma holders Rs. 125 per month and Industrial Training Institute trained candidates Rs. 75 per mensum. The duration of the training is 12 months for Tool and Die Design Course and 18 months for others. The centre had so far trained 808 candidates in different discipline and about 400 of them have secured employment through this centre. During 1978-79, 86 candidates are undergoing training in different courses.

Tool and Die Designing Training Centre, Dindigul.—The Tool and Die designing Training set up during the Third Plan period for imparting specialised training both theroetical and practical in the manufacture of tools and dies required for various engineering units, particularly in the manufacture of locks, has so far trained 200 candidates. Sixty-five students in three batches are undergoing training during 1978-79.

Basic Rural Service Centres.—With a view to improve the skills of village artisans three service centres, two at Kila Ambasamudram and one at Tenkasi in Tirunelveli District impart training

to local artisans in the trades of fitter, turner and welder on a stipend of Rs. 30 per month each. The duration of the training course is 18 months and 280 candidates have so far been benefitted.

Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Arkonam.—The unit was set up in 1967 for rendering services and production facilities in agricultural implements and furniture items in and around Arkonam.

Institute of Ceramic Technology, Vridhachalam.—With well equipped ceramic and chemical laboratories with a pilot plant to carryout tests and trials and affiliated to the State Board of Technical Education, it has so far trained 12 batches of candidates. The duration of the course is 4 years inclusive of one year inplant training in ceramic factories. They are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 50 each.

Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy.—As one of the foremost glass training centres in the country for training skilled glass blowers this centre is imparting training in the manufacture of Standard Scientific Glass Apparatus. The centre also produces sophisticated items of glasswares. Twenty students are trained in each batch for a period of two years on a stipend of Rs. 80 per mensum each. 27 batches of trainees have completed their training.

Government Glass Production Centre, Madurai.—The Government Glass Bangles and Beads Training Centre, Madurai was started in the year 1954 and then it was integrated with Artistic Glass Ware Unit, Madurai, with a view to provide comprehensive course of training in ornamental and artistic glass. The training centre was converted into a production unit in the year 1971. During 1978-79, the unit produced artistic glasswares worth Rs. 14,688.40.

Government Training-cum-Production **Centre** *for Scientific Glass Apparatus, Coimbatore.*—This centre was set up in February 1972. The trained students are engaged in the manufacture of

table blown scientific glass apparatus. Neon signs are also manufactured. In 1978-79, the centre produced and sold glass apparatus to the value of Rs. 1.83 lakhs.

Issue of Essentiality Certificate.—The Directorate continued to issue essentiality certificates and authorisation certificates to small scale industries for purchase of machinery and raw materials through State Trading Corporation. During the year 1978-79, 1,000 essentiality certificates were issued to the value of Rs. 1,380.03 lakhs. The entrepreneurs are properly assisted in preparing their import applications and other documents with a view to enable them to take full advantage of the provisions of the Import Trade Control Policy for obtaining adequate materials at the appropriate time.

Exhibition Wing.—With a view to highlight the achievements the State has made on the industrial front and to lay before the people the various promotional measures undertaken by the Government, so that the people could have a glimpse of the developments taking place in the field of industries, the Directorate along with the industrial Development Corporation, takes part in industrial exhibition. During 1978-79, the Directorate of Industries and Commerce participated in 8 exhibitions.

District Industries Centres.—The main objective of the District Industries Centre is to streamline and offer under one umbrella all support and assistance required by cottage, rural and small scale industries in the districts. A beginning has been made to draw up plans at the District level. Area surveys and entrepreneurial development programmes for creation of viable and durable units and revival of sick units, are undertaken. A new approach for creating and maintaining close touch with financing institutions and obtaining to the units timely and adequate financial assistance, for the revival and resucitation of arts and crafts through timely financial and marketing assistance; for the promotion of marketing assistance for small and rural industries and for the creation of employment opportunities on a significant scale, is afoot to provide organised assistance.

Five District Industries Centres were set up during June 1978, in Chengalpattu, Dharmapuri, Salem, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Districts. In August 1978, three more centres in Kanyakumari, Pudukkottai and South Arcot Districts were set up. The District Industries Centres are proposed to be set up in other Districts in a phased manner. The set up of the rural industries projects were merged with the District Industries Centres. Within a period of six months from their inception employment opportunities for about 10,000 persons in the small scale sector were created. As part of the efforts to promote developmental activities on a planned basis, techno-economic surveys, rapid surveys and updating of earlier survey reports were undertaken.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

Under the scheme for working out the Index of Industrial Production in Tamil Nadu, Statistics in respect of Production, Labour employed, installed capacity, etc., are collected on a voluntary basis from factories employing 10 or more workers using power and 20 or more workers not using power.

The monthly indices of industrial production in Tamil Nadu for the important industrial classifications for the period from January 1978 to December 1978 are given below :—

INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN TAMIL NADU (1970—100)

S. No. (1)	*Code No.* (2)	*Name of Groups of Industries.* (3)	*Average.* (4)
I. Mining:—			
		... ...	101.7
1.	10	Coal Mining	195.3
2.	12	Metal Ore Mining	86.8
3.	19	Other Mining	114.4

S. No. (1)	*Code No.* (2)	*Name of Grou s of Industries.* (3)	*Averoge.* (4)
II. Manufacturing :—			
4.	21	Manufacture of Food Products ...	128.2
5.	22	Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacoo Products ...	112.8
6.	23	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles	111.1
7.	24	Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles ...	235.3
8.	28	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	175.2
9.	30	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal products	141.0
10.	31	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemicals Products (except products of Petroleum and Coal)	383.3
11.	32	Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Proudcts	139.4
12.	33	Basic Metal and Alloy Industries ...	145.8
13.	34	Manufacture of Metal Products and parts except Machinery and Transport equipment	178.5
14.	35	Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools and parts except Electrical Machinery ...	283.9
15.	36	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and parts	137.4
16.	37	Manufacture of Transport equipment and parts	141.2
17.	38	Other Manufacturing Industries	63.8
III. *Electricity.—*			
18.	40	Electricity	165.4
		General Index	163.5

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES.

The Annual Survey of Industries covers the entire factory sector comprising of units registered under section 2 (m) i and 2 (m) (ii) of the Factories Act 1948. For operational purposes, the Annual Survey of Industries is bifurcated into census and non-census sectors. Factories employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power and those employing 100 or more workers without the aid of power constitute the census sector and the remaining factories form the non-census sector.

The survey extends to all the manufacturing units excluding the units engaged in defence production, storage and distribution of oil-cakes, technical training institutions not producing anything for sale or exchange.

The latest consolidated results available relate to the Survey year 1975-76.

The Annual Survey of Industries, 1975-76 covered 7,995 as against 6,957 factories during 1974-75. The productive capital invested in various manufacturing industries during the survey year 1975-76 was Rs. 1,68,112 lakhs showing an increase of 9.61 per cent over 1974-75. The total number of workers and their wages recorded an increase of 8.82 per cent and 19.78 per cent respectively. The value of input and output registered an increase of 23.14 per cent and 16.56 per cent respectively over the year 1974-75.

In short, there was a general progress and advancement during the year in the industrial sector of the economy of Tamil Nadu.

DIRECTORATE OF SUGAR.

Government of Tamil Nadu created a separate Directorate during October 1969, to devote continued attention for the proper development and functioning of the sugar industry in general and Co-operative Sugar Mills in particular and to deal with all matters connected with this industry and brought several functions looked after earlier by different departments to this Directorate to enable this Directorate to function as a co-ordinating and supervisory authority especially for the Co-operative Sugar Mills. During the period, under report there were 21 sugar mills in the State (20 working and I defunct) of which 10 are in the Joint Sector (the management of one of the Joint Sector Sugar Mills (i.e.) Cauvery Sugar Mills had subsequently been taken over by Government of India with effect from 7th February 1979). Nine in the Co-operative Sector and two in the Public Sector.

During the sugar season 1978-79, the total quantity of cane crushed, sugar produced and the sugar recovery obtained in our State as on 31st March 1979 are given below :

Cane crushed (in lakhs tonnes).	*Sugar produced.*	*Percentage of sugar recovery*
34,03,722	2,97,007	8.72

Sugar cane price for 1978-79 seasons.—The Government of India have fixed the statutory minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 10 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below with a premium of 11.7647 paise per quintal for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery over 8.5 per cent for 1978-79 season. According to the Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 1974 and 1975 additional cane prices would be fixed based on the extra realisation on the sale of free market sugar at the end of the season.

Cess Collection.—A sum of Rs. 66.30 lakhs was collected during the year 1978-79 towards cane cess.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.—During the year 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 111.50 lakhs was spent towards the road development scheme.

Expansion Programme.—During this year the National Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Alanganallur in Madurai District had completed its expansion scheme increasing its crushing capacity from 1,000 to 1,500 tonnes per day at an approximate cost of Rs. 250 lakhs, and has gone into production with the expanded capacity in 1978-79 season.

Sugar Export.—A quantity of 1.51 lakhs tonnes of sugar out of 1977-78 production has been exported to other countries. A sizable quantity of 1.66 lakhs tonnes from out of 1978-79 production is also likely to be offered for export. It will be of interesting to note that the members of the Committee constituted for the purposes of examining the samples of the sugar offered for export have given the impression that the quality of sugar produced by Mills in Tamil Nadu is very good.

TAMIL NADU SUGAR CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited was registered as a company, under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, in 1974 to set up sugar mills in Public Sector. The Corporation has obtained five licences for setting up new sugar mills in Thanjavur, Perambalur, Sankarankoil, Thirukoilur and Sivaganga. The Corporation has established two sugar mills—one at Thanjavur and the other at Perambalur. The mills at Thanjavur started crushing during 1976-77 and at Perambalur started crushing in February 1978. The Government have now ordered to establish new sugar mills in co-operative sector and hence, the third sugar mill is being set up under co-operative sector at Peria Sevalai village, Ulundurpet Taluk, South Arcot District. The two licences of Sivaganga and Sankarankoil have been revoked by the Government of India as no substantial action was taken for the implementation of these two

licences. The main reason for not implementing those licences was due to the non-viability of the scheme under the present conditions, such as lack of cane availability, lack of water facilities and low cost of sugar. The Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 145 lakhs as share capital towards setting up of a new sugar mill at Ulundurpet. The Sugar Corporation had applied to the financial institutions for financial assistance but they have not processed the application and they are not in favour of processing it on account of the decontrol of sugar and consequent decrease in the price of sugar, etc. However, the Government have taken a decision to go ahead with the project and has contributed 150 lakhs as ways and means advance and has promised to give another Rs. 175 lakhs during next year for the completion of the project. In the meantime, the Co-operative Society registered as Ulundurpet Co-operative Sugar Mills have collected a share capital of nearly Rs. 20 lakhs and have made arrangements for matching bank loans.

The production of the two mills for the season 1978-79 of TASCO are as follows :

	Arignar Anna Sugar Mills.	*Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar mills.*
Cane crush (Tonnes)	1.84 lakhs	1.85 lakhs as on 27-5-79
Quantity f sugar produced	1,76,016 Qtls.	1,64,947 Qtls.
Quantity of sugar sold out of 1978-79-production.	51,618 Qtls.	36,691 Qtls.
Percentage of recovery	9.1 %	9.03 %

TAMIL NADU SUGARCANE FARM CORPORATION LIMITED KOOTHANALLUR.

The Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation, was formed in 1974 to administer the lands declared surplus consequent on the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act of 1961 as amended by Act 41 of 1971. The Corporation holds an area of 6,528 acres consisting of 3,910 acres of own lands and 2,618 acres of lease lands. The authorised capital is Rs. 2 crores divided into two lakhs equity shares of Rs. 100 each.

The paid-up capital as on 31st March 1979 is Rs. 27.5 lakhs. In addition, the Government has sanctioned the ways and means advance of Rs. 15 lakhs and long-term loon of Rs. 2.5 lakhs of which Rs. 1.25 lakhs is the balance as on 31st March 1979. The Corporation cultivates sugarcane and paddy apart from pulses during summer. The total area under sugarcane during the year was 1,469 acres (previous year 1,671 acres) and the quantity of sugarcane obtained was 22,632 tonnes (previous year 20,940 tonnes).

The total area under paddy during the year under report was 4,594 acres (previous year 4,224 acres) and the total yield obtained was 5,004 tonnes (previous year 2,663 tonnes). Total amount of sales and stock for the year is Rs. 72.10 lakhs as compared to Rs. 45.88 lakhs in the previous year.

TAMIL NADU AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited continued its activities during the year under report with the following main objects :—

1. To encourage industries which will help the growth and modernisation of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Pisciculture and Poultry Farming;

2. To encourage food procesing industries.

The present authorised share capital is Rs. 400 lakhs; and the sunflower oil (SUNOLA) and ground nut oil (KADOLA) and years, this Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 73.11 lakhs before tax deductions. The high lights of the year 1978-79 are the commissioning of the Sunflower Oil Complex in Pochampali and an Agro-Industries Complex in Udumalaipettai, the marketing of refined sumflower oil (SUNOLA) and ground nut oil (KADOLA) and commencement of exports of de-oiled groundnut cake.

Activities :

Sale of Tractors and Power Tillers.—The sale of imported tractors was one of the main activities of the Corporation till 1973. With the discontinuance of import of tractors, distribution of four makes of indigenous tractors was takenup by the Corporation. During the year 52 tractors and 72 power tillers were sold to the value of Rs. 48.58 lakhs.

Spare parts.—To ensure regular and timely supply of spare parts for tractors at reasonable rates and to keep the tractors in proper working condition, adequate quantities of indigenous and imported spare parts are being stocked and sold to farmers through eight sales depots at Madras, Ponneri, Madurantakam, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Panruti, Mayuram and Salem. During 1978-79, one more sales depot at Tirunelveli has been opened. Spare parts to the value of Rs 65 lakhs and Agricultural implements to the value of Rs. 6.70 lakhs were sold during the year.

Hiring and Servicing Centres.—The Corporation started tractor hiring activities in 1971 and is now running seven Regional Centres and ten Sub-Centres with a total fleet of 64 wheel type tractors and 71 power tillers. Though the income from the hiring scheme is not commensurate with the expenditure incurred, the scheme is being continued as essential service to the farmers. The maintenance of tractors of other institutions and private parties is also under taken by the Corporation at reasonable rates at its Regional Centres. Earnings through the hiring activities during the year 1978-79 was Rs. 11.52 lakhs. Earnings through servicing activities was Rs. 2.31 lakhs.

Scheme for training unemployed agricultural engineering graduates for starting agro service centres :

The object of the scheme is to generate employment opportunities for graduates and diploma holders in Engineering and other technical personnel such as agricultural graduates and Ex-Servicemen and to encourage them to settle in rural areas in vocations promoting agricultural activities.

The scheme, sponsored and subsidised by Government of India, is in operation from 1st July 1972. During 1978-79, 10 candidates were trained as against 25 candidates in the year 1977-78. Out of this 10 trainees have started Agro Service Centres in rural areas , this state.

Pesticides Project:

The Corporation has set up a Pesticide Unit at Ambattur. Pesticides such as B.H.C. 10 per cent, D.D.T. 5 per cent, Malathion 50 per cent E.C. and Toxa phone 63 per cent are being formulated in this unit. These products are being distributed to the farmers through our Regional Centres and Agricultural Depots. This Corporation is also marketing Endosulfan B.H.C. 50 per cent, D.D.T. 50 per cent and D.D.T. 25 per cent.

Fishnet Project:

A plant to manufacture fishnet from Nylon and Polythlene was set up by the Corporation at a capital cost of Rs. 30 lakhs with four fishnet making machine and a capacity to produce 50 MT of nets per annum. Commercial production started in August 1976. To meet the demand for thinner code of Nylon nets, one more machine at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs, has been imported and erected. In 1978-79 Nylon and Polythylene nets were sold to the value of Rs. 21.69 lakhs.

Additional machines ANT type 9|50 k to manufacture this code nets is proposed to be imported from Japan, so as to expand the capacity o athe fishnet unit. One unit was important during 1978-79.

Macaroni Project:

The Macaroni project was inaugurated in the month of October 1976. This plant which was loaned to the Corporation by the Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has a capacity to produce 250 kilograms of Macaroni per day. The product is getting established in the market. 1,361 kilograms of Macaroni valued at Rs. 2,467.00 was sold during 1978-79.

Agro Industries Complex in Udumalaipettai:

The Agro Industries Complex at Udumalaipettai is a new concept. Agro-processing facilities are set up as adjuncts to the regulated market with a view to helping farmers obtain a ready outlet for their produce. The arrangement helps also to eliminate middle men and enable the farmers to realise better prices. For the present, it consists of two units. Firstly the Maize Milling Unit which was earlier established in Madras and which could not be fully utilised has been shifted to this complex as maize availability and demand for maize products is greater in this area. It will have a milling capacity of 3 M.T. per day. Secondly, the lucerne meal plant already established in Udumalaipettai has been shifted to this complex. The lucerne meal is being prepared as an essential ingredient of cattle and poultry feed and is being successfully marketed.

Oil Milling Complex at Pochampalli:

- The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation has set up an Oilseed Processing Complex mainly for sunflower seed oil at Poechampalli in Dharmapuri District. This has been started with the main objective of increasing the production of edible oils to meet the growing demand and to encourage the cultivation of sunflower. The total cost of his project is Rs. 56 lakhs. The erection of machinery and civil works are over and the plant started trial production during September 1978. This plant will process about 50 MT of oilseeds per day and it has a refinery attached with a rated capacity of 20 M.T. per day and solvent extraction plant of 50 M.T. capacity per day.

Refined Sunflower Oil:

The Corporation commenced marketing of sunflower seed refined oil in the brand name of "SUNOLA" with the purchase of raw and refined sunflower oil made locally and by import. During the year ended March 1978. "SUNOLA" to the tune of Rs. 70.24

lakhs was marketed by this Corporation. During 1978-79 Sunola to the value of Rs. 94.46 lakhs was sold. For the year 1979-80 it has been programmed to market Sunola to the tune of Rs. 155.76 lakhs.

Export of Groundnut Cake:

In September 1978, 302 M.T. of Groundnut cake processed at this plant were exported to INDONESIA earning a foreign exchange of U.S 63,737. In December 1978, 504 M.T. of Groundnut cake processed at this plant were exported to THAILAND earning a foreign exchange of U.S. 1,16,330. The export is expected to increase substantially in future.

Refined Groundnut Oil:

The Corporation has also refined groundnut oil and marketed it in the brand name of "KADOLA.' First grade solvent extracted oil obtained from the Corporation's solvent extraction operations is also being refined and marketted successfully.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, known as SIDCO to the Small Scale Enteprenure, is a Public Limited Company fully owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The creation of SIDCO was considered in the late sixties when it was found that the services and benefits of the State Government and Central Government schemes could be effectively handled and adequately canalised to the Small Scale Industrial Units only by a company as compared to a Government Department.

In accordance with the objectives as contained in the Memorandum and Articles of association of the company, a plan of action has already been evolved and schemes are under implementation in respect of areas such as :—

1. Construction of Tiny Sector sheds especially in rural and the backward areas.

2. Construction of Tiny Match sheds to provide sustained employment in the rural areas.

3. Seed Capital Assistance for the Tiny Sector Industries.

4. Interest-free Sales Tax Loan to new Small Scale Industries.

5. Fifteen per cent Capital Investment subsidy to S.S.Is. in the backward areas.

6. Marketing assistance to S.S.I. Units.

7. Construction of work sheds and making them available to entrepreneurs on hire purchase basis.

8. Establishment of Industrial Estates and providing Developed Plots to the SSI units.

9. Supply of machinery required by S.S.I. units on hire purchase basis under the SIDCO-TIIC Consortium Scheme.

10. Procurement and distribution of essential raw materials required by the SSI Units.

11. Consolidation of import licences of SSI effecting bulk import against licences and promotion of export.

Tiny Factory Sheds:

SIDCO has so far constructed 505 sheds for the Tiny Sector for the self-employed and also traditional artisans and craftsmen at a cost of about Rs. 7,609 per shed. The scheme commenced for the first time during 1978-79 is being implemented with the association of the nationalised banks. The programme for the current year is to cover as many villages as possible in all the districts and thus create sustained employment opportunities in the rural areas.

Seed Capital Assistance:

SIDCO is implementing the new scheme of Margin Seed Money for Tiny Sector in Semi-urban and Rural areas since 1978. This scheme is of particular assistance to the Tiny Sector Units in Semi-urban areas.

Central Investment Subsidy.

The work relating to the implementation of the Central Subsidy Scheme as far as it relates to SSI is dealt with by SIDCO from 1st April 1974. From 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1979 subsidy has been sanctioned in respect of 839 units with a total assistance of Rs. 2,14.99 lakhs.

Marketing Assistance:

One of the essential inputs required for the growth and development of SSI is the marketing assistance. SIDCO has, therefore formulated a strategy and a small beginning was made during 1976-77. The marketing assistance so rendered to small scale units which was nominal to start with has touched a figure of about Rs. 26 lakhs during 1978-79. Under this assistance 26 units benefitted. During the current year, a phenomenal growth has taken place in this area. This was possible because of the support Government of Tamil Nadu gave by way of entrusting to SIDCO the responsibility to arrange for the supply of laboratory equipments to Government schools.

SIDCO New Industrial Estate:

SIDCO is also establishing new Industrial Estate complexes in various locations in the State. These Industrial Estates are financed by the Nationalised Banks and other financing institutions. Because of the project type of financial assistance so obtained it was possible for SIDCO to reduce the rate of interest on such assistance to the entrepreneurs.

Procurement and Distribution of essential and scarce industrial raw materials:

Procurement and distribution of essential and scarce raw materials has been one of the activities which has to be continued by SIDCO in the context of severe hardship faced by the consuming SSI Units due to the non-availability of such raw materials at fair prices. Industrial raw materials such as iron and steel, match wax, paraffin wax, potassium chlorate, palm oil, mutton tallow, coke, and other non-ferrous materials are handled by SIDCO. About 4,000 units are so linked up with SIDCO in this particular activity. The raw materials so distributed during the year 1978-79 is about Rs. 798 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) (a fully owned Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking) was set up in 1965 to implement the Cement Project at Alangulam and the continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arakonam. Its scope of activities was subsequently enlarged to cover setting up of major industries in joint ventures in association with private promoters. With 47 projects involving a total investment of about Rs. 805 crores in various stages of implementation and with an employment potential of about 40,000 persons, TIDCO has now become a major organisation in the promotion of medium and large industries in the State and has achieved a place of eminence among the State Industrial Development Corporations in the Country.

Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakonam.—In Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakonam, the production during the year 1978-79 was 26,325 tonnes as against 23,527 tonnes in the previous year. The quantity sold and sales turnover during the year were 27,520 tonnes and Rs. 672.30 lakhs respectively against 27,615 tonnes and Rs. 523.60 lakhs respectively, in the previous year.

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited.—For the management of the 4-lakh-tonne cement plant established in 1970 at Alangulam in Ramanathapuram District and for putting up the new 5 lakh tonnes dry process plant at Ariyalur, a wholly owned subsidiary, Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited, was set up in February, 1976.

Alangulam Cement Unit.—During the year 1978-79 the unit achieved 80 per cent production i.e., 3,19,277 tonnes compared to 3,09,105 tonnes in the previous year. The unit could have achieved the installed capacity but for shortage of coal and other unforeseen constraints such as labour problems, unprecedent rain, power trippings, etc. The sales during the year 1978-79 was 3,23,260 tonnes (3,20,379 tonnes of cement and 2,881 tonnes of clinker) compared to 3,07,607 tonnes in the previous year, TANCEM has sponsored a scheme of modernisation and improvements to its Alangulam Unit at a total cost of Rs. 3.88 crores. This has been approved by the Government.

Ariyalur Cement Project.—TANCEM has set up another public sector cement plant at Ariyalur at a total cost of Rs. 28.76 crores for manufacture of portland cement under dry process with an annual capacity of 5 lakh tonnes. The project is almost nearing completion within a record time and the first kiln was commissioned on 9th March 1979.

Joint Sector.—There was considerable improvement in the Joint sector ventures under production. The sales turnover of the following 12 joint sector companies under production in 1978-79 was aobut Rs. 100 crores compared to Rs. 88 crores in the previous year.

Name of the Company—

1. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited.
2. Asia Tobacco Company Limited.
3. Dynavision Limited.
4. Pandian Chemicals Limited.
5. Tamil Nadu Chromates and Chemicals Limited.

6. Southern Boraax Limited.
7. Tamil Nadu Alkaline Batteries Limited.
8. Great Sea Trawler Building Yard Mandapam Limited.
9. Marthi Crystal Salt Company Limited.
10. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Limited.
11. Arkonam Castings and Forgings Limited.
12. Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited.

Other projects for the manufacture of Carbon Blocks by Asia Carbons Limited. Bearings by Asian Bearings Limited, Aluminium Flouride by Tamil Nadu Flourine and Allied Chemicals Limited, Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride by Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals Limited, Dyes and Napthols by Vanavil Dyes and Chemicals Limited are also under active implementation and these schemes are likely to commence production during the next two years. Several other projects are under active consideration and effective steps for implementing these projects are being taken up. This includes the projects for the manufacture of A.B.S. Resins, Refractories, Shoes, Goat Skin, Magnesium Metal, Wrist Watch, Optical Instruments, Furfural, etc. TIDCO has also undertaken the preparation of feasibility report on various new projects identified by Tata Economic Consultancy Services (TECS), Bombay in their Techno-economic potential survey of Tamil Nadu. The overall working of the Corporation reveals a net loss of Rs. 46.86 lakhs. As a result of sustained efforts to improve the performance of the units, TIDCO expects to minimise the losses considerably in future.

TANSI.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited which took over the small scale industries unit from the Department of Industries and Commerce to run them on commercial basis had 57 production units under its control during 1978-79. The year under report was marked by a substantial growth in the production and sales of the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation.

Production, Sales and working results of the various groups of units of the company are furnished below :

Group	Production	Sales	Working results
	(rupees in lakhs)		
1. Structurals	444.95	463.16	+7.10
2. Tool rooms and allied units	101.79	89.61	—23.69
3. Leather	168.16	151.91	—3.89
4. Engineering	277.01	276.65	+12.13
5. Furniture	181.55	169.60	—12.46
6. Foundaries	91.14	84.93	—20.85
7. Fabrication	86.05	86.71	— 0.06
8. Special purpose units	186.63	173.93	+4.06
Total	1,537.27	1,496.50	—37.66

The Company was able to achieve a production of Rs. 1537 lakhs against the corresponding figure of Rs. 1187 lakhs during the preceding year. The production has increased by 30 per cent and the sales by 34 per cent over that of the previous year as against the average growth of 5 per cent for the preceding three years and the previous highest rate of growth, which was 18 per cent in 1969-70.

Some of the units of TANSI which recorded good performance during the year were:

1. Tansi Granites, Kunnam
2. Tansi structural and Galvanising works, Metturdam.
3 Tansi Tannery, Vinnamangalam.

The performance of the Tansi Granites Unit at Kunnam was extremely good which yielded the highest margin of profit over cost, its contribution being Rs. 20.60 lakhs during 1978-79.

The Tansi structural and galvanising works, Mettur Dam stepped up its production from Rs. 197 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 257 lakhs in 1978-79 contributing a profit of Rs. 19.19 lakhs.

The Tansi Tannery, Vinnamangalam has increased its export of leather to foreign countries from Rs. 7.60 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 54.36 lakhs in 1978-79. The unit earned a profit of Rs. 5.07 lakhs this year.

Another unit which contributed to the foreign exchange earnings of the Corporation was the Tansi wool processing centre, Vinnamangalam which registered an export of Rs. 7.77 lakhs during the year.

The structural group of units undertook many complicated and prestigious structural works like—

1. Galvanising self supporting towers for the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

2. Structures for the Central Railway.

3. Fabrication, galvanising and supply of structures for the Western Railway.

4. Towers for the Railway Electrification Schemes of the Southern Railway.

5. Fabrication of structural and air heater blocks to Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli.

6. Transmission Towers to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

7. Conveyor structures for coal handling plant for Engineering Projects of India Limited, New Delhi.

8. Structures for Tuticorin Thermal Power Project, Tuticorin.

Among the newly started units, the Tansi Watch Assembly Unit, Ooty has shifted over from S.K.D. type of assembly of watches to C.K.D. type of assembly. During the year 2,60,000 watches were assembled in this unit.

The Tansi Machine Tools which has shifted to its permanent location at Ranipet during the year successfully started the production of Hacksaw machine (200 mm capacity) in the year.

New Projects :

1. *Project for the manufacture of garment leather, Madhavaram.*—Steps were under way for the implementation of this project, estimated to cost Rs. 22 lakhs already approved by the Government. The new unit will have a capacity of 8 lakhs sq.ft. per annum and would yield an estimated return of about 10 per cent on investment.

2. *Expansion of Tansi Tannery, Vinnamangalam.*—The expansion envisages the addition of a vacuum driver, a buffing machine and a finishing machine at a total cost of Rs. 17 lakhs. The consequent additional turnover is estimated to be Rs. 27 lakhs, yielding a profit of Rs. 6.4 lakhs annually.

3. *Expansion of Tansi Enamelled Wires, Guindy.*—It is proposed to modernise the Enamelled Wires Unit, Guindy by installing an additional enamelling plant at a cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs. This will substantially increase the production of super enamelled wires at the unit.

Investment in the subsidiary company.—During the year, Tansi has taken additional shares to the tune of Rs. 3.97 lakhs in its subsidiary company, Tamil Nadu Mopeds, Limited, increasing its equity share to Rs. 49.71 lakhs. It also extended to it a short term loan of Rs. 30 lakhs.

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LIMITED.

(SIPCOT.)

The State Industries promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) was set up in 1971 as a Public Limited Company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores, with the objectives of promoting and developing medium and major industries in the Private Sector and to hasten the industrial dispersal to the under-developed areas of the State. The total assistance sanctioned by the Corporation upto 31st March 1979 under the various schemes amounted to Rs. 2,994

lakhs generating a total investment of over Rs. 197 crores and creating direct employment potential for over 33,000 people. The most heartening feature of the Corporation's activities is that a very high proportion of the investment catalysed is in the backward areas of the State ; out of the total assistance so far sanctioned, Rs. 2,809.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to projects in backward areas. This will promote an invesment of over Rs. 184 crores in one or the other of the nine backward districts of the State.

The various schemes of assistance extended by SIPCOT are enumerated below :—

Package Scheme of Incentives—Interest Free Sales Tax Loan.— An important part of the package scheme of incentives is the Interest Free Sales Tax Loan which SIPCOT implements as the agent of the State Government. Loans under this scheme are available to medium and major industries to be located in any of the nine Backward Districts of the State and also in Maraimalai Nagar Industrial Complex and Kunnathur Block in Chengalpattu District except in urban towns with a population of one lakh and more as also in Madurai and Tiruchirappalli urban agglomeration with 8 kilometres belt areas.

Under the Incentive Scheme of Interest Free Sales Tax Loan, 66 units have been sanctioned and disbursed Rs. 554.52 lakhs and Rs. 516.51 lakhs respectively as Sales Tax Loan till 31st March 1979 since inception. In the year 1978-79, Rs. 153.15 lakhs has been disbursed as against the annual target of Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

Subsidy on Fixed Assets.—Under this scheme, any industrial unit set up in any one of the selected 33 taluks of the State is eligible for an outright grant or subsidy of 15 per cent of the total fixed capital investment which includes investment on land and buildings, plant and machinery, etc. Subsidy to the tune of Rs. 346.91 lakhs has been sanctioned up to 1978-79.

Direct Financial Assistance.—During the first-half of the year 1978-79, the sanction and disbursement of term loan were only Rs. 98.75 lakhs and Rs. 21.17 lakhs respectively. However, lately there has been a spurt in industrial activity, as evident from the

fact that term loan sanction and disbursement during the second-half of the year 1978-79 were stepped up considerably to the level of Rs. 135.21 lakhs and Rs. 120.78 lakhs respectively.

As against disbursement of Rs. 123.82 lakhs during the year 1977-78, the level of disbursement during 1978-79 was around Rs. 141.95 lakhs. As per the IDBI's Notification, dated 20th February 1979, SIPCOT can consider applications with cost of project up to Rs. 200.00 lakhs (as against the earlier restriction of Rs. 150.00 lakhs) and sanction of term loan upto Rs. 60.00 lakhs in each such case.

IDBI Seed Capital Assistance Scheme.—Under this scheme, the seed capital assistance to technical/professional entrepreneurs setting up their first medium scale venture is financial upto 10 per cent of the cost of the project by IDBI. SIPCOT, as agent of IDBI, has already sanctioned such assistance to 4 units to the extent of Rs. 13.05 lakhs as on 31st March 1979.

Growth Centres—Ranipet.—An area of 716.50 acres of land was acquired by the Government and handed over to SIPCOT. The area available for allotment was 551.23 acres consisting of 85 plots, of which 50 plots covering an area of 421.099 acres have already been allotted to entrepreneurs. 27 units among the allotted have completed construction and commenced production and 11 are under various stages of construction. The balance of 130.131 acres already developed is likely to be allotted soon.

Hosur.—Against an area of 1,112 acres of land acquired by Government and handed over to SIPCOT, 970 acres consisting of 151 plots are available for allotment against which 61 plots covering an area of 287 acres have already been allotted to entrepreneurs. 7 units have already commenced production and 14 units are under various stages of construction.

Working Result.—In particular, it may be noted that as against a sum of Rs. 336 lakhs borrowed as loan from the Government upto 31st March 1978, as much as Rs. 177 lakhs was repaid to Government during the year 1978-79.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC) has made a substantial improvement in its operations during the year 1978-79, compared with the previous year 1977-78. In conformity with the policy of the State Government as also the Central Government, the Corporation is according special priority for the promotion and development of industrial units in the Small Scale Sector and Tiny Sector, especially in the rural and semi-urban areas.

The most noteworthy feature of the operations of the Corporation during the year 1978-79 has been the substantial increase in the number of units that have received financial assistance from TIIC numbering 825 compared to 384 units in the previous year showing an increase of 114.8 per cent. A large number of these units is in the small scale and the tiny sectors situated in rural and backward areas. The gross sanctions made by the Corporation under various schemes, during 1978-79 aggregated to Rs. 12.06 crores compared to Rs. 12.27 crores in the previous year. The amount of disbursements made, during the year showed an increase at Rs. 9.05 crores compared to Rs. 8.67 crores in the previous year. As a result of substantial increase in the number of industrial units assisted by TIIC during the year 1978-79, particularly in the small scale and tiny sectors, there has been a substantial increase in the employment opportunities generated out of TIIC's financial assistance, amounting to 13,670 compared to 6,070 in the previous year, thus, accounting for an increase of 125 per cent. In this context, it may be mentioned that most of these employment opportunities have been made available in the rural and backward areas.

The corporation provides assistance on liberal terms, under the World Bank Line of Credit to enable the industrial units to acquire capital equipments, technical know-how, etc. from the member countries of the World Bank and Switzerland. During

the year under report, loans aggregating to Rs. 1.86 crores (comprising of Foreign Exchange Loan of Rs. 1.13 crores and Rupee Loan of Rs. 0.73 crores) were sanctioned to 21 applicants, compared to Rs. 2.35 crores to 19 applicants during the previous year. As on March 31, 1979, the total sanctions under IDA|World Bank Line of Credit aggregated to Rs. 14.73 crores (comprising of Foreign Exchange loan of Rs. 7.72 crores and Rupee Loan of Rs. 7.01 crores) in respect of 172 applications. Further, during the year disbursements to the tune of Rs. 1.85 crores were made, as against Rs. 1.21 crores in the previous year under this line of credit.

New Schemes|Concessions Granted during the year.—Recently, the Corporation has formulated a new scheme for granting financial assistance under the Soft Loan|Seed capital scheme to the small scale industrial units. Assistance under the scheme is being granted, on a selective basis for bridging the gap between the expected level of contribution by the Corporation and the promoters' capacity to bring in the capital. In the case of proprietary and partnership concerns, this assistance is being extended in the form of soft loan at a rate of interest of only one per cent per annum and in the case of limited companies, in the shape of cumulative preference shares. The maximum assistance under the scheme is Rs. 2.00 lakhs or 20 per cent of the cost of the project, whichever is lower. The Corporation is giving special priority for such of the small scale units that are set up in the backward areas. During the year under report, the Corporation has granted assistance to the extent of Rs. 9.18 lakhs to 219 applications, the main beneficiaries under the scheme blong to the weaker sections of the society. As a result of sanction of financial assistance under the scheme a large number of persons in rural and backward areas are likely to get employment opportunities.

Mini Loan Scheme.—During the year under report, the Corporation introduced a new scheme namely 'Mini Loan Scheme' for granting loans ranging between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000 to viable

industrial units in the tiny sector. This scheme has been introduced mainly to promote industries in the rural areas so as to create larger employment opportunities. The salient features are as under :

1. The minimum loan assistance granted has been reduced to Rs. 5,000 as against the normal limit of Rs. 10,000.

2. The rate of interest is 9 per cent per annum.

3. Loan assistance will be granted for amounts ranging between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000.

4. Assistance is granted for acquisition of machinery only.

5. Assistance is granted only to those industrial units set up in the areas covered under the District Industries Centres (DICs).

Repayments.—The Corporation has registered a substantial improvement in the matter of recoveries during the year under report. The collection made by the Corporation aggregated to Rs. 10.15 crores, a record in the history of the Corporation Last year the collection was Rs. 6.92 crores. The collections were against the new demands of Rs. 10.36 crores raised during the year. The increase in the quantum of recovery during the year has been made possible generally due to the improved working conditons in the economy besides the persistant efforts made by the Corporation in the matter of realising the overdues.

Further, the Corporation is also following a liberal approach in the matter of providing assistance to the units which are in real difficulties and granting necessary measures such as, considering schemes of rehabilitation, proposal for revival of sick units, granting of time for payment of instalments of principal|interest overdues, granting of reliefs by way of reduction of interest rates, waiver of penal interest, etc.

Financial Results.—The Corporation has been making a steady progress in its financial results during the last 3 years. The pre-tax profits of the Corporation during the last 3 years are given below :—

For the year ended.	*(Rs. in lakhs.)*
31—3—1977	145.15
31—3—1978	172.78
31—3—1979 (estimate)	200.00

Consequent upon the improved profitability, the internal reserves of the Corporation have increased substantially as under :—

For the year ended.	*(Rs. in lakhs.)*
31—3—1977	352.99
31—3—1978	472.72
31—3—1979 (estimate)	600.00

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES.

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles is in charge of the development of handloom and powerloom industries in the State. As State Textile authority, the Director of Handlooms and Textiles looks after, in a general way, the affairs relating to the Handloom and Textile Industry also in the State. All the Handloom development schmes are implemented by this Department. The Department organises, registers weavers co-operative societies and arranges financial assistance for them. It has got a special responsibility to bring more number of handloom weavers from the private sector into the co-operative sector and to ensure the orderly development of these weavers co-operative Societies. The department also controls the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society (popularly known as Co-optex) the main functions of which are to supply raw materials to the Weavers in the co-operative sector and to market the finished goods produced by the co-operatives through its emporia located in all the important cities and towns all over

the country and by exporting to the foreign countries. The yarn required by the weavers co-operative societies is produced by the twelve co-operative spinning mills which are also under the administrative control of the department.

Handloom Industry and Plan Schemes.—There are 5.56 lakhs handlooms working in Tamil Nadu which account for about one sixth of the total number of handlooms in the country. About 40 per cent of the total handlooms in the State are enlisted in the co-operative sector. As on 31st March 1979 there were 993 primary weavers co-operative societies in which 2.18 lakhs looms were admitted. During 1978-79, a total expenditure of Rs. 1,157.74 lakhs was incurred by the Government for the implementation of the various handloom development schemes.

Provision of working capital for Weavers Co-operative Societies.—The Reserve Bank of India gives financial assistance to the Weavers Co-operative Societies and the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, through the District Co-operative Central Banks and the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank for production and marketing activities at concessional rate of interest.

For the year 1978-79 the Reserve Bank of India extended a total credit accommodation of Rs. 1,696.71 lakhs to all Weavers Co-operative Societies through 13 Co-operative Central Banks for production activities besides an amount of Rs. 900 lakhs to the co-optex through Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank towards working capital for marketing acivities.

A comprehensive scheme to increase the co-operative coverage of handloom weavers to 60 per cent in the course of a few years through the following programme at a cost of Rs. 1,605 lakhs is under implementation.

(*a*) Formation of a net-work of 400 weavers Co-operative Societies at all important weavers centres in the State during the VI Five Year Plan period.

(*b*) Revitalisation of all the weak Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and admission of additional weavers from the private sector in these societies.

(*c*) Formation of 200 Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies to provide employment to 40,000 loomless handloom weavers.

Under this scheme, 63 new primary weavers Co-operative Societies were set up in Tamil Nadu during 1978-79 and 23,040 weavers from the private sector were enrolled as members in the new as well as the existing Weavers Co-operative Societies.

Handloom Development|Export Projects :

The Government of India sanctioned the setting up of 4 Handloom Intensive Development Projects for 5,000 Weavers each at Kancheepuram, Erode, Salem and Madurai and two Handloom Export Production Projects for 1000 Weavers each at Karur and Kurainjipadi. These six Handloom Projects covered 8582 looms upto 31st March 1979. The balance of looms will be covered in a phased programme in 3 years. The total financial outlay for these 6 projects is Rs. 463.57 lakhs.

Raw Material Supply :

1. *Yarn*.—There are 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State with about 3.05 lakhs spindles and producing about 7,000 bales of cotton yarn per month. The Co-optex is running 21 yarn depots at important centres distributing the yarn to the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies with reference to their entitlements and at prices fixed by the yarn price sub-committee.

(2) *Dyes and Chemicals*.—The Handloom Industry in this State depends for its supply of dyes and chemicals on private dealers and sometimes there is difficulty in obtaining dyes and chemicals at reasonable prices. With a view to making available the required chemicals to the Industry, the TIDCO, Madras, in association with Co-optex and with Atul products as technical consultant is setting up a project called " Vanavil Dyes and Chemicals Limited " in South Arcot District.

(3) *Art Silk.*—The handloom industry is purchasing its requirement of art silk yarn in the open market. In view of the liberalisation of inputs of Art silk under open General Licence, handloom manufacturers were permitted to import their requirement of Art silk. In view of it the industry was assured of raw materials at reasonable prices. Arrangements have, however, been made with the South India Viscose Limited for meeting the art silk yarn requirements of Weavers Co-operative Societies through Co-optex.

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited.—(*a*) The main object of the Co-optex is to procure and supply raw-materials required by the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, and also market the handloom goods produced by them. It is running 21 yarn depots and 390 selling units.

(*b*) The Co-optex is strengthening its marketing arrangements to meet the increased coverage of co-operative sector. This year it has taken the following steps for this purpose:—

(i) Opening of 250 new showrooms and modernisation of 150 old showrooms at a cost of Rs. 300 lakhs.

(ii) Setting up an export wing at Head office.

(iii) Setting up of 6 Design-*cum*-Service Centres at all the important handloom centres.

(iv) By entering into working arrangement with Petrofils and Indian Organic chemicals, it has arranged for the production of Polyster Blended sarees|fabrics.

(v) Diversification of production in the primaries to enable boosting up of sales of handloom cloth.

Co-operative Spinning Mills.—All the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills, in this State continued to function during the period under report producing about 7,000 bales of cotton yarn per month.

Working results.—The mills produced 148.59 *lakhs* kilograms which includes opening stocks also. The total accumulated losses of these mills as on 31st March 1979 amounted to Rs. 414.92 lakhs. The total accumulated reserves of all these Co-operative Spinning Mills as on 31st March 1979 was Rs. 756.65 lakhs.

Expansion Scheme.—All the Co-operative Spinning Mills have embarked on schemes of substantial expansion of their installed capacity upto 25,000 spindles each.

The Government have sanctioned share capital investment of Rs. 51.45 lakhs to the mills during the year towards implementation of expansion scheme. When the expansion scheme in all the mills is completed the total installed capacity will increase to 3.26 lakhs of spindles and the monthly production will be of the order of about 8,500 bales.

Labour.—The total number of persons employed in the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills was 9097 (including staff) as on 31st March 1979. The Mills are providing employment to repatriates and are getting financial assistance from the Government of India. At present 2203 repatriates are employed in the mills. Another 2260 are proposed to be absorbed.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation.—The Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation was set up with the object of financing the handloom industry outside co-operative sector. It has subsequently diversified its activities by taking up trading of handloom fabrics also. Loans are advanced to private individual weavers for purpose of procurement of raw materials, preparatory process and also for production and marketing of cloth.

During 1978-79 the Corporation has disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 119.30 lakhs and marketed handloom goods worth Rs. 193.07 lakhs.

Controlled cloth|Janatha Cloth Scheme.—During 1978-79 about 14.40 million metres of Janatha dhoties and sarees were produced. These Janatha handloom dhoties, lungies and sarees are marketed through the emporia of the co-optex.

Reservation Scheme.—Effective steps were taken during the year for the enforcement of the reservation orders and to detect cases of violation of reservation orders. 322 cases involving 340 powerlooms were detected during 1978-79 and prosecution was launched against the offenders.

Export of Handlooms goods.—Handloom products—Lungies, towels, shirtings, bedspreads, furnishing fabrics, handkerchieves, etc., are exported to foreign countries. In view of the growing export markets and increasing production in the co-operative sector the co-optex has also set up a separate export wing with necessary technical staff. It has appointed agents in foreign countries and has been making sustained efforts to secure orders for export of handloom fabrics. During 1978-79 Co-optex has exported to the tune of 241.22 lakhs of which Rs. 97.49 lakhs goods have been exported directly and the balance viz. Rs. 143.73 lakhs worth of goods were exported through exporters.

The co-optex sent a delegation to South East Asian countries with a view to get export orders. As a result of this mission, necessary contracts have been established for an annual export scheme of about Rs. 3 crores. The total value of handloom goods exported through Madras Port during 1978-79 amounted to Rs. 55.36 crores.

TAMIL NADU TEXTILE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited was registered under the Companies Act, in April 1969. The main objective of the Corporation was to take over closed textile mills and to provide re-employment to the workers who were thrown out of employment due to the closure of the said textile mills by private management.

The other objective of the Corporation was to arrange for the production of good quality yarn for distribution at fair price to the handloom and decentralised powerloom weavers in the State. It was also the objective of the Corporation to establish new textile mills as model undertakings, to establish new processing units and to provide financial, technical and labour welfare assistance to the Textile Mills.

The Corporation was vested with the management of 14 textile units taken over under the provision of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and the Sick Textile undertakings (taking over of the management) Ordinance, 1972 (since replaced by an Act of Parliament). All the above 14 mills were nationalised under the Sick Textile undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974. The management of the nationalised mills have been taken over by National Textile Corporation (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) Limited.

Consequent on the nationalisation and take over of the management of the mills by the National Textile Corporation (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) Limited, all the officers and staff working in the Corporation were absorbed by the National Textile Corporation in March 1975. The Corporation had no active function from March 1976 till the take over of Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, in January, 1977.

At present the Corporation is vested with the management of two textile mills taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukkottai, was taken over in January 1977. Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills was taken over in December 1977.

Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited was recommissioned with 21 frames on 5th March 1977. The number of frames were subsequently increased to 50 from 11th September 1977. The mill has chalked out a mini-modernisation programme at a total cost

of Rs. 25.45 lakhs. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs for this. In addition to the above, a modernisation programme costing Rs. 80.40 lakhs has been prepared. Industrial Development Bank of India has been approached for a loan under the soft loan schemes for the above amount.

The Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills has earned a gross profit of Rs. 32.07 lakhs and a net profit of Rs. 1.52 lakhs during 1978-79.

Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills was commissioned on 10th February 1977 with seven frames. The total commissioned capacity of the mills is 13,260 spindles and all the frames have been commissioned on 15th March 1978. The mill has chalked out an initial modernisation programme for a total cost of Rs. 7.18 lakhs.

The mill has earned a gross profit of Rs. 7.36 lakhs and a net profit of Rs. 4.78 lakhs during 1978-79.

The working results of the Corporation for the year 1978-79 is shown below :—

Year.	*Interes and other income.*	*Interest and other expendi.ure.*	*Profit.*	*Loss.*
		RUPEES IN LAKHS.		
1978–79.	35–22.	31.18	4.04 (tentative),	

Since the purchase of cotton is the most vital function in the management of Co-operative Spinning Mills and the taken over mills, a " Central Cotton Purchase Cell " has been set up as a wing of the Corporation with the headquarters at Coimbatore. This cell is buying the entire requirements of cotton in respect of all the co-operative Spinning Mills and the mills under the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation. Having regard to the vital stake of the Government in all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and also the need to monitor the taken over mills, it is proposed to set up a Technical Division headed by a Technical Director.

Khadi and Village Industries.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board was formed in April 1960 to implement the Khadi and Village Industries Programme. The main functions of the Board are to formulate and implement the schemes towards the promotion and development of Khadi and Village Industries including the training of personnel with the object of providing large scale employment to the unemployed and under-employed in the villages. Khadi and village Industries Programmes also aim at proper and full utilisation of raw materials available in the rural areas for production purposes.

In the context of mounting unemployment and in order to check unbridled growth of urban centres, Government felt that they should encourage the establishment and development of village and cottage industries in rural areas. With this end in view, the Government revised their policy of stores purchase during this year so that maximum encouragement is given to the village and cottage industries. Accordingly, all Government departments, undertakings, local bodies, statutory boards, etc., are required to purchase their requirements of stores only from the Board and the institutions assisted by it.

The Board opened 3 more Rural Textile Centres during the year and thus the total Rural Textile Centres that functioned at the end of the year rose to 308.

The sale of khadi has reached a new height of Rs. 613.88 lakhs. The production of silk has also increased to 1.49 lakhs metres.

The Government have granted 10 per cent additional rebate on the sale of Khadi for a period of 15 days from 1st July to commemorate the memory of Thiru K. Kamaraj and for another 15 days from 15th September to commemorate the memory of Perarignar Anna and Thanthai Periyar from this year onwards. The Government have also sanctioned 5 per cent additional rebate for 67 days in connection with important festivals, like Deepavali, Bakrid, Christmas and Pongal and also during Rajaji Centenary Celebration.

During the year, a wage increase of 2 to 4 paise per hank of different metric counts was sanctioned to spinners with effect from 14th January 1979.

The Board was able to provide additional employment to 23,165 persons as a result of schemes taken up under the Khadi and Village Programme, during the year.

The Board is implementing the following special schemes :—

(i) Intensive Tribal Development Programme.

(ii) Hill Area Development Programme.

(iii) Drought Prone Area Programme.

(iv) Schemes financed by Small Farmers Development Agency.

The programmes undertaken under these schemes during the year are briefly indicated below:

(i) *Intensive Tribal Development Programme.*—The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.51 lakhs for implementing schemes for intensive tribal development in Tribal areas. Under this programme two training schemes (1) for imparting training in Basket making at Sitheri in Dharmapuri district to 20 trainees, (2) for training 20 tribals in Cane industry at Kalrayan Hills, South Arcot district were sanctioned. Government also sanctioned Rs. 2,500 for distribution of tools and implements to 5 Blacksmiths and Rs. 4,375 for distribution of 20 Emery Chakkis in Kalrayan Hills.

(ii) *Hill Area Development Programme.*—Under the Hill Area Development Programme the Board distributed 1,500 Beehives to 150 persons and 55 Distillation Plants to 55 individuals.

(iii) *Drought Prone Area Programme.*—A sum of Rs. 4.07 lakhs and Rs. 14.99 lakhs as grant were sanctioned to Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram districts respectively for implementation of certain schemes such as, free rent subsidy to tappers, grant to three training-*cum*-production centres and grant of assistance to tappers etc.,

(iv) *Schemes financed by Small Farmers Development Agency.*—A scheme for providing financial assistance to Bee-keepers in Kanyakumari district for a total outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was sanctioned. The scheme is to supply 10 Hives with stand and Bee colonies at a cost of Rs. 500 per unit to identified farmers.

The Government recognised and approved the palm tree as the State Tree during the year, as it possesses rich potential to be tapped for the benefit of the people.

The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 178.85 lakhs as financial assistance to the Board during the year comprising of Net cost grant, Rebate, and audit fees and for implementation of Tribal Development (2.51 lakhs) Drought Prone Area Programme (19.06 lakhs) and Rehabilitation of Tappers (1.00 lakh).

The Board received the following financial assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission :—

	Grant. Rs.	*Loan.* Rs.
1. Khadi	7,35,000	152,34,000
2. Village Industries ...	34,98,334	158,75,400
Total ...	42,33,334	311,09,400

The details of units functioned and production achieved under the Board are as follows:—

1. *Units.*—

1. Khadi production entres	78
2. Khadi Silk Production	9
3. Rural Textile Centres	308
4. Dyeing, bleaching and printing unit	2
5. Quilt Unit	1
6. Tailoring Unit	3

7. Rural Fabric Centre 4
8. Khadi Krafts 155

II. *Yarn Production*—

	(Hanks in lakhs.)
(i) Traditional	3.58
(ii) Ambar	2.38
(iii) Rural Textile Centre	221.12

III. *Khadi Production*—

	(In lakhs.)
Metres	39.80
Value	Rs. 440.37

IV. *Silk Production*—

Metres	1.49
Value	66.62

V. *Khadi Sales*:

Value	613.88

VI. *Employment and wages paid*—

	Nos.	*Rs. (in lakhs.)*
Spinners	26,756	47.37
Weavers	6,283	113.96
Others	449	12.96

VII *Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries*—

No. of units	*Production (Rs. in lakhs.)*
206	23.36

VIII. *Village Industries*:

(a) Village Industries Units. 163
(b) Village Industrial Co-operatives. ... 1233
(c) Production 2462.80
(d) Sales 2593.71
(e) Employment 3,17,085 persons.
(f) Wages paid ... ... Rs. 876.49 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU CERAMICS.
(TACEL)

To provide unified control over the various Ceramic Units functioning in Tamil Nadu and also to place the activities under one administration, the Government have formed "Tamil Nadu Ceramics Limited". The Company has taken over 8 units from the Director of Indutsries and Commerce and Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited. Out of these 3 units are commercial and others are development oriented units. Despite the inability of the corporation to make profits, its operations contributed to an aggregate production value of over Rs. 100 lakhs.

Tacel Ceramics, Vridhachalam.—This unit produces sanitary-ware, crockery and insulators. A Tunnel Kiln was also put up in 1968-69 and the production level reached around 3 tons per day. The performance of the Unit for 1978-79 is as under .—

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

Production	...	1,120	Tonnes	...	37.05
Sales	...	1,140	Tonnes	...	37.10

Tacel Stoneware Pipes, Vridhachalam.—This Unit produces Stoneware Pipes required by general construction works and by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The performance of the Unit in 1978-79 is as under :—

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

Production	...	5,875	Tonnes	...	32.75
Sales	...	5,800	Tonnes	...	32.40

Tacel Machanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai.—The performance of the Unit for 1978-79 is as under :—

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

Production	...	44.35 lakhs nos.	...	8.65
Sales	...	54.25 lakhs nos.	...	9.75

Tacel Industrial Estate and the Tacel Service Centre for Ceramics, Vridhachalam.—The functional Industrial Estate at Vridhachalam lets out factory sheds to Ceramic producers at subsidised rent with a view to develop and promote the Ceramic industry in Tamil Nadu. The Service Centre for Ceramics is a service adjunct to the Industrial Estate at Vridhachalam. The private entrepreneurs in the Industrial Estate use the service facilities available in Service Centre for most of their production operations. The centre offers facilities for firing the products in commonly operated kilns for which facility the Centre collects economic charges without profit element. The following data indicates the services rendered by the service centre for 1978-79 :—

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

Value of service	9.50

It is proposed to commission the modern oil fired fully muffled tunnel kiln in July 1979 erected at a cost of Rs. 42.00 lakhs which will help the private entrepreneurs by providing better firing facilities for their products and also to produce quality goods in bulk quantity at an economic cost of production.

Tacel Art Potteries, Perambur and Vridhachalam.—These are training-cum-production centres to evolve and develop the various designs in production of Art Pottery items both traditional and abstract designs. The performance of the Units during 1978-79 are as under:—

	At Pottery, Vridhachalam. (Rs. in lakhs.)	Art Pottery, Perambur. (Rs. in lakhs.)
Production	29 tonnes Rs. 4.80	20 tonnes Rs. 2.75
Sales	29 tonnes Rs. 4.45	17.5 tonnes Rs. 2.63

Tacel Ceramic Centre, Omalur.—This is a work centre started to give employment to the rural poor and produces stoneware jars and cheap crockery items. Training facilities are also being introduced to offer training and better job opportunities to the rural people of the area. The performance of the unit in 1978-79 is as under :—

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

Production ...	240 Tonnes ...	4.90
Sales ...	190 Tonnes ...	4.60

TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited was established in April, 1978 by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the commercial exploitation of some of the important industrial minerals in the State besides taking up a leading role in the exploitation and export of black granites from the State. The Corporation was set up as a fully owned Government Company and the paid up equity as on date is Rs. 27.50 lakhs. The main objectives of the TAMIN are :—

1. Workable reserves of various mineral deposits of commercial importance would be exploited through systematic and scientific methods.

2. Technical consultancy will be provided to various agencies engaged in mineral exploitation.

3. Research and development wing will be established to explore the possibility of utilising the low grade ores in the State.

4. The policy of conservation and proper utilisation of mineral resources would be enforced.

5. Collaborative projects with other State and Central owned Corporations would be established.

6. To provide job opportunities to rural people.

There are large reserves of limestone in Tamil Nadu particularly in the Districts of Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram. The total reserves of limestone in the State may be about 300 million tonnes of which about 70 per cent would be in the above mentioned districts. Among these the high grade limestone with calcium corbonate content varying between 90 and 93 per cent located in a place about. 10 km. from Ariyalur in Tiruchirappalli District is being exploited by TAMIN. The reserves of the limestone are estimated at 4 lakh tonnes and progress has already been made in obtaining long term contract for supply of limestone. So far 5,545 tonnes of limestone have been produced in this mine. Vermiculite is a variety of hydrated mica, which expands to about 14 to 15 times to its original volume on

heating to about 950 degree C. This volume expansion is accompanied by a reduction in the bulk density and increase in the pore spaces, factors which influence the physical properties of the material. The vermiculite mine is located at Sevathur near Tirupattur in North Arcot District with its reserves well over 2.5 lakh tonnes. This occurrence is considered to be the best in the country. A number of export orders for both raw and exfolitated vermiculite received are being processed. About 475 tonnes of raw vermiculite of all grades have been raised and processed. Apart from this already a stock of about 250 tonnes of raw vermiculite was taken over from Geology Branch.

The TAMIN has taken up a promising deposit of quartz and feldspar at Nagampalli near Karur in Tiruchirappalli District. The quartz is very pure with 99.85 to 99.9 per cent Si O2 and only traces of iron. It finds a ready market for ceramic units, silicon carbide, etc. within the State and adjoining States. The feldspar is of potossic variety with 11.5 to 13 per cent of pottassium oxide and is being marketed to ceramic units and for export. TAMIN has already made a good progress in the sale of both qartz and feldspar. About 950 tonnes of quartz and 700 tonnes of feldspar were produced from this mine during the year.

The other important mineral which TAMIN has taken up for quarrying is Black Granite. Black Granite is a minor mineral, which finds vast export potentialities in raw and polished form especially in countries like Japan, the Scandinavian countries and Europe, where it is used for monuments, tomb stones and head stones. It has been proved that black granite reserves of the highest quality are found only in Tamil Nadu. Hither to the black granite quarries in the State were being operated by private parties, who have found quarrying black granite and exporting the same in raw and polished form to be a lucrative source of valuable foreign exchange. This has lead to illicit quarrying of black granite in some cases. With a view to stopping illicit quarrying and ensuring that only the best quality of the mineral is exported, the Government have set up " Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited " to exploit the

minerals for commercial purposes and to act as agents of Government of Tamil Nandu in the exploitation of mining areas reserved for operation by the State, subject to such orders as may be passed by the State Government in this behalf and to appoint sub-agents in furtherance of the same purpose.

The Corporation, has earned Rs. 1.54 lakhs in foreign exchange by way of export of 32.0681 cubic metre of Black Granite from the quarries of Bevanur, Donnakottahalli, Pulikundram, Paithur and Yelli karadu to Japan and it is expected to earn Rs. **10.12** lakhs, foreign exchange by the end of this year.

Another important mineral in which TAMIN is interested is graphite. There is a good demand for graphite concentrates within the country and about 40 per cent of its requirements are being imported. TAMIN will exploit the graphite ore located near Sivagangai in Ramanathapuram District for which preliminary arrangements are being made. This scheme involves mining, beneficiation and to put up units to manufacture products like graphite crucible, grease, paints, foundry facings, etc. This scheme will provide large employment potential for the local people in this backward area.

TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION.

The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited which was incorporated during July 1974 with the following main objectives, continued to implement the Mariyur-Valinokkam Salt Complex, in a most backward area of Ramanathapuram District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 145 lakhs over an extent of 5,566 acres, during 1978-79:

(1) To investigate areas suitable for the establishment of large and medium sized salt works and to manufacture salt, salt based chemicals and marine chemicals of all kinds.

(2) To assist small scale salt manufacturers in developing their areas, obtaining|improving brine supply and marketing credit facilities.

(3) To market the salt produced by the Corporation as well as by small salt manufacturers.

(4) To set up a consultancy centre to make available information about salt and marine chemicals to salt producers.

During the year 1978, apart from the existing two pumpsets, additional two pumpests with a capacity of 2,500 gpm., each had been installed and commissioned. Thus, the pumping capacity has been augmented to 10,000 gpm. during 1978 as against 5,000 gpm. during 1977. Out of the effective area of 4,000 acres, 1,650 acres have been developed up to 1978 and 63 crystallisers have been put into use for salt production. About 6,100 tonnes of salt was produced during the year 1978 as against the production of 3,400 tonnes during 1977. The corporation provided employment to about 1,000 persons during the year.

The Corporation was also entrusted during the year 1978 with the implementation of the scheme for the development of an area of 5,400 acres in Marapakkadu and Vadakkadu villages of Pattukkottai Taluk in Thanjavur District for production of 1.5 lakhs tonnes of salt at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores. Preliminary works like contour survey has been taken up during the year. The project will provide employment to about 1,000 persons.

The work relating to survey of the Buckingham canal has also been undertaken by the Corporation during the month of February 1979 with a view to determine the potential for increasing production of salt on either side of the Buckingham Canal by drawing the coolant water from the Madras Atomic Plant, Kalpakkam.

TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited was formed on 1st August 1973 with the main objective of taking over the handicrafts emporia from the Government and Madras

State Co-operative Marketing Society and to run them as a commercial concern. During 1978-79, the trading and production activities of the Corporation showed progressive trend. During the year the showrooms achieved a turnover of Rs. 181 lakhs as against Rs. 148 lakhs achieved during 1977-78. Similarly the production units also achieved a production of Rs. 30 lakhs as against the previous best performance of Rs. 23.14 lakhs. As a result of the increase in turnover, the net loss incurred during the year went down to Rs. 9 lakhs compared to Rs. 12 lakhs in the previous year, in spite of the additional commitment due to the revision of pay scales.

Purchase of Articles Directly from the Artisans.—A new purchase procedure was introduced during 1977-78 under which the Corporation embarked on a programme of direct purchase of articles from the Artisans both within Tamil Nadu and outside. During the current year this scheme was further intensified.

Introduction of New Designs and New Products.—The Corporation's Design Centre continued its activities to produce new designs and products. The cane section attached to the Design Centre was able to meet many fresh demands from abroad. New designs were also evolved in other crafts like art plates, papier mache, wood carving, etc. Design centre has expanded its activities with the addition of Lacquerware, Bell Metal, Sheet Metal and Carpet section.

Exports.—The Corporation's export business continued to expand in an encouraging way. As against an export of Rs. 6.52 lakhs achieved in 1977-78 the Corporation completed export business worth Rs. 7.16 lakhs in 1978-79.

Exhibition and Publicity.—The Corporation participated in the All-India Tourist Trade Fair held in Madras from January 1979 in collaboration with the Directorate of Industries and Commerce. It also participated in the Chitrai Festival Exhibition at Madurai and the exhibition at Salem. Exhibitions were also held by the Corporation at Bangalore, Bombay and New Delhi both as publicity and business ventures. The results were encouraging.

TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED.

The Government of Tamil Nadu set up "The Tamil Nadu Zari Limited" at Kancheepuram in 1971 with a view to cater to the needs of about 30,000 silk Handlooms in Tamil Nadu requiring about 15,000 mares of zari per month.

The authorised share capital of the company is Rs. 20.00 lakhs divided into 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. The Government have invested Rs. 7.00 lakhs in the shares of the company. The Government also sanctioned a short-term loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in 1973. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras, has given a loan of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for setting up a silver wire drawing unit and the Government has recently sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 3.00 lakhs to tide over the financial crisis.

Production and sales.—The Unit is at present producing on an average 150 macs per month on one shift basis (one mar is 250 grams) and this is expected to be doubled shortly when the idle spinning machines are activised.

Co-optex has been appointed as the outright purchasers of zari with a nominal margin for distribution to the primary silk societies. This year 1,640 marcs of zari were produced and 1,645 macs valued at Rs. 9.79 lakhs were sold. There has been no stagnation from its inception.

TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Corporation is a wholly Government owned Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs and came into existence on 12th April 1972.

The Corporation's Memorandum of Association has been altered with a view to enlarge its objects to undertake the following business :—

(a) To finance for the conversion of semi-permanent theatres into permanent theatres and also to finance for construction of New Permanent theatres and for remodelling and conversion of any existing building so as to be used as theatres;

(*b*) To finance the cost of equipments necessary for such theatres.

(*c*) To purchase such equipments and hire out the same, to cinema theatres as and when necesary and also to provide technical assistance and know how or other information for carrying on the theatres.

Performance of the Corporation.—The response from the public for the scheme formulated by the Corporation for the grant of loans for the construction of Semi-permanent theatres has so far been satisfactory. A total number of 154 loan applications have been received by the Corporation. During the short span of 7 years, loans to 74 individuals and firms, spread over 12 districts out of the 14 districts of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned. The total loan sanctioned amount to Rs. 84.83 lakhs, of which Rs. 81.16 lakhs have been disbursed. The scheme of the Corporation has so far attracted private investment of more than Rs. 2.00 crores in the construction of theatres. This is expected to create permanent employment opportunities to more than 1,500 persons besides seasonal employment to many. Despite various constraints like non-availability of cement in the earlier years 65 semi-permanent theatres have started functioning and more theatres are likely to commence exhibition of films shortly.

The Corporation was working on profits since its inception till 1976-77. In 1977-78, consequent to change of the Corporation's accounting system from Mercantile system to cash basis system, the Corporation had to incur a loss of Rs. 2.94 lakhs in that year. However, it is expected that the Corporation may earn a profit of Rs. 2.02 lakhs this year. After adjusting this profit against the previous year's loss of Rs. 2.94 lakhs the net loss is expected to be Rs. 0.92 lakh during 1978-79. This is subject to audit and adjustment. The Corporation paid dividends at 3 per cent for 1974-75 and at 5 per cent for 1975-76 to the Government.

Salient Features for the year 1978-79.—

1. Number of applications issued during the year 1978-79 35
2. Number of applications received during the year 1978-79 7
3. Number of fresh loans sanctioned during the year 1978-79 1
4. Total amount sanctioned during the year 1978-79. 1.00 lakh.
5. Amount of loans disbursed during the year 1978-79 ... ... 3.78 lakhs.
6. Total number of Semi-permanent theatres opened as on 31st March 1979 65
7. Number of theatres under various stages of construction 9
8. Total loan amount disbursed to loanees as on 31st March 1979 ... ... 81.16 lakhs.

BOILERS.

Number of Boilers and Economisers in the Active list in the State during the close of the year 1978-79 was 1,585. Out of these 1,522 boilers, inclusive of economisers, were permitted for use taking into consideration the condition of the boilers and economisers. There was no accident during the year under report.

The total amount of fees collected by way of inspection of boilers, registration of boilers, stage inspection of boilers during manufacture, valves, drum, headers mechanical tests, conducting welders test, Boiler Attendant Examination and Boiler Operation Engineers Examination and pre-scrutiny of documents was Rs. 14,57,000.

The total expenditure incurred by this inspectorate during the year was Rs. 5,65,425.

REVIEW ON EMPLOYMENT AND EARNING OF WORKERS IN PLANTATIONS.

Statistics on plantation labour are at present collected from Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona plantations registered under the Plantation Act, 1951 in Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari districts.

The total number of registered plantations during the year 1978-79 were 318 comprising of 146 Tea, 136 Coffee, 29 Rubber and 5 Cinchona plantations as against 316 plantations comprising of 148 Tea, 136 Coffee, 28 Rubber and 4 Cinchona plantations during the year 1977-78. The crop-wise distributions of registered plantations during the year under review, as compared to that of previous year, viz., 1977-78, is given below :—

Number of plantations registered.

Name of crop.	1977–78	1978–79	*Percentage of 3 over 2.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tea	148	146	3%
Coffee	136	136	..
Rubber	28	29	4%
Chinchona	4	5	25%
Total..	316	318	1%

There was no change in the total number of registered coffee estates in 1978—79 when compared to that of previous year. But as regards Tea, there was 3% decrease in 1978—79. In the case of Rubber and Cinchona, number of Plantation increased by 4% and 25 respectively during 1978—79.

The total number of workers employed in Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona Estates during the year 1978-79 was 59,079, 8.14,53,329 and 2,733 respectively as against 57,443, 8,064, 2,066 and 2,441 in 1977-78. The employment in Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona Estates during the period under report compared with that of the previous year shows an increase of 3 per cent, 1 per cent, 61 per cent and 12 per cent respectively.

Total cash earnings paid during the last month of the year 1978-79 in Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona Estates were Rs. 1,08,30,407. Rs. 12,11,911, Rs. 8,38,748 and Rs. 3,66,119 respectively as against Rs. 90,00,413, Rs. 10,43,825, Rs. 3,43,146

and Rs. 3,57,444 during the corresponding period of the previous year. There were 20 per cent, 16 per cent, 144 per cent and 2 per cent increase in cash earnings earned in Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona Estates respectively during the year under review compared to that of the previous year. Generally, there is considerable increase both in employment and total cash earnings paid during the year 1978-79 as against 1977-78.

Condition of crops.—The agricultural year of 1978-79 commenced with the erratic behaviour of South-West monsoon. The showers of south-west monsoon were irregular causing much anxiety to the standing crops. The release of water for irrigation from Mettur Dam was three weeks behind the schedule. During the month of September, there were widespread rains in the State except in Tirunelveli and Kaniyakumari districts and the standing crops were in good condition.

During October-December, due to high intensity of North-East Monsoon, many parts of the State especially Thanjavur, part of Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts were in the grip of very bad climatic conditions and the standing crops were affected to some extent. The crops that were mainly affected, were paddy and groundnut. The damage was severe in certain parts of Mayuram, Kumbakonam and Mannargudi taluks of Thanjavur district. Out of a total of 3.67 lakhs acres under Kuruvai Paddy in Thanjavur district, 2,22 lakhs were havested by November end and the yield rate was reported to be less by 10 per cent mainly due to the inundation of paddy fields ready for harvest. A total extent of 1.73 lakhs acres of paddy in Thanjavur district comprising 27,000 acres under Kuruvai, 1,31,000 acres under Samba, and 15,000 acres under Thalady were submerged in water. But as the waters receded quickly, the damage was not heavy. However, the standing crops required top-dressing to compensate the loss of Nitrogen due to flooding. Sufficient quantity of fertilsers were made available for supply to the cultivators. About a lakh acres of standing crops were partly affected by the torrential rains in the three districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Kanniyakumari. There was also heavy damage to the standing crops mainly to potato in the Nilgiris district due to heavy landslides.

Barring these minor losses, the monsoon was very helpful. Nine out of the eighteen major irrigation tanks of the State received full supply of water. The remaining 9 were also either half full or three-fourth full in the months of November and December 1978. In fact, the rains were very beneficial to the crops in North Arcot, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. It also brightened the prospects of cotton crop in Ramanathapuram district. In general, though the standing crops had certain setbacks due to the occurrence of two cyclonic storms, the overall prospects in the year-end turned out to be good.

The estimates of area under cultivation and production of certain principal crops for the year 1978-79 are given below:

Name of the crop.	*Area in Hectares.*	*Production in onnes.*
1. Paddy	2713000	6107000*
2. Millets and o her cereals	1914540	1904150
3. Sugarcane	171740	1879238**
4. Groundnuts	990000	1146410@
5. Gingelly	182050	60510
6. Cotton	328100	49569@@

* Production given in terms of Rice.

** Production given in terms of Gur.

@ Production given in terms of unshelled nutts.

@@ Production given in terms of bales of 170 kg. lint each.

Irrigation details as on 31st March 1979. Sources of Irrigation and net area irrigated for 1977-78.

Sources of Irrigation	*Net area irrigated (hectares).*
(*a*) Government Canals	9,24,941
(*b*) Private Canals	662
(*c*) Tanks	9,09,940
(*d*) Tube-wells	98,106
(*e*) Wells (sole irrigation)	8,60,202
(*f*) Other sources, i.e., springs, channels, etc.	41,801
Total	28,35,652

LABOUR.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—From 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979, 2209 Industrial Disputes were settled by the concilation Officers of the Labour Department, under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. 31 Industrial Disputes were referred to the Commissioner of Labour and other Officers of the Department for arbitration. 674 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts at Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai. 819 awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The conciliation Officers of the Labour Department disposed of 9067 complaints relating to demand for increase in wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged workers, etc., by informal discussions.

Strikes and Lockout.—There were 375 work stoppages involving 5,53.479 workers which had resulted in a loss of 17,79,347 Man days. The strikes were generally due to demands for bonus, increase in wages, D.A. non-employment of workers non-implementation of wages board recommendations, etc.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1933 :

There were 640 cases pending on April 1978. 1018 cases were filed during the period under report. Out of these 1658 cases, 1112 cases were disposed of during the period under report.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936 :

56989 Establishments were covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the Act in these establishments during the year was 5,63,875. 355 cases were pending at the beginning of the year. 442 claims were filed for the non-payment of wages, during the year before the Additional Commissioners for Workmen's compensation. 548 claims were disposed of during the year under report. 165 cases were pending as on April, 1978. 1,078 cases were filed during the year and 925 cases were disposed of during the year. A sum of Rs. 27,685.00 was realised as fine during the year under report.

Trade unions Act :

There were 2672 Trade Unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as in April 1978. 547 Trade Unions were registered during the year. 7 Trade Unions were dissolved and the registration of 365 unions were cancelled and 3 were revoked. The total number of Trade Unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 2850.

Minimum wages Act, 1948 :

During the year 1978, Government revised the minimum rates of wages for the following employments :—

1. Employment in Tanneries and Leather manufactury.
2. Employment in Printing Presses.
3. Employment in Loading and unloading operations in Markets, shandies (fairs and market places) and other like places.
4. Employment in Automobile Workshop.
5. Employment in Tobacco including Beedi making manufactury (Beedy Rollers)

The beedi and cigar workers' (conditions of employment) Act, 1966:

There are 1736 industrial premises registered under the Act in Tamil Nadu, the number of Trade mark owners being 677. About 16,157 employees were employed in the Industrial premises, during the year 1978. There are about 12 lakhs home workers engaged in rolling Beedi or Cigar. A sum of Rs. 23,544.50 has been collected towards licence fee in 1978 and a sum of Rs. 4,792.00 has been collected towards licence fees from January 1979 to March 1979 towards registration|renewal.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958 :

There were 87,694 establishments as on March 1979 of which 48615 were with employees. The number of workers employed in these establishments was 2,71,428.

No. of cases pending at the beginning the year...	455
No. of prosecutions sanctioned during the period ...	1899
No. of cases ended in conviction	1649
Amount of fine realised	Rs. 73,332

Weights and Measures :

The enforcement of standards of Weights and Measures in the State of Tamil Nadu under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 is being done by the Inspectors of Labour, Deputy Inspectors of Labour and Assistant Inspectors of Labour under the administrative control of the Controller of Weights and Measures who is a Deputy Commissioner of Labour of the Department. During the year 1,177 licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 368 manufacturers 424 Dealers and 385 Repairs of Weights and Measures under the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and these included both fresh as well as renewal of licences. Permission was granted to use dual graduated weighting machine in Export Trade in 21 cases during the year. The Weights and Measures wing of the Department earned a revenue of Rs. 32,99,569.21 p. by way of Stamping fees.

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951:

There were 420 plantations at the beginning of the year employing 76,593 workers, 6 plantations were registered, 10 plantations were removed during the year. The number of plantations and the number of workers employed therein at the end of the period were 416 and 60,277 respectively.

No. of Prosecutions pending as on 1st April 1978	47
No. of prosecutions sanctioned during the period	102
No. of cases disposed during the period ...	105
Amount realised	Rs. 11,855

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 :

A sum of Rs. 3,02,393 was realised as registration fees in respect of 188 new applications and Rs. 92,475.17 as renewal of registration fees in respect of 207 registration certificates during the period under report. 69 duplicate registration certificates also were issued. There were 1,482 Motor Transport Undertaking at the beginning of the year. 188 Motor Transport Undertakings were newly registered during the year. 131 Motor Transport Undertakings were removed during the year. The number of registered Motor Transport Undertakings as on March 1979 was 1,539. 43 cases were pending as on 1st April 1978 ; Prosecution in 278 cases were sanctioned during the year. 239 cases ended in conviction realising a fine of Rs. 25,645.00.

Factories Act, 1948 :

There were 8,550 Factories at the beginning of the year ; 1,017 factories were added and 836 factories were removed during the year, bringing the total number of Factories to 8,731 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 47,82,299.55 has been collected towards licence fees during the financial year 1978-79 up to December 1978.

Labour and Legal Advisory Cells :

Three cells were functioning at Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai and are manned by a Retired Judicial Officer and Retired Labour Officer. These Cells were set up by the Government on the recommendation made by the One-Man Committee appointed to examine the general question of framing a Scheme for legal aid to people of insufficient means. These Cells hear the representations of workmen with understanding and sympathy and suggest to them the procedure to be followed for redressal of their grievances, the forum to be approached for securing relief under various Labour enactments and connected matters. The three Cells have heard 380 representations during the period under report.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

During the period April 1978 to March 1979, 4,19,761 applicants got registered for employment assistance at various Employment Exchanges functioning in Tamil Nadu and a total No. of 40,235 applicants were placed in employment while 9,68,314 applicants remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchange at the end of March, 1979.

57,506 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges and 17,408 employers utilised the services of Employment Exchanges during the period.

The professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras, continued to cater to the needs of highly qualified job seekers. This office maintains a close liasion with District Employment Officers, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, the universities and Post-Graduate departments of Science, Arts, Engineering and Medical Colleges in the City besides leading employers both in Public and Private Sectors. This office has continued to function as State Employment co-ordination office for the purpose of vacancy clearing. During the period under report this office registered 7,537 professional and executive standard applicants and placed 2,284 applicants in employment. A total No. of 11,874 applicants remained in the Live Register of this office at the end of March 1979.

Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped.—The Special Employment offices for Physically Handicapped at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli continued to function for catering to the needs of all physically handicapped applicants in these districts and providing rehabilitation assistance for them.

The statistics in respect of these Special Employment Offices for Physically Handicapped are given below:—

Office.	Number Registered during the year.	Number placed.	Number of L.R. as on 31-3-79.
1. Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped.			
Madras	1,453	266	4,018
Madurai ..	209	17	812
Coimbatore ..	289	64	1,020
Salem ..	167	21	486
Tiruchirappalli ..	154	5	895

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.—The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Madras, Madurai and Annamalainagar continued to provide employment information and guidance facility for the university alumini students besides registering those with professional Post-Graduate degree for employment assistance.

The following statistics reveal the work done by the Bureau during the period:—

S. No.	Name of UEIGB.	Number registered.	Number placed.	Number on L.R. as on 31-3-79.
1.	Madras	159	12	301
2.	Madurai	1,318	222	2,300
3.	Annamalainagar ..	412	135	606

Sub-Employment Offices.—At present 10 Sub-Employment Offices are functioning in Tamil Nadu to cater to the needs of rural job seekers. The Sub-Employment Office, Mandapam Camp is serving as Reception-*cum*-Distribution Centre for Srilanka repatriates. The Sub-Employment Offices are functioning as full fledged employment offices with a limited area of jurisdiction under the

administrative control of their respective District Employment Offices. Sub-Employment Office, Sankarapuram (South Arcot district) and Alangayam (North Arcot district) are concentrating on the placement of Tribal candidates in addition to normal work.

The following statistics reveal the work done by the Sub-Employment Offices during the period under report:—

S. No.	Sub-Employment.	Number registered.	Number placed.	Number on L.R. as on 31-3-79.
1.	Ambattur ..	11,935	452	21,997
2.	Alangayam ..	6,598	624	12,184
3.	Dindigul ..	6,355	494	15,845
4.	Erode	9,254	1,004	21,036
5.	Kancheepuram ..	6,384	607	14,403
6.	Karur	1,855	100	13,425
7.	Nagapattinam ..	7,320	639	19,629
8.	Sankarapuram ..	8,568	1,819	19,228
9.	Tuticorin ..	7,582	525	18,595

Apprenticeship Training Scheme.—This Section co-ordinates the placement activities in respect of apprenticeship training scheme.

The Training Wing of this Department is intimating all apprenticeship locations. On receipt of these references, instructions are being sent to the concerned Employment Offices to sponsor candidates to the employers.

1,042 applicants have been placed in apprenticeship positions through Employment Offices during the period under report.

Admission.—At present 32 Industrial Training Institutes including one Centre for women are functioning in the State with a total seating capacity of 13,144. Training is imparted in 20 Engineering and 6 Non-Engineering Trades. The duration of training is one year for some trades and two years for some other trades. The training session commences on the first August of every year. The minimum entry qualification for admission to I.T.I. has been increased from IX Standard pass to S.S.L.C. failed as well as S.S.L.C. passed from the session 1978 onwards.

In respect of Aptitude Tested trades selection for admission is made on the basis of the marks obtained in Mathematics and Science subjects in the S.S.L.C. or its equivalent examinations, and the marks secured in the Aptitude Test. In respect of Non-Aptitude Tested trades, the selection is based on the marks obtained in Mathematics and Science. In respect of Non-Engineering Trades the selection is based on the marks obtained in all the subjects in the S.S.L.C. or its equivalent examination.

For the session August 1978, 180,456 applications were received for 7318 plus 732 (Supernumararies) seats made available. Of the 8,027 candidates admitted the following are the break up figures:—

Serial number.	*Name of category.*	*Number actually admitted.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Backward classes	4,291
2.	Scheduled Caste	1,364
3.	Scheduled Tribes	97
4.	Repatriates	199
5.	Physically Handicapped	141
6.	Ex-Servicemen	5
7.	Any Personnel (precompost release) ...	26
8.	Industrially sponsored	69
9.	Others (O.C.)	1,835
	Total	...8,027

FOREIGN TRADE OF TAMIL NADU.

Foreign Trade (*through the Ports of Tamil Nadu during April* 1977 *to March* 1978).—The total value of commodities exported to various countries was Rs. 539.0 crores. The chief items of *exports* and their values were as follows :—

	RUPEES IN CRORES.
1. Leather	150.19
2. Handloom piece goods	57.40
3. Tobacco	49.86
4. Iron ore and concentrates	32.21
5. Fish and Fish preparation	22.38
6. Mill-made piecegoods	14.57
7. Cotton yard and thread	10.35
8. Granite	7.31
9. Cement	4.23
10. Coffee, Raw and Roasted	3.90
11. Bones crushed	3.26
12. Mica (including splitting and waste) ...	3.04
13. Onion	2.49
14. Groundnut (defatted) oil-cake	1.82
15. Chillies	1.40
16. Palmyrah leaf stalks for brooms	1.14
17. Mulbery silk waste	1.10

The total value of commodities imported from foreign countries during the year 1977-78 was Rs. 488.9 crores.

The chief items of imports and their values were as follows :—

		Rupees in crores.
1.	Machinery other than electric goods ...	84.80
2.	Iron and steel	61.45
3.	Petroleum products	37.75
4.	Wheat	33.98
5.	Urea containing more than 45 per cent of nitrogen	27.66
6.	Electrical machinery	23.24
7.	Transport equipments	19.20
8.	Urea containing less than 45 per cent of nitrogen	18.05
9.	Copper	9.25
10.	Newsprint paper	9.11
11.	Rock phosphate	6.59
12.	Ammonium sulphate	4.91
13.	Wattle extracts	4.03
14.	Crude rubber	3,63
15.	Cinematographic films	1.82
16.	Medical and Pharmaceuticals	1.49
17	Sulphur other than sublimed	1.36
18	Aluminium	1.10

CHAPTER—XVII

PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

PANCHAYAT RAJ.

In Tamil Nadu, Panchayat Raj is based on three tier system, viz., Panchayat at the village level; Panchayat Union at the block level; and the District Development Council at the District level. The Panchayat Union is a federation of the village panchayats and Town Panchayats with elected President of the Panchayats sitting as Members of the Panchayat Union Council and electing one from among themselves as the Chairman. The District Development Council is an advisory body suggesting the Development schemes, production-oriented programmes for implementation at the village and block levels. There are 374 Panchayat Unions comprising of 600 Town Panchayats and 12,602 Village. Panchayats and 12 Townships. North Arcot, South Arcot, Chengalpattu, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli have two District Development Councils while Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, The Nilgiris and Pudukottai have one District Development Council.

The main mandatory functions of the Panchayats are lighting public roads and streets, cleaning of streets, maintenance of Panchayat roads, maintenance of burial and burning grounds, construction of drains, provision of latrines, sinking, repairing of wells and maintenance of water-supply schemes. Discretionary functions of the panchayats are planting and preservation of trees, opening and maintenance of public markets, slaughter houses bus stands, cart stands, reading rooms and maintenance of wireless sets, parks and playgrounds, etc.

The Panchayat Union Councils are vested with the mandatory powers of maintenance of Panchayat Union roads, establishing and maintenance of dispensaries and maintenance of maternity and child

welfare centres, improvements to agriculture and promotion of cottage industries. The agency functions of the Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils are execution of National Extension Service and Community Development Programme and maintenance of minor irrigation tanks and other functions entrusted to them by the Government.

Programme on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry programmes are implemented by the Panchayat Unions as annual plans based on allotments made by the Government. Each Union is allotted a specific amount and is given freedom to prepare its own plans in consultation with the Agriculture department. For 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 11,497 was allotted to each Panchayat Union as grant for construction of Agricultural depot-cum-godown (Rs. 2,500), maintenance of Panchayat plantations (Rs. 700) schemes to be selected by the Panchayat Union Councils (Rs. 8,299). This is to be matched with a local contribution of Rs. 9,595. 8.671 metric tonnes of improved paddy seeds and 851 metric tonnes of millet seeds were distributed to the ryots. 4.191 lakh metric tonnes of chemical fertilizers were also supplied during the year. Improved agricultural implements for a value of Rs. 22.4 lakhs were made available to the farmers. 3,784 metric tonnes of solid chemical pesticides and 19.27 lakhs of liquid pesticides were distributed to the agriculturists through the Panchayat Unions.

Animal Husbandry.—A sum of Rs. 2,674 was allotted to each Union as grant and this is to be matched with a local contribution of Rs. 2,045. Construction of veterinary dispensaries and improving existing dispensaries, construction of quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and other schemes for development of cattle, dairying, poultry, piggery, fodder, etc. were taken up under the scheme. During the year, 83,681 exotic animals were supplied. 53,487 animals like bulls, buffaloes were castrated and 9.8 lakhs artificial insemination were done.

Under Fisheries a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was allotted for the entire State. This is to be utilised by the Panchayat Unions where there is scope for development of fish culture.

Education.—There are 29.172 Elementary Schools, with 16,414 teachers and 27.7 lakhs students. There are 3,085 Higher Elementary Schools with 27,202 teachers and 9.52 lakhs pupils. 16,411 Elementary Schools and 2,860 Higher Elementary Schools are accommodated completely or partly in own building. The total expenditure on Elementary education budget for 1978-79 was Rs. 6,285 lakhs. Statutory and non-statutory grant sanctioned was Rs. 5,468 lakhs. Panchayat Unions have to raise Rs. 817 lakhs.

Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation :

46,913 radios were maintained in 1978-79 in 13,227 Panchayats. 25,873 sets were repaired during the year.

Training programme :

Training Centres are situated at the following places:—

1. State Institute for Community Development and Panchayat Raj, Bhavani Sagar, Coimbatore District.

2. Rural Extension Training Centre, S. V. Nagaram, North Arcot District.

3. Rural Extension Training Centre, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri District.

4. Rural Extension Training Centre, Pattukottai, Thanjavur District.

5. Rural Extension, Training Centre, T. Kallupatti, Madurai District.

One-Year Diploma Course for Rural Welfare Officers and One-Year Artisans Course to the sons of Artisans in the workshop wing attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres and the State Institute for Community Development, Bhavani Sagar, are the training programmes conducted in these Centres.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—514 rural latrines were constructed and 2193 metres of pucca drains were laid during the year. 362 wells were newly sunk and 129 old wells were renovated ; 344 hand-pumps were installed and 272 over-head tanks with electric power were also constructed.

Social Education.—671 adult literacy centres were started during the year. 17,625 men and 10,698 women were benefited by the adult literacy centres. 5,187 sewing centres were functioning and 49,000 women were given sewing training in these centres.

Communications.—554 kms. of kacha roads were laid and about 691 existing kacha roads were improved under Community Development Programme. 605 culverts were also constructed ; 72 existing culverts were repaired.

Applied nutrition programme :

Applied Nutrition Programme is an educational programme at village and family level aiming to bring about improvement in diets of the villagers by education and helping in improved production and consumption. During the year, the programme was in operation in 23 blocks with the assistance rendered through UNICEF, Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu. 14 more blocks were selected for the programme during the year.

The salient features of the programme during the year are given below :

Allotment for the year	Rs. 39 lakhs.
Number of villages covered	396
Number of Mahalir mandrams organised and strengthened	280
Number of youth clubs organised a strengthened	32
Number of fingerlinks set in	2,74,966
Number of fingerlings let in.	2,74,966
Number of deeplitter units set up.	3,010

Number of backyard units set up.	3,010
Grower farms set up.	370
Number of Community Gardens set up.	3
Number of Kitchen Gardens set up.	37,420
Number of Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam buildings constructed.	146

Production of components utilised for Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam Feeding :

(*a*) Vegetables.	50,787 Kg.
(*b*) Eggs.	3421 Nos.
(*c*) Fish	1669 Kg.

Number of officials trained.	791
Number of non-officials trained.	1,147

Gobar Gas Plants.—During the year 961 plants were erected.

FOREST PANCHAYAT.

In Madurai District there were five Panchayat Forests covering and extent of 3,550 acres during the year under report as indicated below :—

Name of the Forest Panchayat.		*Extent in A.C.*
1. Kollapatti	Vedasandur taluk ..	291.02
2. Sengurichi	Dindigul taluk ..	1,178.42
3. Pallapatti	Melur taluk ..	1,359.83
4. Moongilpatti	Natham Sub-taluk ..	553.01
5. Pudur	Natham Sub-taluk —	167.90
	Total ..	3,550.18

Local Administration.

These are 107 Municipalities including eight Township Committees as detailed below :—

Municipalities. (1)			*Township Committies.* (2)		
Special Grade	..	4	Selection Grade	..	3
Selection Grade	..	10	First Grade	..	3
First Grade	..	29	Second Grade	..	2
Second Grade	..	32			
Third Grade	..	24			
Total	..	99	Total	..	8

Singanallur Municipality was merged with the Coimbatore Municipality with effect from 1st December 1978. During the year Manapparai, Golden Rock, Ranipet, Devakottai and Sankarankoil were upgraded from third grade to second grade municipalities; Mettupalayam, Tiruvarur, Mannargudi and Sivakasi were upgraded from second grade to first grade municipalities; Nagercoil was upgraded from first grade to selection grade municipality ; Vellore was elevated from selection grade to special grade municipality ; Mettur Township was upgraded from first grade to selection grade ; Tiruvettipuram, Komarapalayam, Bhavani and Tirumangalam panchayats were constituted as municipalities during the year.

The Inspector of Municipalities is the inspecting and superintending Officer for the operation of all the Muncipal Councils and Township Committees in the State. There are five Regional Inspectors of Municipalities with headquarters at Salem, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Vellore. The Regional Inspectors of Municipalities are in-charge of inspection and supervision of the Municipalities of first, second and third grades. Inspection of selection and special grade municipalities is under the direct control of the Inspector of Municipalities.

The Inspector of Municipalities is the Election Authority under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Act V of 1920), so far as the Municipalities are concerned. During the year no

elections to the municipal councils were conducted. The Special Officers of Municipalities continued to perform the functions of Municipal Councils and exercised the powers of Chairman.

Loans Advances and Grants:

During the year, Government have sanctioned assistance to the Municipalities and Township Committees by way of loans, advances and grants for various development works as detailed below :—

	(*Rs. in Lakhs.*)
Loans:	
Remunerative Enterprises Schemes.	40.00
Works on Municipal roads (full loan).	20.00
Dustless surfacing of roads (half loan).	6.00
Advances:	
Ways and Means Advances	8.06
Grants :	(*Rs. in lakhs*)
Adhoc Grant for maintenance of Roads	12.30
Dustless Surfacing of Roads (Half grant)	15.00
Accelerated Slum Improvement Schemes	50.00
Integrated Development of Backward areas	3.00
Recurring Grant	0.23

Amenities provided by the Municipalities is given in the following tables :—

Amenities provided by Municipalities	Grade of Municipality				
	Special	Selection	First	Second	Third
Lights	28,816	11,202	68,430	40,854	24,424
Elementary Schools	139	231	346	269	125
High Schools	25	29	15	6	..
Hospitals/Dispensaries	35	42	22	8	8
Beggar Homes	2	..	2	..	..
Meternity Homes/Centres	26	47	61	59	21
Parks	32	53	90	54	41
Reading rooms / Libraries	42	88	81	84	40
Public Fountains	2,906	2,853	2,864	1,625	972
Water supply /House Service Connections ..	55,928	68,430	60,897	45,246	19,703
Modern Public Convenience	266	316	403	220	172
Radio Rooms	99	99	132	66	69
T.B. Rest Houses	4	10	24	21	30
Choultries	2	2	3	1	3
Weekly Market	2	7	9	26	15
Daily Market	2	34	45	42	30
Bus stand	3	11	21	29	20
Taxi stand	..	2	4	9	7
art stand	5	2	37	5	11

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Council Department.—There were 300 subjects pendig at the beginning of the year with the Council and various Committees; 2027 subjects were received during the year and 2167 were disposed of.

Central Accounts Department.—The income under Revenue Account during the year was Rs. 2,159.30 lakhs while expenditure was Rs. 2,373.73 lakhs. The over-all deficit including advance, suspense stock and town planning account was Rs. 737.91 lakhs. A public loan of Rs. 110.00 lakhs was raised.

Electrical Department.—During the year 1978-79, 472 street lights were put into service on O.H. posts and G.I. pipe posts. Out of these 189 street lights were provided in 14 Slum Clearance Board Tenements Schemes, 159 in 10 Housing Board Schemes and 51 in 12 private layouts. Low tension underground cables of various sizes totalling to a length of 23.760 kms. were laid during the year.

During the year 211 Street lamp posts were painted, 4,551 posts were numbered and pedestals for 72 posts were construced. The expenditure on street lights towards current consumption charges was Rs. 49,53,004.29 P. for 1,62,59,430 units. Two independent 11 K.V. street lighting sub-stations were energised during the year (one at Erukkencheri High Road and the other at Raja Annamalaipuram).

The city has been divided into six ranges from 1st January 1979 for improving the administration and for effective inspection by the Assistant Divisional Engineers.

Education.—The Corporation of Madras maintains 367 primary and middle schools. The total number of pupils studying in these schools is 1,76,918. 27 additional class rooms at a total cost of Rs. 5,19,290 were constructed during the year. A sum of Rs. 21,89,323 was spent during the year towards mid-day meals. Rs. 419.79 lakhs was spent for maintaining primary and middle schools and Rs. 107.74 lakhs towards maintenance of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. Receipt by means of food subsidy and educational levy was Rs. 407.32 lakhs.

Storm Water Drain Circle.—On 16th February 1979 a separate circule for execution of works of construction of Storm Water Drains and culverts was formed in the Corporation of Madras. Storm Water drains to a length of 0.5 kms. and three culverts were constructed during the year. Storm water drains to a length of 2.93 kms. was also laid at Sardar Patel Road with I.D.A. Funds.

Mechanical Engineering Department.—A sum of Rs. 59,30,800 was spent for maintenance of vehicles. The total outturn of work in the general workshop amounted to Rs. 27,80,768.

Revenue Department.—Rs. 2016.40 lakhs was collected during the year under various taxes and fees.

Horticulture Department.—74 parks and grounds and 38 traffic island gardens are maintained. This Department also conducts a Flower Show. It earned a sum of Rs. 1,59,820 by sale of plants from its nurseries.

Child Welfare Scheme.—40 Child Welfare Centres were maintained and 22,874 labour cases were attended to. Eight creches are maintained by the Corporation. 24 Urban Family Welfare Cetgres are maintained and 19,036 sterilisations were conducted during the year.

Flood Grant Road Works.—23.67 kms. of Bus Routes and 38.875 new bus routes were laid during the year at a cost of Rs. 76.39 lakhs and Rs. 58.35 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs. 40.59 lakhs was spent for attending to patch works.

Flood Relief Measures in December, 1978.—Four Relief Camps were maintained to provide shelter to flood victims. 12,19,960 food pockets were prepared at a cost of Rs. 6,09,980 and supplied to the flood affected people. Pumpsets were pressed into service to bale out water from the inundated areas.

Pay and use Public Conveniences.—More public conveniences have been constructed with glazed tiles and auctioned for use as pay and use public convenience. Urinals have also been constructed in busy areas and market places.

Buildings Department.—A sum of Rs. 25,74,887 was spent towards construction of elementary schools, Child Welfare Centres, Dispensaries, Markets and Community Centres and a sum of Rs. 33,19,227 was spent towards maintenance of Corporation buildings. A single-type Electric Crematorium was constructed at Mylapore burial ground at a cost of Rs. 10.84 lakhs.

Health Department.—There were 2,300 instances of Cholera of which 48 persons died. 5,08,110 inoculations against cholera were done. During the year, there were 29,953 cases of malaria; 3,09,659 blood smears were collected and examined.

68 Dispensaries are maintained and 40 lakhs of patients were treated in the year. 1 C.D. Hospital, 2 sidha clinic and two T.B. clinics are also maintained by the Corporation.

There were 96,372 births and 38,538 deaths during the year. The population was 30,08,000.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI.

There are 65 elected Councillors and 9 co-opted Councillors in the Corporation of Madurai. During the year 12 ordinary, 35 urgent and 20 special meetings were convened and 1,648 subjects were discussed and disposed of.

Street lights.—Now all the street lights in Madurai town have been changed into tube lights. 1,400 ordinary bulbs have been converted into tube lights. 300 cut off lamps have been fitted. 1,359 tube lights have been newly fixed, taking the total number of lights to 8,062. There are 924 vapour lamps at present with the installation of 400 mercury vapour lamps this year. 1,000 ordinary lights and small tube lights in 13 Panchayat board areas, newly added to this Corporation, were changed into 4 feet tube lights. "Erection of 1,100 new street lights" programme is nearing completion. The number of transformers functioning for distribution of energy to L.T. consumers has been increased from 131 to 140.

Education.—There are 8 Higher Secondary Schools (5 for girls and 3 for boys) and 12 High Schools (7 for girls and 5 for boys) under the management of the Corporation. 11,990 students are studying in the Higher Secondary and High Schools. There are 33,858 students in the Elementary Schools of the Corporation. Mid-day meals is served to 16,947 students studying in 71 elementary and middle schools. 22 Paise per day per student is spent for the scheme of which 10 paise is met by Government grant.

Conservancy.—12 Conservancy lorries and 186 Conservancy bullock carts are used to remove the rubbish. In areas where there are no drainage facilities 6 sullage lorries and 64 sullage bullock carts are utilised for removing the sullage water. For removing the night soil to the compost yard three lorries are used and three more lorries are used for clearing and removing the septic tank wastage.

Roads.—The Road wing of the Corporation looks after the construction of bridges, formation and maintenance of roads, and construction of open drains. The total length of different types of roads maintained during the year was 400.1 kms. The work of providing pedestrain side walls and hand rails in the important roads within the Corporation was entrusted to the Highways department under I.U.D.P. Scheme and the work is in progress. A highways wing under the control of Civil Engineer (Roads) was formed with effect from 20th March 1978. An amount of Rs. 66 lakhs was spent on road works during the year.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

During the year under report protected water was supplied in both the Corporation cities, 90 Municipalities, 5 Municipal Townships, 8 Panchayat Townships and 105 Town Panchayats. The population covered was 10.56 million representing 68 per cent of the total urban population. Sewerage facilities were available in

both the Corporation cities, 8 Municipalities, 1 Municipal Township, 2 Panchayat Townships and 1 Town Panchayat. The population served was 3.79 million representing 25.42 per cent of the urban population.

This year, Government accorded administrative approval for 29 Water-Supply Schemes at a total cost of Rs. 1118.82 lakhs benefitting a population of 4.4 lakhs. Seven water supply schemes were brought into beneficial use during the year. The expenditure incurred on urban water supply and sewerage schemes during the year was 7.57 crores. The Life Insurance Corporation of India and the State Government lent Rs. 4.37 crores and Rs. 2.79 crores respectively.

Substantial progress was made in the execution of Coimbatore Water Supply Augmentation Scheme. The amount spent during the year was Rs. 396.24 lakhs. The execution of the Salem Steel Plant Water, Supply Scheme was also in progress and Rs. 1,69.75 lakhs was spent during the year. During this year 36 comprehensive water supply schemes was sanctioned and are under execution. The total cost of the scheme is 6.4 crores and it will benefit 2.89 lakhs people.

Rural Water-Supply.---The State Government had identified 5,420 habitations as having either no sources of water within the habitations (type 1) or where the sources yield only non-potable water (type 2) 1,283 habitations were provided with protected potable water-supply during last year. This year 1,404 schemes were completed at an expenditure of 860.30 lakhs benefitting 7.44 lakhs people.

Financial Allocations.—During 1978-79 the State Government allotted Rs. 790 lakhs and the Central Government allotted Rs. 396.65 lakhs under the Accelerated Rural Water-Supply Scheme.

Maintenance of hand pumps.—There is a Mechanic-*cum*-fitter to every 100 hand pumps under the administrative control of the Block Development Officer and the technical supervision of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board. Mobile units at

the rate of one for every 1000 hand pumps also look after the maintenance. During the year under report, the work done under maintenance is as shown below:—

No of Hand pumps (deep well)	18,070
No. of Hand pumps (Shallow)	3,980
No. of fitters appointed	245
No. of mobile teams	17

From 1-4-78, maintenance of power pumps in the rural areas of the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot and South Arcot was taken over by the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board on experimental basis. The number of power pumps taken up for maintenance is given below:—

S. No.	Name of district.	Number of power pumps taken up for maintenance.			
		Centrifugal pumpsets.	Jet pumpsets.	Submersible pumpsets.	Total.
1.	Chengalpattu ..	306	274	41	621
2.	South Arcot ..	839	172	173	1,184
3.	North Arcot ..	563	409	11	983
	Total ..	1,708	855	225	2,788

In consonance with the Government policy of giving priority to the Rural Water-Supply Scheme, the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board is ensuring provision of protected drinking Water-Supply to rural areas.

Local Fund Audit

During the year the audit of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was entrusted to this Department. Besides, the audit of the following institutions which receive grant-in-aid from the State Government was also entrusted to this Department.

1. State Board for the Physically Handicapped.

2. Junior approved school under Maha Bhodi Institute for the mentally handicapped.

3. South India Artists Association (Charity Trust).

The volume of monetary transactions audited by the Department during the year under report was Rs. 610.49 crores and the number of institutions covered was 7,171 as detailed below.

Name of the Institution.	No. of Institutions audited.	Receipts/charges (Rs. in crores.)	
Corporation, Municipalities, Municipal Township Commitees.	103	69.69	65.24
Panchayat Unions	373	110.77	104.68
Town Panchayats	1156	24.83	25.37
Miscellaneous Institutions.	80 5459	6.14 98.69	5.75 99.33
Total ..	7171	310.12	300.47

Receipts ..	Rs.	310.12 crores
Charges ..	Rs.	300.37 crores
Total ..	Rs.	610.49 crores

1,254 Reports in lieu of Surcharge covering a total loss of Rs. 23 lakhs caused to the funds of various local bodies in the State were made to the Administrative Departments concerned for necessary action against the Executive Authorities who were responsible for the losses. Quantum of loss reports detailing major financial irregularities and consequential loss caused to the Local Body funds amounting to Rs. 139 lakhs were also issued to the Inspector of Municipalities|Director of Rural Development, as the case may be, for the recovery of the amount from the retired|retiring Executive Authorities of the Local Bodies.

Pension Schemes :

The pension schemes of the employees of Municipalities, Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats are administered by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The balance held under the pension fund in both cash and investment at the end of the year 1978-79 was Rs. 601.26 lakhs.

Encashment of P.F. Securities and Realisation of Interest :

Provident Fund investment of Local Body employees were taken over by Government in the year 1967 and the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts was entrusted with the work of realisation of interest and encashment of the investment on maturity. During 1978-79 securities to the value of Rs. 2.06 crores, were encashed on maturity. Due to the low yield of interest, securities to the value of Rs. 5.89 crores were sold to Nationalised Banks and the proceeds invested in the banks at a higher rate of interest. 293 interest claims from local bodies on Provident Fund balances under T. Deposit account, amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs were sanctioned during the year.

CHAPTER—XVIII

SOCIAL SERVICES.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Child Welfare Centres.—The Child Welfare Centres Programme which is in force in the State from 1962 has the twin purpose of serving the rural women and their children between 2-1|2 and 5 years. In the first place, the working rural women are relieved of the anxiety of looking after their children. Secondly, the Child Welfare Centres inculcate in children the school going habit, which goes a long way in making free primary education in the State a success. Each Child Welfare Centre has been supplied with educational and general equipment to the tune of Rs. 500. The Child Welfare Centre programme is also strengthened by supplementary nutrition and health components. As on 31st March 1979, there were 3,703 Child Welfare Centres functioning in the State. Trained Child Welfare Organisers have been appointed in the Child Welfare Centres. These Child Welfare Organisers are assisted by Child Welfare Assistants. Educational and play equipments have been supplied to all the pre-schools.

Balwadies in Harijan Colonies.—During 1977-78, 50 new Child Welfare Centres were sanctioned to be started in Harijan Colonies constructed by Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation in addition to the 100 Child Welfare Centres already functioning. For the Child Welfare Centres started in Harijan Colonies, constructed by Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation, buildings are constructed by Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation. In addition to the 50 Child Welfare Centres started during 1977-78 another 50 Child Welfare Centres have been started during 1978-79 under Harijan Welfare Budget.

Tribal Welfare.—Under the Integrated Tribal Development Schemes 49 Child Welfare Centres have been opened for the benefit of the children of tribal people in the sub-plan areas of

North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli districts during 1976-77 and 1977-78. For the benefit of the children of pania people in the Nilgiris district 10 Child Welfare Centres were opened during 1976-77. During 1978-79 another 30 Child Welfare Centres have been started in the Tribal areas and 15 buildings have been ordered to be constructed during 1978-79.

Integrated Child Welfare Services Scheme.—The three integrated Child Welfare Services projects under centrally-sponsored scheme started during 1975-76 continue to function in three places, i.e., Madras City, Thally Panchayat Union in Dharmapuri district and Nilakottai Panchayat Union in Madurai district. In each project 100 Child Welfare Centres are functioning. 30,000 beneficiaries including Child Welfare Centres Children, pregnant and lactating mothers are benefitted under this scheme with the package of services, viz., supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check up, referal services, nutrition and health education and pre-school education. Indigenous feeding is done in these centres. A provision of 25 paise per child and 40 paise per adult has been made. A scheme of functional literacy programme for adult women is being implemented in all the three projects to benefit women in the age-group of 15 to 44 years.

Scheme for the Welfare of Destitute Children.—As a pilot project, the Government of India have started a scheme for the care and maintenance of destitute children. In order to avoid high institutionalisation charges, the scheme is based on cottage system each unit consisting of 25 children. A liberal grant is given to registered voluntary institutions which is 90 per cent of the expenditure. Building grant of Rs. 40,500 is also given for each cottage to accommodate the children. During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 20,61,400 was sanctioned to 43 institutions to benefit 2,000 children. During 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 27,95,798 has been sanctioned to 57 voluntary institutions to benefit 3,404 children.

Women's Welfare :

Secondary Grade Teacher's Training Course.—As a vocational Training for adult women who have completed S.S.L.C. condensed courses through departmental service Home at Tambaram and voluntary institutions aided by State Government, the Secretary Grade Teachers' Training Course was started during the Annual Plan 1966-67 at Tambaram with Junior and Senior Sections with a sanctioned strength of 40 in each section and it is now functioning at Pallavaram. The inmates are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Working Women's Hostel.—To provide accommodation to lower and middle class working women who are employed in the cities the need for hostel facilities is acute. Keeping this in view, during the Annual Plan 1967-68 a hostel for working women in Madras City under this department was started in a rental building with a sanctioned strength of 25 working women whose monthly income is not more than Rs. 500 per mensem. The hostel for working women is under the control of Superintendent-*cum*-Warden with supporting staff under the overall control of the Director of Social Welfare. A sum of Rs. 113 in all towards mess, rent and electricity charges is collected from each inmate. It has been proposed to increase the strength.

Mahalir Mandrams.—This programme is to organise women of rural areas to come together in Mandrams and to exchange their views cutting across the various Socio-economic barriers. There are 11,120 Mahalir Mandrams in the State. Each Panchayat Union is sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,000 per year for implementing schemes through Mahalir Manrams. In order to promote the Mahalir Mandrams a scheme for promotion and strengthening of Mahalir Mandrams is implemented. 46 Mahalir Mandrams were started in five blocks during 1978-79 at a cost of Rs. 47,950.

Training of Associate Women.—Local Women with leadership qualities are selected from each panchayat and deputed for one month convenors' training in Rural Extension Training Centre,

T. Kallupatti, Madurai and S. V. Nagaram, North Arcot. Such trained convenors convene meeting of women in their respective Mahalir Mandrams and discuss with local women various subjects of interest and utility like child welfare practices, household arts, home economics, kitchen gardening health and environmental sanitation, etc. During 1978-79, 188 convenors underwent Associated women workers training.

Special Schemes.—A scheme for giving vocational training in typewriting, was started from January 1978 onwards to benefit 1,000 poor women in the age group of 16—30 with family income of less than Rs. 3,000 per annum by granting them stipend of Rs. 150 in 10 instalments. The cost of this scheme is Rs. 1,50,000. During 1978-79, 842 women were benefited.

Widow Re-marriages.—The scheme of widow re-marriage envisages rehabilitation of widows by presenting incentives in the form of National Savings Certificate to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000 to be held in deposit for 7 years. The scheme is restricted to destitute widows in the age group of 18—30 (not to divorcees or deserted wives).

Year.	*Number couples benefited.*
1975-76	90
1976-77	46
1977-78	97
1978-79	95

Distribution of Tricycles.—Free Tricycles are distributed to poor orthopaedically handicapped persons enabling them to pursue a gainful occupation. The beneficiaries are selected by a Committee constituted for the purpose with the Collector as the Chairman in the Districts and Director of Social Welfare as the Chairman in the City. 500 tricycles were sanctioned for distribution to poor orthopaedically handicapped at a cost of 5 lakhs during 1978-79.

Distribution of Hearing-Aids.—Free hearing-aids are distributed to poor school going deaf children, whose parent's|guardian's income does not exceed Rs. 500 per month. The applicants for the supply

of hearing-aids are screened by E.N.T. wing of the Government hospitals. 300 hearing-aids were sanctioned for distribution to poor school going children in 1978-79.

Training of teachers for the deaf.—Under the programme of training of teachers to teach the deaf children, 12 teachers were trained in 1978-79 through the school for the deaf (Little Flower Convent), Madras-6 at a cost of Rs. 33,661. A grant of Rs. 45,600 per annum was given to Bala Vihar to train teachers to teach the mentally retarded children. Nineteen teachers were trained under the programme during 1978-79.

Government of India Grant.—Under the Central scheme of assistance, the Government of India also extend financial assistance to voluntary institutions, on the recommendation of the State Government for non-recurring expenditure such as buildings, equipments, etc., and also for recurring expenditure such as staff, salary, etc., to such of those institutions which are in grave financial difficulties. During 1978-79 the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,43,100 for seven institutions on the recommendation of the State Government.

HARIJAN AND TRIBAL WELFARE.

Schools.—There are 942 Harijan Welfare S
Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department fo
Scheduled Castes. Out of 942 schools, 3 are
Schools, 18 High Schools, 80 Middle scho
schools. Out of 841 Primary schools, 100
schools. The following are the details in
who are studying in Harijan Welfare Sch

Boys	...	87,369
Girls	...	78,844
		1,66,213

Incentive prizes in the shape of clothing are given to Scheduled Castes students who attend schools regularly. The Headmasters|Headmistresses are also awarded prizes in the shape of silver medals for the maintenance of best attendance. Apart from this two Harijan students (one boy and one girl) who secure the highest percentage of marks in the State in S.S.L.C. Examination are awarded Rs. 500 and the amounts are invested in the Post Office Time Deposit. In addition to the above prize the best Harijan Boy and Girl students who secure the highest and next highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination in each district are awarded prizes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively at District level. A sum of Rs. 43,250 has been incurred as expenditure during the year 1978-79 for the grant of the above incentive prizes.

Dresses to Girls.—Every year two sets of dresses one at the beginning of the academic year and another at the time of Pongal are supplied free of cost to all girl pupils irrespective of community who are either studying in Schools or residing as boarders in Government Hostels.

The cost of the dresses between the different age groups :

Age group. (1)	*Ceiling fixed for supply of dresses for two sets.* (2)
	RS.
1. 5-8 and 9-11	18
2. 12-14	30
3. 15 and above	40

Dresses to Boys.—One set of dress is supplied free of cost to all boy pupils irrespective of community studying in Standards I to V in Harijan Welfare Schools. Two sets of dresses are supplied to the students who are studying in VI to VIII standards residing as boarders in the Government Hostels at a cost of Rs. 10 per set every year. Government have since ordered to supply a second set of uniform to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes boys in Standard I to V and two set of uniforms to Scheduled Castes|

Scheduled Tribes boys in Standards VI to VIII in Harijan Welfare schools. A sum of Rs. 58 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure during 1978-79 towards supply of dresses to students.

Supply of slates, books and note books.—All students studying in Standards I to V of Harijan Welfare Schools are supplied with slates every year free of cost. All students studying in Standards I to X are supplied with note books and text books free of cost. A sum of Rs. 17,10,000 has been provided in the budget for the year 1978-79 under this scheme.

Inter-caste marriage.—The scheme of awarding gold medal, etc., to inter-caste married couples was in existence during the year 1978-79 also. During the year 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been allotted under this scheme. Gold medals and cash grant at Rs. 200 each were sanctioned to 53 inter-caste married couples during the year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 95,800.

Removal of untouchability—Harijan Week Celebration.—The removal of untouchability week is being celebrated from 24th January to 30th January every year. During the year 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 31,000 was allotted for the celebration of this week. Special supplements were published in five dailies highlighting the various activities of this department with special messages from the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Chief Minister, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Chief Secretary to Government. The cost for the special supplement was Rs. 48,000.

Construction of houses under Jayanthi Village Programme.—The Government sanctioned the scheme of construction of houses for Harijans in the selected 100 Jayanthi villages throughout Tamil Nadu. A total provision of Rs. 46 lakhs was made by the Government. 2,300 houses at 23 houses for each of the 100 Jayanthi villages at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per house were ordered to be constructed. In 99 villages, 2,269 houses were taken up by the Collectors for execution. So far 2,219 houses have been constructed. An expenditure of Rs. 46.24 lakhs has so far been spent under this scheme.

Pre-Examination Training Centre for I.A.S. and I.P.S., etc., Madras-35.—To impart training to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appearing for I.A.S. and I.P.S. and allied services competitive examinations conducted by Union Public Commission, New Delhi, the Pre-Examination Training Centre was started in the year 1966. The Centre is financed by the Government of India and managed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout India are admitted in the centre. The sanctioned strength is 60 and selection for admission is made by the selection committee. As a token of appreciation to the candidates coming out successful from the above Training centre and in order to provide an incentive to bright students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Tamil Nadu to join the institution, the Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 to each of the trainee who comes out successful in the All India Service Examinations and admitted to the respective services to enable him to meet his expenses in connection with his training at Mussouri or elsewhere. A provision of Rs. 2.67 lakhs has been made under the centrally sponsored programme for 1978-79. During the year 1978-79, 39 candidates were admitted in the Centre. Out of them 37 appeared for the Examination and 5 were selected for central services.

General Housing Scheme.—The THADCO is constructing houses for Harijans with the funds provided by the Government and gives them to Harijans free of cost from 1974. The cost of a house is Rs. 4,000 in plains and Rs. 6,000 in hilly areas. These houses are with a plinth area of 207 square feet. During 1977-78, the Government have issued orders enhancing the cost of a house from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 in plains, from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 9,000 in hilly terrains and also the plinth area from 207 square feet to 237 square feet. A sum of Rs. 2.20 crores was provided in the budget for construction of 5,000 houses during the year 1978-79.

Tribal Schools.—There are 95 Government Tribal Residential Schools and one non-residential school run by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department for the benefit of S.Ts during the year 1978-79. The details of the Government Tribal Schools run during 1978-79 are given below:

S.No.	*Schools.*	*Residential.*	*Non-residential.*	*Total*
1.	Elementary School	80	1	81
2.	Middle School	11	..	11
3.	High School	3	..	3
4.	Higher Secondary School	1	..	1
		95	1	96

The strength of the boarders at the Government Tribal Residential schools is 5,553 and that of the non-residential school is 39.

Hostels.—The Government are running 19 hostels for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State. To eradicate the inferiority complex of Scheduled Tribes and make them mix freely with others, the following ratio is adopted in admitting boarders in the hostel :—

Scheduled Tribes—60 per cent.
Scheduled Castes—30 per cent.
Backward Classes—10 per cent.

The strength of the Scheduled Tribes in the hostels is 825.

Midday Meals.—The day scholars studying in the Government Tribal Residential Schools are supplied with midday meals from the funds of Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department. 1,583 day scholars are benefitted under this scheme.

Tribal Sub-plan.—The tribal population of Tamil Nadu, though small in size, is widely scattered all over the State. As part of the strategy for the development of the tribals, a tribal sub-plan was

evolved in 1976 under which contiguous areas of tribal concentration with a minimum total population of 10,000 of which 50 per cent are tribals were identified. Following are the nine I.T.D.P. areas :—

1. *Salem district*.—(1) Kolli Hills, (2) Yercaud, (3) Kalrayan Hills, (4) Aranuthumalai and (5) Pachamalai.

2. *North Arcot district*.—(6) Javadi hills.

3. *South Arcot district*.—(7) Kalrayan Hills.

4. *Dharmapuri*.—(8) Sitheni Hills.

5. Tiruchi.—(9) Pachamalai Hills.

About 1.46 lakhs Tribals living in these nine projects accounting for about 50 per cent of the total tribal population of Tamil Nadu, are covered under the special schemes implemented under the tribal sub-plan.

During 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs was allotted as detailed below :

1. Agriculture—Rs. 26.76 lakhs
2. Animal Husbandry—Rs. 30.00 lakhs.
3. Forestry—Rs. 17.60 lakhs.
4. Co-operation—Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
5. Minor Irrigation—Rs. 10.17 lakhs.
6. Communications—Rs. 32.47 lakhs.
7. Village Industries—Rs. 5.36 lakhs.
8. Education—Rs. 21.20 lakhs.
9. Health—Rs. 15.30 lakhs.
10. Social Welfare—Rs. 10.77 lakhs.
11. Electrification—Rs. 7.00 lakhs.
12. Housing—Rs. 3.37 lakhs.
13. Drinking water—Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Total Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Department of Backward Classes is running 275 Schools for the Welfare of Denotified Tribes in the State.

The details of the total number of Schools and strength of pupils are given below :—

		Schools.	Strength.
1.	Elementary Schools	232	32,824
2.	Higher Elementary Schools	34	11,589
3.	High Schools	8	1,984
4.	Higher Secondary Schools	1	657
	Total ..	275	47,054

During the year 236 hostels for backward classes and 57 boarding homes for Denotified Communities were maintained with a total sanctioned strength of 14,288 and 5,219 boarders respectively. The following percentage was adopted for admission of boarders in the Backward Classes hostels and Denotified Tribes boarding Homes :—

Backward Classes Hostel.		Denotified Community Boarding Homes.	
Backward Classes	65%	Denotified community	60%
Scheduled Castes	25%	Backward Classes	10%
Forward Community	10%	Scheduled Castes	25%
		Forward Community	5%

The income limit fixed for admission of boarders is Rs. 2,500 per annum.

Midday Meals.—Midday Meals at a cost of Re. 0.20 per meal were supplied to all the pupils studying in the Denotified Tribes Schools and Kallar Schools in Madurai District. The supply of 'CARE' food was also introduced since March 1975. CARE food is served for 100 days in a year and for 120 days Rice Meals are supplied to the pupils at Government cost. A sum of Rs. 10.78 lakhs was spent towards the supply of Midday Meals during 1978-79.

Clothings.—Two sets of uniforms one at Deepavali and the other at Pongal are supplied to each of the inmates of the Denotified Tribes Boarding Homes and Backward Classes (High School) Hostels and Denotified Tribes School pupils and the pupils of Kallar Schools in Madurai District up to III Standard. A sum of Rs. 13.34 lakhs was spent for this purpose during 1978-79.

Supply of Books and Slates.—Pupils studying in I to X Standard in the Denotified Tribes Schools and in the Kallar Schools in Madurai District were supplied Text Books, note Books and Slates free of cost. A sum of Rs. 3.36 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

Boarding Grants.—Assistance is given to poor deserving Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes pupils whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,500 staying in private recognised hostels to meet their Boarding and Lodging Charges. The rate of Boarding grant is Rs. 25 per mensem per Boarder. From December 1978 onwards, the rate has been increased to Rs. 35 per month for Madras City. District Headquarters and Taluk Headquarters and at Rs. 30 per month for other places. Boarding grant was sanctioned to 2,469 pupils this year.

State Scholarships.—The details of Scholarships sanctioned by this department during 1978-79 are furnished below :—

		No. of students benefitted.		*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	
		Prematric.	*Postmatric.*	*Prematric*	*Postmatric.*
Backward Classes.	..	1,02,490	66,341	21.85	242.98
Denotified Tribes.	..	1,84,772	3,902	11.68	19.40
Total	..	2,87,262	70,243	33·53	262·38

Supply of tools to other backward classes.—Free supply of tools to Barbers and Dhobies was made to enable them to run their traditional work. The cost of the tools is Rs. 75 for Barbers tools and Rs. 250 for Dhoby's Tools. This year, free supply of tools was

made to Boyars also who are engaged in stonecutting. The cost of one set of Boyar tools is Rs. 100. Number of persons benefitted under this scheme during the year are given below :—

Nature of tools	*Number of persons.*	*Amount spent*
Barber Kits	3,630	2,72,250
Dhoby Iron Boxes	3,619	9,04,750
Boyar Tools	100	10,000
Total ..	7,349	11,87,000

Free supply of tools to Denotified Tribes :

Tools were supplied to the successful Denotified Tribes Trainees of the General Purpose Engineering Workshops free of cost for their self-employment in Blacksmithy, Fitting and Sheet Metal trades. A sum of Rs. 0.09 lakh was spent during 1978-79 under this scheme.

Agriculture :

A sum of Rs. 2,500 is paid to poor Denotified Tribes as subsidy to enable them to sink irrigation wells. This year Rs. 1,31,000 was spent under this scheme for sinking 56 new wells.

Cottage Industries :

Three General Purpose Engineering Workshops at Checkkanurani (Madurai District), Mudukulathur (Ramanathapuram District) and V. K. Pudur (Tirunelveli District) were maintained. Further two Industrial Training Centres in Rattan and Fibre in Thakalai and in Kulithurai in Kanyakumari District and one Carpentry and one Weaving Unit in Aziznagar Settlement in South Arcot District and seven Tailoring work Centres in the places mentioned below were maintained :—

1. Tailoring and Readymade Garments Making Centre, Srivaikuntam, Tirunelveli District.
2. Tailoring Centre, Checkkanurani, Madurai District.
3. Krishnankoil, Kanniyakumari District.

4. Aziznagar Settlement South Arcot District.

5. Cumbam, Madurai District.

6. Kadaladi, Ramanathapuram District.

7. Devankulam, Tirunelveli District.

Special Training Institute :

The Special Training Institute (BCs) continued to coach Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes candidates for appearing I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., examination during 1978-79.

KALLAR RECLAMATION.

The Special Training Institute (BCs) continued to coach in-charge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes. Particulars of the number of Schools and Boarding Homes intended for them are given below :—

	NO. OF SCHOOL	STRENGTH
1. Elementary Schools	206	29,152
2. Higher Elementary Schools ..	32	11,014
3. High Schools	8	1,984
4. Higher Secondary Scool	1	6 57
Total ..	247	42,807

Special fees to the pupils studying in the Kallar High Schools were paid by this Department. Separate District Scout Association was formed for the Kallar Schools in Madurai District and there were 258 Scout Units in the Kallar Schools. 28 Boarding Homes are also maintained with a sanctioned strength of 3,540 inmates. A sum of Rs. 129.89 lakhs was spent on implementation of various schemes for Kallar Reclamation in Madurai District during 1978-79.

AZIZ NAGAR SETTLEMENT.

One Manager in the Grade of Tahsildar continued to be in-charge of the Aziz Nagar Settlement in South Arcot District during 1978-79. The main occupation of the settlers was Agriculture. Lands were assigned to them. Two units, viz., Carpentary and Weaving were run in this settlement to provide alternative jobs to the settlers.

In addition to this, five Balvadis had also been established in this settlement and they were functioning well. One tailoring centre was also maintained with a strength of 20 trainees. The expenditure made during 1978-79 for the implementation of above schemes is given below :—

Name of the Schemes	*Expenditure Rs. in lakshs.*
1 Maintenance of Carpentry aud weaving units :	0.11
2 Maintenance of Balvadis	0.14
3 Maintenance Centre.	0.14

There was one Elementary School with a total strength of 315 pupils. The pupils in the Elementary Schools were supplied Midday Meals, Text Books, Note Books and Slates free of cost. They are also supplied with two sets or dresses every year free of cost. The Village Panchayats continued the arbitration of small disputes among the settlers.

BHOODAN AND GRAMDHAN.

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958 was enacted by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the management of Bhoodan lands donated when Acharya Vinobha Bhave undertook Padayatra in Tamil Nadu during 1956. To carry on the activities as contemplated in

the Act, the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Board was constituted in the year 1959. The achievement of the Board during the year under report, are detailed below :—

S. No.	Particulars.	No. of cases.	Extent in acres.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Land gifted for Bhoodan	15,789	23,472
2.	Confirmed by the Tahsildar as Bhoodan lands under section 17 (4) of the act.	15,789	23,472
3.	Number registered as Bhoodan lands (after confirmation by the Tahsildar) in the Sub-registerars officers concerned.	15,700	23,316
4.	Number of case of regsitry. 15,639	23270	
5.	Sub-divisions cases effected in respect of Bhoodan lands.	9,686	1.2556
6.	Number of cases distributed to the landless poor so far.	15,409	22,786

Gramdhan :

The Sarvodaya workers attached to Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal, Madurai have obtained 22,030 Gramdhanpathrams throughout Tamil Nadu. The Gramdhanpathram was obtained at the rate of one pathram for one habitation.

Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies :

Thirty-one Gramdhan Societies are functioning in this State of which one is in Thanjavur district and the remaining 30 societies are in Madurai district. There are 3,497 members in these societies with a paid up share capital of Rs. 31,175.46. The lands held by these (donated) societies are 2,416 acres wet and garden lands and 1,770.55 acres of dry lands. 343 wells have been sunk with the financial assistance given by the Government, as well as by the own resources of the members.

Non-credit activities of the Societies :

Consequent to the entire Shanarpatti Block coming under Gramdhan, 10 co-operative Milk Societies have been started and they are functioning under the amul pattern scheme. Out of these, six societies have been provided with medium term loans

for purchase of high yielding milch animals by the Nationalised Banks and M.D.C.C. Bank. These societies were disbursed with an advance to the tune of Rs. 1,93,500.

There are 13 Bhoodan Co-operative Service Societies in this State. Of these, three are in Madurai district and the rest are spread over other districts. Details of these societies are as under:—

Extent of lands owned—1,726.00 acres.

Extent taken for improvement—1,439.34 acres.

Total number of members—765

Paid-up capital—Rs. 2,535

Amount of loan sanctioned —

	Loan	*Subsidy.*
	Rs. 2,03,352	Rs. 67,208

Amount collected during 1978-79 — Rs. 2875.97

Loans pending as 31st March 1979 Rs. 67,137.87

DIRECTORATE OF EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE.

The Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare is one of the Departments under the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Welfare of the ex-servicemen and their families, the families of serving personnel and also the resettlement of the war widows and disabled are being looked after by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the State. The Directorate Co-ordinates the welfare activities of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards besides administering the two welfare funds viz., Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund and Amalgamated Tamil Nadu Shares of Post War Services Reconstruction and Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen.

Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund :

Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund is the Fund meant for rendering assistance exclusively to the ex-servicemen and their dependents, by means of various kinds of grants. Assistance given from this fund during 1978-79 by way of grants and through schemes financed either wholly or partly out of the fund amounted to Rs. 7,00,217.54. Flag Day collection is the main source of income for the Fund. As on 31st March 1979 the credit balance of the fund was Rs. 16,44,442.33. The fund is administered by a Committee with the Deputy Secretary (Per.) Public (Ex-servicemen) Department as its chairman. The following is a brief account of the assistance rendered out of the fund during the year under report.

Serial number.	Nature of assistance rendered.	Number of cases.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
1	Monthly grant for maintenance to poor ex-servicemen/widows who have no source of income.	406	1,43,915.65
2	Lump sum grants for starting petty shops or for other business/trade, etc., to disabled ex-servicemen/widows.	9	4,200.00
3	Pocket money to TB/Leprosy patients undergoing treatment in the Sanatoria/Leprosoria.	188	8,368.00
4	Immidiate Relief Grants santioned to ex-servicemen/their dependents who are found in extremely stranded condition by the District Soldiers', Saliers' and Airmen's Boards/Directorate.	1,594	48,482.00
5	Maintenance charges to the disabled ex-servicemen who are undergoing training in Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee.	10	3,530·65
6	Marriage grants for the daughter's marriage to the ex-servicemen.	428	1,54,700.00

Serial number. (1)	Nature of assistance rendered. (2)	Number o cases: (3)	Amount sanctioned. (4) RS.
7.	Burial expenses on the death of ex-servicmen.	215	21,475.00
8.	Scholarship to the children of ex-servicemen studying in High School/ Colleges.	917	52,850.00
9.	Training to widows and women dependents in Tailoring at the Tailoring Units run by the District Soldiers', Sailor's and Airmen's Boards.	....	1,59,959.24
10.	Typewriting and Shorthand Institutes.	....	32,487.00
11.	Jai Jawan Stalls/Shops.	....	64,000.00
12.	Clothing to Leprosy patients at Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute.	25	1,250. 0
		3,792	7,00,217.54

Amalgamated Funds for Ex-servicemen :

The assistance rendered from out of the amalgamated fund for Ex-servicemen during the year under report is set out below :—

Serial number. (1)	Nature of Assistance. (2)	Number of beneficiaries. (3)	Amount (4) RS.
1.	Individual Loan	188	3,40,040
2.	Scholarships and Stipends.	1,245	3,34,645
3.	Housing grant	8	40,000
4.	School Uniform	62	14,190

Employment for Ex-servicemen :

During the period under report 1,934 Ex-servicemen have been placed in suitable jobs.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was constituted in September, 1970. The main objectives of the Board are :—

(i) To clear all the slums in Madras City within a specified period.

(ii) To prevent further springing of slums in Madras City.

(iii) To rehabilitate the slum dwellers in the multistoreyed tenements with water-supply, electricity and drainage facilities.

(iv) To provide basic amenities such as drinking water supply, electricity, storm water drainage, etc., to certain slum areas until they are finally cleared.

(v) To give protection to the slum people residing in private lands from eviction and to rehouse them in modern tenements.

A survey conducted immediately after the formation of the Board revealed that 1,63,804 families consisting of 7,37,531 persons, about 1|3 of the population of the city were in 1,202 slums. The worst slums were first taken up for clearance.

Construction of tenements and provision of basic amenities are executed under various schemes such as Clearance schemes under state subsidy, Buckingham Canal Scheme, Environmental Improvement Scheme, Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme and Remunerative Enterprises Scheme.

Slum Clearance Scheme under State subsidy.—Till 1974-75, the Government provided funds to the Board on 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant. As the Board was not able to repay the loan amount, it was treated as grant and from 1975-76 onwards, the entire financial assistance has been treated as subsidy.

Buckingham Canal Scheme.—The Buckingham Canal Scheme, is implemented to clear the slums sprung along the banks of the Buckingham Canal. There are about 40 slums with 8,000 families along the margin of the canal. It was proposed to clear the slums in a phased manner and house the families in multi-storeyed tene-

ments. Rs. 282.52 lakhs was spent under State Clearance Scheme and Buckingham Canal Scheme during the year. Cumulative expenditure so far has been Rs. 2787.47 lakhs.

Clearance Scheme under HUDCO Aid.—Each tenement is provided with a multi-purpose room, a kitchen, a bath room and lavatory and is fully independent. Up to 1977-78, 21,987 tenements had been constructed. During the year 3,368 tenements were constructed.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation has so far sanctioned 30 schemes for construction of 8,776 tenements at a cost of Rs. 674.14 lakhs.

World Bank Scheme.—The World Bank is rendering financial aid to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for providing infrastructure facilities to benefit 23,000 households and 7,500 extra plots to a value of Rs. 606.00 lakhs under the Slum Improvement Component of Madras Urban Development Project. Under the Scheme, infrastructure facilities are provided at a cost of Rs. 1,300 per family on an average.

Cottage Industries are provided under the employment programme. During 1977-78 and 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 54.00 lakhs and Rs. 100.00 lakhs were received from Government and Rs. 37.95 lakhs and Rs. 102. 17 lakhs were spent under the scheme. So far 42 slums have been benefitted.

Under the programme, it has been decided to grant ownership rights to the slum dwellers by issuing conditional pattas subject to a ceiling of one fourth ground. Each slum dweller who is a resident of a slum on or before 30th June 1977 will be granted an extent of 20 sq. metres of land, the cost of which will be recovered in a period of 10 years at the rate of Rs. 7 per mensem. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 10 will be collected towards service charges. A revolving fund will be created out of the land cost and development charges collected from the slum dwellers and it will be utilised for meeting the expenses in procuring further lands to the Slum Clearance

Board. The preliminary works such as survey, demorcation of lands, fixation of stones, etc, are being attended to now. The issue of conditional patta will however, be decided separately by Government as a policy matter.

Environmental Improvement Scheme and Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme.—Under the scheme, the Slum Clearance Board provides basic amenities to those slum which may not be taken up for clearance in the near future. The Board has so far provided basic amenities like paved pathways and access ways, street lights, water-supply through Public fountain, provision of bathrooms and latrines and storm water drains, to 293 slums. During the year Rs. 21.15 lakhs was spent under this scheme. Under Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme, 185 slums were provided with drinking water supply, street lights, access ways and latrines. The Corporation of Madras will be given funds by Government to maintain these amenities.

Remunerative Enterprise Scheme.—To reduce the finarncial strain on the Slum Clearance Board due to heavy subsidy in the monthly rents for the tenements, Remunerative Enterprise Scheme was launched. The scheme envisages construction of rental buildings like shops, show rooms, restaurent, office accommodation, bachelors' quarters, godowns, etc. A sum of Rs. 37.72 lakhs has been spent under this scheme. Shops and office complex have been constructed at Alaiamman Koil and Venkatanarayana Road.

Allotment of tements.—Rental Scheme.—Allotments are made first to those who have been rehabilitated. The families who have been issued photo pass books and identity cards in that area are allotted the tenements next. Surplus tenements are allotted to the families residing in the nearby slum areas. The fees charged for each tenement is Rs. 10 if no water supply and electricity are provided, Rs. 12 if provided with water supply alone, Rs. 13 if electricity above is provided and Rs. 15 if water supply and electricity are provdied.

Hire Purchase Scheme.—Under the scheme, the slum dwellers enumerated in the area where tenements have been constructed are given priority. Government servants and quasi Government servants getting a monthly income below Rs. 350 and happen to be slum dwellers are also given allotment under this scheme. 1,410 tenements have been allotted under the scheme so far.

Social Service.—The Slum Clearance Board has enlisted the co-operation of the various Social Service Organisations who teach the rehabilitated persons on environmental sanitation, health and other allied matters. In co-operation with the Madras Christian Council of Social Service and "77" Society a separate body called 'New Residents Welfare Trust' has been set up. It uses all extension methods to spread the message of friendliness and proper maintenance of tenements. They have also arranged for mass small pox vaccinations, Cholera, Typhoid inoculations, E.G.G, Polio and D.P.T. immunisations. A nutrition education project has also been undertaken. The Trust also arranges for adult education and night, schools. It also imparts training to the local residents in tailoring, basic works, etc. The Luthern World Federation has donated Rs. 3.04 lakhs to the Board to enable the Board to purchase mobile dispensary vans, four of which have been placed at the disposal of the Corporation of Madras and one to New Residents' Welfare Trust for attending to the medical needs of the slum dwellars.

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME.

The Government have introduced with effect from 1st April 1962 a scheme, viz., "Old Age Pension Scheme" in order to provide relief as a measure of Social Security to all old age persons who have no means of subsistence and who have no relatives bound by custom or usage to support them. Under the scheme, a pension of Rs. 20 per month is sanctioned to all destitutes of 60 years of

age and over, who are incapacitated to earn a living. The Government have also extended the scheme to the physically handicapped destitutes of 45 years of age and above due to blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis and also to the destitute widows of not less than 45 years of age. The age limit in respect of destitute widows has been reduced by Government to 40 years.

The particulars of sanctioned strength and the net operative strength as on 31st March 1979 under each category in this State are given below :—

Old Age Pension (Normal) :	
Sanctioned strength	51,240
Net operative strength	50,177
Destitute Widows :	
Sanctioned strength	12,860
Net operative strength	12,308
Physically handicapped destitutes :	
Sanctioned strength	8,050
Net operative strength	6,363

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA AND SRI LANKA.

A large number of people of Indian Origin are returning from Burma, Sri Lanka and Vietnam as a result of changing conditions in the above countries. The Nationalistic policy followed by the Revolutionary Government of Burma and the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 have necessitated the Indians abroad to leave the above mentioned countries in large numbers.

The number of repatriates arrived in India up to 31st March 1979 are :

Burma—1,44,252.

Sri Lanka—3,12,629.

Vietnam— 2,036.

The problem of rehabilitation of repatriates has been treated as a national problem and the Government of India are meeting the entire expenditure involved in rehabilitating the repatriates in the shape of loans and grants.

Various measures have been undertaken to provide relief to the repatriates. Repatriates fall into two categories, viz., those having roots (i.e. those who own landed properties and/or have relations in India) and those who have no roots or any living ties in any part of the country. On disembarkation in India, the first category of repatriates go to their home town/village or rehabilitation sites while the others are accommodated in transit camps, free of charges. There are three Transit camps, one at Gummidipoondi in Chengalpattu district, another at Kottapattu in Tiruchirappalli district and the third at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram district.

The statistical details relating to the Rehabilitation of Sri Lanka and Burma Repatriates in Tamil Nadu from the inception up to the year ending 1978-79 are as given below :—

		Families.	Persons.
1.	Number of families/repatriates arrived	76,049	3,12,629
2.	Number of families sanctioned business loan ..	35,842	
3.	Total amount of business loan sanctioned ..	Rs. 1043.03 lakhs (Provisional)	
4.	Number of repatriates provided with employment.	2,920	
5.	Land Colonisation Scheme :		
	(a) Number of repatriates families settled in Land Colonisation Scheme.	2,161	
	(b) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in Land Colonisation Scheme.	Rs. 115.18 lakhs (including purchase o private agricultural land W.O.L. and subsidiary occupation).	
6.	Tea plantation in the Nilgiris :		
	(a) Total area planted with Tea	1462.05 hectares	
	(b) Number of repatriate families employed as labourers.	1,778	

		Families	Persons
	(c) Number of repatriates employed as staff members.	94	161 (Supervisory categories).
	(d) Total amount spent on Tea Plantation ..	Rs. 875.59 lakhs (up to Dec, 1978)	
7.	Rubber Plantation in Kanniyakumari District :		
	(a) Total area planted with Rubber	8040·40 hectares.	
	(b) Number of repatriates families employed as labourers.	223	..
	(c) Number of repatriates employed as staff members.	31	..
	(d) Total amount spent on Rubber plantation ..	Rs. 129.79 Lakhs.	
8.	Number of repatriate families employed in Cinchona plantation, Anamalais. ..	125	..
9.	Number of persons to whom educational concessions are granted.	689	..
10.	Number of families granted loan for construction of houses.	17,746	..
11.	Amount of housing loan granted to repatriates ..	Rs. 374.92 lakhs	
12.	Grant to Sri Lanka repatriates for Development of Homestead plots up to 31–3–79(+).	Rs. 48,23,428	..
13.	Number of repatriates employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills.	1,770	..
14.	Number of families settled in Katchal Rubber Plantation in Andaman.	62	..
15.	Special residential home for children of Sri Lanka repatriates at Mathur :		
	Sanctioned strength 400		
	Actual strength 397		
	Vietnam repatriates 6		
	Special home for unattached women at Mathur ..		
	Sanctioned strength 300		
	Actual strength 72		

BURMA REPATRIATES.

1.	Number of sailings	125	..
2.	Number of repatriates arrived	1,44,252	
43.	Number of rootless families among them ..	92,161	
.	Number of families sanctioned with business loan.	42,524	..

		Families	Persons
5.	Total amount of business loan sanctioned ..	553.2 lakhs.	
6.	Number of repatriates provided with employment (excluding casual labourers).	4,415	..
7.	(a) Number of families settled in Agriculture ..	1,320	..
	(b) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in agriculture.	52 lakhs.	
		Families.	Persons.
8.	(a) Number of Burma repatriates families settled in Land Colonisation Scheme of Rehabilitation Department.	375	..
	(b) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates quoted in Col. 8(a).	Rs. 11.34 lakhs. (up to March '79)	
9.	Number of educational concessions granted ..	1,932	..
10.	Total number of bunks/stalls constructed by the local bodies.	609	..
11.	Total number of bunks/stalls allotted to repatriates.	423	..
12.	Loans granted to local bodies for construction of bunks/stalls.	Rs. 6,49,374	..
13.	Special residential home for children of Burma repatriates at Mathur up to 27–1–79 :		
	Sanctioned strength	400	
	Actual strength	364	
14.	Special home for unattached women at Mathur :		
	Sanctioned strength	300	
	Actual strength	154	
15.	(a) Number of families granted loan for construction of houses.	16,139	..
	(b) Total amount of loan granted to repatriates for housing facilities.	Rs. 451.11 lakhs.	
	(c) Grant of Burma repatriates for development of homestead plots.	11,56,603	..
16.	Number of families settled in Rubber Research-cum-Development Station, Porrergan South Andamans.	62	.
17.	Number of families settled in Agricultural Project in Sindhanur, Raichur District, Karnataka State.	44	..
18.	Number of repatriates granted old age pensions.	182	..

CHAPTER—XIX

ELECTIONS :

House of the People :

Thiru S. D. Somasundaram who was elected from 31. Thanjavur Parliamentary Constituency to the Lok Sabha resigned his membership on 17th November 1978 on his election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council. Consequently, a vacancy arose in the Lok Sabha.

Thiru S. G. Murugaiyan, M. P., elected from 30, Nagapattinam (ES) Parliamentary Constituency was murdered on 6th January 1979 and another vacancy arose in the Lok Sabha.

Council of States.—No vacancy had arisen in the Council of States in respect of this State during the period after the biennial elections held in 1978.

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.—No vacancy arose in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly during the period from 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979.

Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.—Thiru S. D. Somasundaram was elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council by the members of the Legislative Assembly during the biennial elections held in March 1978. However, he resigned his membersip even before the commencement of the term. The seat was vacant and a bye-election was held to fill this vacancy on 1st November 1978. Thiru Rama Subbiah, D.M.K. and Thiru S. D. Somasundaram, A.I.A.D.M.K. contested the bye-elections. Thiru S. D. Somasundaram was declared elected in the bye-election.

Thiru G. R. Damodaran, elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council from the Tamil Nadu West Central Graduates Constituency, resigned his membership on 28th August 1978 consequent on

his appointment as Vice-Chanceller of the University of Madras. To fill the vacancy, a bye-election was held on 2nd March 1979. Thiru K. K. Abdul Samath, Dr. T. R. Janarthanam and Thiru A. Devaraj contested the bye-election. The counting of votes was taken up on 3rd March 1979 and Dr. T. R. Janarthanam was declared elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

Elecion Petitions.—During this year two election petitions in respect of elections to Pernambut (SC) and Melur Assembly Constituencies were dismissed. Thus, all the eight election petitions filed after the Sixth General Elections to the Assembly Constituencies held in 1977 were disposed of. Civil appeals have been filed in the Supreme Court against the judgment of the High Court of Madras in respect of the elections to the Taramangalam, Pattukkottai, Madurantakam and Melur Assembly Constituencies.

The above appeal petitions are still pending in the Supreme Court.

Conference of Chief Electoral Officers.—The All India Chief Electoral Officers' Conference was held at Ootacamund on 24th, 25th and 26th October 1978. The Chief Election Commissioner, Deputy Election Commissioner and the Secretary, Election Commission of India were present in the conference. Thiru G. R. Edmund, Minister for Food, who is also in-charge of Elections presided over the conference. The following important items were discussed at the conference:—

(i) Preparation of Electoral Rolls.

(ii) Need for enlisting co-operation of census authorities.

(iii) Special problems regarding large scale inclusion of the foreign nationals particularly in the north-Eastern Region.

(iv) Issue of identity cards to electors with their photographs to prevent impersonation.

(v) Desirability of adopting a new device in place of printing draft rolls.

(vi) Special powers to Election Commission in matters relating to electoral rolls.

(vii) Constitution of voters' council to assist in the preparation of electoral rolls.

(viii) Wide publicity to preparation and revision of electoral rolls.

(ix) Chief Electoral Officers not to take orders from State Government in electoral matters.

(x) Extension of the jurisdiction of the Commission in respect of elections to local bodies.

(xi) System of appointment of observers to further strengthen the machinery for ensuring free and fair elections.

(xii) Constitution of standing committees to involve political parties towards securing smooth and orderly elections.

(xiii) Malady of booth-capturing and remedy therefor.

(xiv) Advance plans for making arrangements for next General Elections.

Municipal Elections.

The Municipal Electoral rolls were prepared afresh by adopting house-to-house enumeration with 1st January 1978 as qualifying date and were finally published on 26th May 1978. As October, November and December are rainy months, the elections could not be conducted during these months after making all preliminary arrangements. For the conduct of elections in the year 1979, the Municipal electoral rolls are being brought-up-to-date by including the names of all eligible persons who have attained the age of 21 years on 1st January 1979. In regard to Coimbatore Municipality, a Bill for constituting it together with the Singanallur Municipality and certain neighbouring Panchayats as a Municipal Corporation is under preparation.

CHAPTER—XX

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRICES STATISTICS.

The index number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu is compiled separately for two groups, viz, (i) foodgrains and (ii) commercial products with prices on 21st August 1939 as base or 100. The foodgrains group consists of paddy, rice, wheat, cholam, cumbu and ragi with 30 quotations, while the commercial products group covers dhall, chillies, pepper, Tumeric, cane jaggery, plan, jaggery, sugar, groundnut (machine shelled), gingelly, castor, coconuts, ghee, gingelly oil, coconut oil, groundnut oil, coir yarn, cotton lint, cotton seed, tobacco, arecanuts, cashewnuts, tanned cow hides, tanned goat and sheep skin with 38 quotations.

Index number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu for the year 1978-79 is given below:—

Base Price on 21st August *1939=100*

Period.	*Foodgrains.*	*Commercial products.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978 April	1519	2600
May	1521	2880
June	1554	2625
July	1569	2667
August	1616	2661
September	1597	2692
October	1645	2785
November	1663	2800
December	1641	2795
1979 January	1580	2837
February	1511	2832
March	1492	2826

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees in employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are being compiled and declared by the Commissioner of Statistics under section 2 (*d*) of that Act in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, and Nagercoil Centres with 1960 as base or 100, while the index numbers for Madurai, Coimbatore and Coonoor centres are being obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Director of Statistics.

The trend in the consumer price index numbers in different centres during 1978-79 is shown below :

Period.	*Madras city.*	*Cuddalore.*	*Tiruchirappalli.*	*Madurai.*	*Coimbatore.*	*Nagarcoil.*	*Coonoor.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1978							
April ..	308	317	349	323	314	351	313
May ..	305	318	348	326	317	347	313
Juue ..	310	324	345	331	321	352	317
July ..	314	333	354	330	321	367	320
August ..	314	336	351	331	328	372	315
September ..	313	334	357	339	327	970	318
October ..	318	338	366	344	327	376	320
November	328	342	385	355	336	380	336
December	325	338	383	357	335	371	338
1979							
January ..	328	337	382	350	331	376	336
February ..	324	325	371	336	330	366	331
March ..	325	316	360	340	329	363	330

MARAM VALARPPU VIZHA.

The Intensive tree planting was celebrated in a fitting manner during 1978-79. The inaugural planting was done by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu in November 1978.

Essay competition among the college and School boys on topics pertaining to tree planting and its preservation was conducted in each district, and awards of Rs. 200, Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 were also sanctioned to the first three students.

An award of rolling shield to the best institution in each district, that achieves the maximum percentage of survival of trees during 1978-79, has also been instituted.

Out of the target of 25 lakhs fixed, the Forest department has raised 20,78,760 seedlings and distributed 12,42,666 seedlings, to the Public, Government Offices, other Institutions, etc.

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING.

A separate Training Wing was established in 1973 for guiding, supervising and controlling all training programmes in the State. The Training Wing is headed by the Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms. (Training.)

The Civil Service Training Institute set up at Bhavanisagar in Coimbatore District, offers the following training courses.

(i) Two months Foundational Training for Junior Assistants of Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service|Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service recruited by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission and appointed on or after 3rd July 1974.

(ii) Two months Foundational Training Course-A for State Service, Class-II Officers who discharge executive and administrative functions and are in constant touch with the public.

(iii) Three weeks Foundational Training Course-B for State Service Class-II Officers who though not discharging executive and administrative function, run small offices, incur expenditure, face audit, manage personnel, etc.

(iv) Two weeks Refresher Course for Officers of Commercial Taxes Department. So far 6,315 Junior Assistants, 406-B Group Officers and 151 officers and 303 Junior Assistants of Commercial Taxes Department have been trained at the Civil Service Training Institute.

The Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Trg.) Department sponsors officers for various Training Courses, Programmes, Seminars, Workshops, etc. conducted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India, at various Training Institutions under Plan Schemes and for Courses offered by Standard Training Institutions, such as Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Bombay and for Courses organised by the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, Chandigarh and Madras, etc.

Section Officers of the Secretariat are deputed for Accounts Training for six months by this department.

Government have decided to impart "Legal Training" to one Under Secretary and two Section Officers of the Secretariat for a period of two months. Two Section Officers of Secretariat were deputed for Legal Training in Chengalpattu District.

This Department is also conducting 2 months Foundational Training Course for Junior Assistants and directly recruited Assistants of Secretariat, at the Secretariat Training Institute.

Part time training courses for L.G.G.S., Staff Car drivers and Typists and Steno-typists are also conducted.

The activities of the Department include deputation of officers for foreign training, field training and magisterial training for I.A.S., Probationers in Tamil Nadu, matters relating to foreign assignment, etc.

There are proposals for organising—

(i) Basic Management Course for the Assistants of the Secretariat and Heads of Departments for a period of three weeks in the Civil Service Training Institute ; and

(ii) Materials Management Course for Assistants of the Secretariat. The details of the schemes are being worked out and it is expected that the schemes would be implemented soon. A scheme of Training for Deputy Tahsildars has been approved and the course will commence shortly. It is also proposed to run Training Classes for Trainers with the assistance of the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, New Delhi shortly at Madras. Similar training under plan Schemes in the field of Irrigation, Power, etc., is proposed to be conducted. Proposals are under consideration for starting an Institute of Management.

STATE TRADING SCHEME.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes was the internal auditor in respect of the following Government Departments, Corporations and other institutions during the year under report:—

(i) Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(ii) Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation.

(iii) Accounts relating to the Scheme for the purchase and distribution of chemical fertilizers maintained by the Director of Agriculture and the District Collectors.

(iv) Entire Government side transactions of all the Agricultural Depots.

(v) Accounts maintained by the Controller of Weights and Measures and the subordinates of the Labour Department.

(vi) Accounts of the Tamilagam, Ooty, State Guest Houses at Madras and Adayar and the Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi.

(vii) Entire transactions of the Cinchona Department.

(viii) Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

(ix) Miscellaneous institutions such as Tourist Traffic Advisory Committees, Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras, Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore, etc.

During the year under report, the State Trading Department conducted the audit of 1,622 institutions as detailed below :—

			Numbers
1.	Khadi Units	Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board	617
2.	Village Industries Units		189
3.	Agricultural Depots	.. .. ..	382
4.	Weights and Measures..	.. .. ..	234
5.	Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation		61
6.	Cinchona Department	.. .. ..	31
7.	Chemical Fertilizers	.. .. ..	15
8.	Tamil Nadu Text Book Society	.. ..	1
9.	Others	.. ..	92
			1622

During the year under report, certain cases of shortages, misappropriation and other irregularities of serious nature were noticed in audit and reported to the concerned administrative authorities for appropriate action, as indicated below :—

Serial Number.	Administrative Authority to whom reports were made.	Total Number of objections.	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs).
(i)	Chief Executive Officer, Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.	212	49.71
(ii)	Director of Agriculture.	112	43,33
(iii)	Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation.	10	1.37
	Total ..	334	94.41

Details regarding the number of institutions in which the physical verification of stocks was completed during the year, approximate value of the stocks verified, value of shortages and excesses noticed during the physical verification are furnished below :—

Details of the institutions (Government or Local Body).	Number of institutions verified.	Total value of stocks verified (Rs. in Lakhs) (approx.)	Total items of shortages.	Value of shortages (Rs. in lakhs) (Approx.).	Total items of excesses.	Value of excesses (Rs. in lakhs) (approx.).
Government institutions.	280	1,084,00	3,600	7.35	1,214	0.91
Municipalities ..	44	941.59	3,977	3.78	831	2.31
Corporation of Madras.	149	162.00	663	1.86	146	8.71
Total	473	2,187.59	8,240	12.99	2,191	11.93

District Gazetteers.

The correction of proof of Pudukkottai District Gazetteer received from Government Press has been completed.

The information and data are being collected for the two chapters 'general' and 'People' of the Dharmapuri District Gazetteer. The drafting of the chapters and editing will be completed by the middle of the year. Additional staff has also been applied for, for this purpose.

Collection of material side by side for the other District Gazetteers, viz, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari District is also being made on priority basis.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT.

Proposals for revision of fees as shown below are under the consideration of the Government.

Serial number.	Act or Document.		Existing rate.	Rate proposed.
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Statement under section 58	..	10.00	50.00
2.	Statement of intimation under section 60	..	3.00	5.00
3.	Statement of intimation under section 61	..	3.00	5.00
4.	Intimation under section 62	..	3.00	3.00
5.	Notice under section 63	..	3.00	3.00
6.	Appeal under section 64	..	3.00	5.00
7.	Inspection of the Register of firms	..	1.00	2.00
8.	Inspection of documents relating to a firms	..	1.00	2.00
9.	Copies from the Register of firms (each hundred words or part thereof)	..	0.40	0.50

The net receipt now come to Rupees one lakh roughly. If the proposal is accepted it may increase the revenue by 2 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU CHIT FUNDS ACT.

Proposals for revision of rates to be paid to the Chief Registrar in respect of various items under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act were under consideration of the Government. The income as per the existing rates are shown in the statement furnished below.

Items number.	*Existing rate.*	*Income through existing rate.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
1.	Registration of by-laws Rs. 25	2,10,000
2.	Filing of Chit agreement Re. 0.25	3,700
3.	Certificate of commencement Re. 1	7,000

Items number. (1)	*Existing rate.* (2)	*Income through existing rate.* (3) Rs.
3a.	Filing of certificate u/s 8(2) Nil.	Nil.
4.	Filing a copy of minute Re. 0.50	50,000
5.	Registration of amendment below Rs. 3.00	2,700
6.	Appeal to chit Registrar Rs. 3	...
7.	Filing of documents under various section Re. 1.00	77,000
8.	Audit of balance sheet Rs. 5 to 25	52,000
9.	Inspections and audit at private residence Rs. 15.	900
10.	For inspection of records for each inspection Re. 1.	80
11.	For copy of extract of the records relating to a chit Re. 0.25 (for every 125 words or fraction thereof)	285
12.	For every appeal to the Director of Chits Rs. 5.	10
	Total ...	4,03,675

BEGGAR HOMES.

The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 provides for the detention and employment of beggars in the works house or special homes. During the year, 4,750 cases were registered under the Act. The beggar homes are established to eradicate beggary in the State. Government Care Camp-Melpakkam was established in 1954 for the care of the road side beggars. One hundred and eight persons were admitted during the year. The strength at the camp at the end of the year was 70.

There are five industrial units in the Camp. They are Carpentry section, Weaving section, Binding section, Tailoring section and Pottery section. 750 metres white kadhi cloth and 250 Nos. of towels were woven in the weaving section. The value of out-turn was Rs. 2,665.86. Twenty inmates were trained in the tailoring section. Uniforms for the inmates and L.G.G.S. uniforms were stitched in this section. Mud pots, Jars, flower pots and jugs are made in the pottery section. The sale proceeds realised during the year in this section was Rs. 967.50. In the binding section, file pads are made and binding works received from other departments are undertaken. 6,700 pads were made during the year. In the carpentry section, 20 inmates were trained. Repairs to the furniture of other departments are undertaken here. The out-turn for the year was to the value of Rs. 3,034.70.

One radio set with a loud speaker provided for the recreation of the inmates. Subscription is made to newspapers like Hindu and Dinamani for the benefit of the inmates. The Medical Officer takes care of the health of the inmates.

There are 10 Government rehabilitation Homes for leprosy beggars. Each Rehabilitation Home has an accommodation for 400 adults and 25 children. Each home provides free boarding, lodging and clothing. Facilities for medical treatment and rehabilitation are also available in these Homes.

ACCOMMODATION CONTROL.

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act regulates the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings, control of rents and prevention of unreasonable eviction of tenants thereon. In the City of Madras, the Accommodation Controller is the authorised officer to receive vacancy reports in respect of the buildings that fall vacant within the purview of the Act and consider the question of release of such buildings on the

grounds of owner's occupation or for repairs and demolition. The Government are the appellate authority against the orders passed by the Accommodation controller. The post of Accommodation Controller has been abolished by the Government and the accommodation Control work has been entrusted to the Collector of Madras with effect from 1st April 1979.

Durig the year under report 189 houses were notified and 174 allotted. 94 houses were released and 25 houses were newly taken over. 1,486 houses were under Government tenancy at the end of the year. During the year prosecution was launched in 27 cases for non-intimation of vacancy in which 12 cases ended in conviction.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department exercises control and general superintendence over the administration of the following religious institutions:—

1. Temples	22,921
2. Math Temples	68
3. Maths	157
4. Specific Endowments	1,250
5. Charitable Endowments	192
6. Jain Temples	16
Total ...	24,604

Besides, there are 8,000 institutions whose annual income is below Rs. 200 per annum and they are treated as minor institutions and are not assessed for the purpose of levy of contribution.

Funds of the department (Receipts and Expenditure).—The Revenue of the Department is raised by means of contribution payable by religious institutions whose annual income exceeds Rs. 200 and by means of audit fees collected from the religious

institutions getting an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and above. The income of the Department under all items such as contribution, audit fees, reimbursement of salary of the Executive officers, Centage charges, and court cases during the year under report was Rs. 90,79,895.36 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,29,93,534.32.

There are special wings in the department like Audit Wing, Engineering Wing and Special Revenue Wing. The Audit Wing is entrusted with audit of accounts of all assessible religious institutions under the control of the department except the institutions getting income of Rs. 1,000 and below. The Engineering Wing is entrusted with scrutiny and preparation of estimates for various works such as renovation, construction of Gopurams, Mantapams, Quarters, Hostels, Colleges, Kalyana Mandapams, Roads and other civil works, their execution and normal maintenance. The Special Revenue Wing prepares basic records about the immovable properties of temples.

Enquiry by Commissioner.—334 cases were pending at the beginning of the year 1978-79. 292 cases were initiated during the period under report making a total of 626 cases, out of which 294 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 332 cases.

Activities in the year.—During the year under report, Poojas and festivals in the temples continued to be performed in a fitting manner and to the satisfaction of the worshipping public. Special steps were taken to see that the poojas are kept up in poor and needy temples. Kumbabishegam was performed in forty-one temples with temple funds and donations from public. Government have sanctioned Rs. 17 lakhs as grant for poor and needy institutions. This was distributed among 74 institutions.

Special and large scale repairs and renovation done to religious institutions.—The drive launched for the renovation and repairs of temples enlisting public support wherever possible and by sanctioning diversion of funds of surplus institutions to the poor and needy institutions was continued. During the year under report, 11 institutions were taken up for renovation on large scale.

Social Welfare Services.—During the period under report, ten orphanages, two child welfare centres and a Mercy Home continued to function. Two Schools for deal and dumb also continued to function. Siddha dispensaries are maintained in twenty one religious institutions. Thirty-six Karunai Illams continued to function satisfactorily.

Education.—Six colleges, twenty high schools, three middle schools and three elementary schools are run by various temples. 202 temples have libraries. The journal "Thirukoil" continued to be published during the period under report.

WAKFS.

The Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) governs the administration of the wakfs in this State. Under the provisions of the Act, the Government have constituted a Board consisting of eleven members for the administration and supervision of wakfs in this State. The Chairman of the Board is elected by the members from among themselves. The Secretary to the Board who is the Chief Executive Officer is appointed by the Government in consultation with the Board. The members of the present Board were appointed on the 26th June 1978 for the period upto 18th October 1981. The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board is the custodian of the interest of all the 5,840 wakfs and their properties existing in the Tamil Nadu State.

A Special Enquiry Cell constituted by the Government unearthed fradulent compromises effected by the previous Board which was in existence during 1971-76, for the disposal of wakf properties for ridiculously low amounts. At the instance of the Government the present Board has rescinded all such resolutions and has taken steps to restore the properties worth over a crore of rupees. The Government sanctioned Rs. 3 lakhs as grant for renovation of and

repairs to poor and needly wakfs institutions during 1978-79. This amount has been distributed to 58 wakfs in the State. The Government also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs during the year for the development of Urban Wakf properties.

The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has filed more than 10,000 suits for the recovery of alienated wakf properties worth over a crore of rupees. In order to examine the legal position in each case, a Law Officer has been appointed in the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board to guide the Board in legal matters. The Central Wakf Council, New Delhi sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of a shopping complex in the wakf land belonging to Peria Jumma Pallivasal, Sankaranainarkoil, and the buildings in the ground floor have been completed.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

The Information and Public Relations Department is designed to project the image of the Government in its proper perspective. The Department functions as liaison agency between the Government and the Public.

At the Directorate in the Secretariat, work relating to press relations, release of Government Advertisements scrutiny of periodicals and newspapers. publication of booklets and pamphlets, registration of books under the 'Press and Registration Act, 1867, conduct of Government functions and celebrations, holding of exhibitions and photo and film coverage of functions, supervision of district Units, preparation of documentaries and News reels, running of Memorials, etc., was attended to. During the year 737 press releases and press notes were issued by the Department and, 97 press conference were organised and three press tours in the State were conducted. The photographic section had covered, 1,364 events and functions and 11,576 pictures were released to the press. Liaison with All India Radio and Television was maintained to publicise the programmes of the Government.

A daily round-up of important news items were issued on all the working days. The round-up included the latest teleprinter messages of the Press Trust of India. As many as 21,501 press clippings were sent to the offices of Chief Minister and Ministers and to Officers and Departments in Secretariat. Messages for the Chief Minister and Ministers were also prepared by the Department. Permission was granted to film shooting at the public places on 168 occasions.

The Department organised the following functions among others throughout the State during the year:—

1.	Fire Service Day	15th April 1978.
2.	Bharathidasan's birthday. ...	29th April 1978.
3.	Quiade Millath Day	5th June 1978.
4.	Kamaraj's birthday	15th July 1978.
5.	Independence Day	15th August 1978.
6.	V. O. C. Birthday	5th September 1978
7.	Bharathiyar Birthday	11th September 1978.
8.	Anna's Birthday	15th September 1978.
9.	Gandhi Jayanthi	2nd October 1978.
10.	UN Day	24th October 1978.
11.	Muthuramalinga Thevar Day ...	30th October 1978.
12.	Nehru's Birthday	14th November 1978.
13.	V. O.C. Death Day	18th November 1978
14.	Rajaji's Birth Centenary Day Celegration	10th December 1978.
15.	Human Right Day	10th December 1978.
16.	Thiruvalluvar Day	15th January 1979.
17.	Nethaji's Birth Day	23rd January 1979.

18. Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations were inaugurated at Erode in Coimbatore District on 17th and 18th September 1978. A postage stamp was released to commemorate his memory. The celebrations continued through-out the later part of the year 1978-79. It was held at Madurai, Vellore in North Arcot, Tirunelveli and Kancheepuram in Chengleput district.

During the year, the following major exhibitions were organised by the Department :—

1. Salem Government Exhibition, 1978.
2. Salem Government Exhibition, 1979.
3. Government Exhibition, 1979 at Coimbatore.

The Department also participated in the following exhibitions:—

1. S.N.D.P. Yogam Plantinum Jubilee Exhibition at Quilon.
2. Madurai Chithirai Exhibition.
3. All India Tourist Trade Fair 1979 at Madras.
4. Pondicherry Exhibition.
5. Gandhi Jayanthi Exhibition, 1979 at Madras.

The Department which is the centralised agency for the release of Government advertisements, released 32,442 advertisements at a cost of about Rs. 98,61,500 during the year.

Tamil Arasu.—A total income of Rs. 6,07,953.14 was received through the proceeds of Tamil Arasu publications including advertisement charges during 1978-79. A sum of Rs. 5,10,025.80 was received from subscriptions and the balance from Agency and through advertisements.

Tamil Arasu Press.—During the year, Tamil Arasu Press printed the Tamil Arasu journal (Tamil and English), 'Thittam' a Government of India publication, 'Thirukkoil', a monthly journal of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department and 'Uzhaippavar Ulagam', a monthly labour law journal of the Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies. 2 lakhs copies of Nationalised Text Books for III Standard Science (Tamil) pertaining to the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society were printed and supplied.

Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras.—The Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras produces Newsreels and Documentary Films. During the year 1978-79, 18 newsreels and 2 documentaries have been produced.

Institute of Film Technology, Madras.—The Institute of Film Technology, Madras conducts Diploma Courses in the following subjects :—

	Course.	*Duration.*	*No. of Seats*
1.	Direction and Screen play Writing	3 Years	5
2.	Cinematography	3 Years	5
3.	Sound Recording and Sound Enineering	3 Years	5
4.	Film Processing	3 Years	5
5.	Editing	2 Years	5
6.	Acting (Certificate Course)	1 Year	10 boys and 10 girls.

The Institute of Film Technology, Madras is equipped with sophisticated equipments. The final year examinations for awarding diploma to the successful candidates are conducted by the Chairman, Board of Examinations, Directorate of Technical Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras. The Institute of Film Technology, Madras has two shooting floors. One is used by the students of Institute of Film Technology and Tamil Nadu Films Division and the other is rented out to private producers at the rates approved by Government.

Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.—The Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras has been remodelled as an Air-conditioned theatre with all amenities. It was reopened on 29th January 1974. It has a seating capacity of 1,040. Besides conducting of film shows, the theatre is made available to the public for conducting cultural programmes on payment of rent. Government functions are also held in Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.

The Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore, was declared open after renovation on 5th May 1978. Besides conducting of film shows, the theatre is also allotted to private parties for conducting dramas, dances, conferences, etc., on payment of nominal rent. Government functions are also conducted here.

Rajaji Hall.—The Rajaji Hall is reserved for various functions, conferences and meetings. Rental charges are collected from private organisations and for State Government functions, the Hall is allotted free of all charges.

Valluvar Kottam.—The Valluvar Kottam, a fitting memorial to Thiruvalluvar, was constructed at Madras at a cost of about Rs. 1 crore. The Kottam consists of three parts, viz. Thorana voil, Auditorium with Kural Mani Madam and Chariot with Thiruvalluvar's statue. The auditorium can accommodate nearly 4,000 people. Entrance fee for Valluvar Kottam, Madras has been revised as 50 paise for adults and 25 paise for children below 12 years and bonafide students. A sum of Rs. 2,99,142.50 was collected as entrance fee. The implementation of accoustic treatment and sound reinforcement system in the auditorium at Valluvar Kottam is under execution.

Seerani Arangam.—The Seerani Arangam is usually reserved for Government and Public Organisations for holdings open air meeting in the Madras Beach.

Kamaraj Illam and Rajaji Memorial.—All Memorials functioning under the administrative control of Public Works Department and Public Department have been brought under the control of this Department for effective control and maintenance. The Kamaraj Illam in T. Nagar, Madras has been acquired by the Government and leclared open as a Memorial on 15th July 1978. In commemoration with 101st birth day of Rajaji, a statue was erected near Parry's Corner, Madras at a cost of Rs. 1,00,250. An exhibition was put up in Rajaji Memorial at Guindy, Madras at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Further development works such as electrification, painting, fencing, provision of furniture, displaying of books and photographs were undertaken in Rajaji Memorial at Thorapalli at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Gandhi Memorial at Kanyakumari, Kamaraj Memorial at Virudhunagar and Anna Periyar Memorial at Erode are being maintained by this Department.

Information Centres.—There are three Information Centres (one at Madras and the other two at Madurai and Thanjavur) under the control of the Department. They afford reading facilities to the non-affluent seection of the public.

District Public Relation Units.—District Public Relations Units are functioning in all districts under the supervision of one Gazetted Officer (Personal Assistant to Collector I & PR) Department. The policies and programmes of the Government are being popularised by way of public meetings, film shows, issue of press releases, organisation of press conferences and functions.

TOURISM.

The Department of Tourism continued to take active measures for promotion of tourism in the State. The Tourist Offices at Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Uthagamandalam, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Mamallapuram and Tourist Information Counters at Coimbatore, Rameswaram, Madurai Railway Junction, Tiruchirap-palli Railway Junction and Kodaikanal cater to the needs to the tourists. At courtallam and Yercaud, temporary Tourist Information Counters were opened during the season.

Under the Plan Schemes, the work on the beautification of Uthagamandalam Lake has made considerable progress. Under the Hill Area Development Programme, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of a Telescope house at Doddabetta Peak near Uthagamandalam, from where the tourists could enjoy the panoramic view of Mysore Plateau, the Nilgiris Peak, Mukurti Peak, Avalanche, Upper Bhavani Areas, Ketty Valley, Coonoor, Wellington, etc. The Improvement to the Yercaud Lake and Kodaikkanal Lake is also under progress. Architects have been appointed for the preparation of a Master Plan for the development of Mamallapuram.

New facilities.—During the year, orders have been issued for the construction of a Dormitory at Courtallam. Rest sheds with toilet facilities were ordered to be constructed at Avudaiyarkoil and Viralimalai. Orders were also issued for the construction of cottages, snack bar and boat jetty at Pitchavaram at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs. A dormitory with a kitchen block and a boat jetty was also ordered to be constructed at Mandapam at a cost of Rs. 2.3 lakhs. Four cottages were completed at Elagiri Hills in North Arcot District. At the instance of the Department, the Government of India agreed to put up a Janatha Hotel at Madras at a cost of about Rs. 3 crores for which the State Government agreed to give a very valuable site near Madras Central Station at a nominal cost. In order to promote Highway Tourism and to provide way-side amenities to the tourists, the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation built a motel at Ranipet in September, 1978. Another motel at Ulundurpet has been taken up for construction. During the year, new facilities were added at Kodaikanal, Madurai and Yercaud Tourist Bungalows.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation maintains a chain of Tourist Bungalows and Motels in all the identified Tourist Spots in this State.

Temple Towns	TOURIST BUNGALOWS Hill Stations	Health Resorts	MOTELS
Chidambaram	Uthagamandalam	Mamallapuram	Ranipet
Tiruchi	Kodaikanal	Hogenakal	Ulundurpet
Thanjavur	Yercaud		
Madurai			
Rameswaram			
Thiruchendur			
Kanyakumari			

These Tourist Bungalows and Motels are being patronised by the Home and Foreign Tourists. Work for a new Tourist Hotel at Madurai at an estimated cost of Rs. 35 lakhs and a new Tourist Bungalow at Coimbatore at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs are in progress.

Publicity.—The Department took active steps in the production and distribution of tourist publicity materials, release of advertisements and participation in Tourist Fairs and Festivals.

The Department put up a Sound and Light pavilion at Madurai Chithirai Tourist Fair held in April, May 1978 highlighting important tourist places. A similar pavilion was put up at Salem Government Exhibition held in August-September, 1978. At Madras. the Department put up a Sound and light Pavilion in the form of Twin Thanjavur Dolls at the 6th All India Tourist Trade Fair.

Pongal Festival was organised in all the Districts on the Thiruvalluvar Day. Summar Festival was organised at Uthagamandalam, Kodaikanal and Yercaud and Autumn festival at Uthagamandalam and Kodaikanal. The Department has also participated in the Manickavasagar Festival at Avudayar coil, Adi-Pooram Festival at Tirukokaranam near Pudukkottai and Saral Vizha at Courtallam.

Coach Tours.—The Corporation continued to operate its popular conducted and package tours in Luxury Coaches.

Daily Tours.—

1. City Sight Seeing Tour.
2. Madras—Kanchipuram — Thirukazhukundram— Mamallapuram and back.

7. Day Package Tours.

3. *Tamil Nadu Tour.*
4. South India Tour.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation replaced four of its Luxury Coaches on its fleet with new ones. The Corporation has placed an order for an Air-conditioned Coach for inclusion in its fleet.

The Poompuhar complex continued to draw a large number of visitors daily. The Kattabomman Fort at Panchalankurichy also attracted a large number of visitors.

Working results.—The turn-over of the Corporation crossed Rs. one crore in 1978-79. For the first time in its annals, the corporation earned a net profit this year.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Directorate of Stationery and Printing was formed with effect from 1st January 1978 with the intention of concentrating on the major areas of decision making such as personnel management covering recruitment, training and career management, industrial relations, norms, evaluation, incentive schemes, etc. The total strength of the Directorate is 220 including 13 officers.

The Stationery and Printing department, besides the Directorate, has the following subordinate units under its control :

(1) Government Central Press, Mint Buildings, Madras-600 001.

(2) Station Stores, First Line Beach, Madras-600 001.

(3) Publication Depot (Sales Branch) at Anna Salai, Madras 600 002 and at the High Court Premises, Madras.

(4) Branch Press, Central Prison, Madras-600 003.

(5) Branch Press, High Court, Madras-600-001.

(6) Branch Press, Choolai, Madras-600 007.

(7) Branch Press, Pudukkottai-622 001.

(8) Regional Press at Salem-636 006, Tiruchirappalli-620 010, Vridhachalam-606 001 and Madurai-625 007.

M.B.O. System :

The Management by Objectives is in practice in this department since 1974 and five cycles have been completed. There are 67 officers working in this department practising the M.B.O. System.

Perceptible benefits have flown by way of increased production in various departments in the Central Press. The jobs received were executed according to preplanned delivery schedules. Economy in materials and labour charges and increase in the utilization of production hours, etc. were achieved.

Central Press, Vallalar Nagar :

The Central Press at Vallalar Nagar is the biggest printing unit of this department employing about 3,500 workers. It continued to execute Government printing work including budget, top secret work, raffle tickets, various items of work relating to the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, ration cards, P.T.C. Bus season tickets, milk cards and other seasonal items of work. During the period printing of ballot papers and other work connected with the elections in the West Central Graduates constituency and to Madurai Corporation were taken up and executed. The Planning Commission Report, Pay Commission Report, Sarkaria Final Report, Justice Somasundaram Report and Khadar Commission Report were printed. Budget publications covering about 6,400 pages were printed and despatched to Finance Department well in advance. During this year, 9,88,69,443 impressions were taken by printing 23,964 forms.

Stationery :

During 1978-79, the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, allotted only 265 metric tonnes of paper on various paper mills against this department's indent for 6,450 metric tonnes. Subsequently the Director General of Supplies and Disposals allotted 2,045 metric tonnes of imported white printing reels as there was no allocation of white printing paper in sheets.

Supply orders were placed with the mills for the entire quantity of 265 metric tonnes in sheets and supply has been received to the extent of 119 metric tonnes and balance quantity of 146 metric tonnes of paper is yet to be received.

The number of typewriters, duplicators, etc., supplied to Government offices during 1978-79 are furnished below :—

Remington (English)	32
Remington (Tamil)	64
Halda (English)	204
Halda (Tamil)	100
Godrej (English)	315

Gestetner Hand Operated duplicator	119
Gestetner Electrically operated duplicator	6
Shourie Hand operated duplicator	28
Shourie Electrically operated duplicator	35
Printofine Hand operated duplicator	31
Printofine Electrically operated duplicator	4
Revathi Hand operated duplicator	1
Electronic calculator	3

166 condemned typewriters and 41 condemned duplicators and 7 lot of miscellaneous stationery articles were auctioned during 1978. The total amount fetched was Rs. 2,24,735.

Publication Depots :

The Government publication depot at Anna Salai and a sub-sales depot at High Court Buildings are selling State and Central Government Publications to the public. The sale of publications is also done through authorised agents. A sum of Rs. 3,52,445.41 was realised through the sales of Government Publications during the year 1978-79 (State Publications Rs. 3,42,292.01 and Central Publications Rs. 10,153.40). The value of publications both Central and State, sold at Sales Sub-depot, High Court Buildings, Madras is Rs. 48,989.62 (State publications Rs. 42,027.60 and Central Publication Rs. 6,962.02).

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

The Collector of Madras is the Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The stipends are paid to the descendants of the Nawab of Arcot. There are 129 perpetual and 6 non-perpetual stipendiaries. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,44,297.58 was paid under this head. The entire expenditure is met by the Central Government.

CENSUS ORGANISATION.

The following publication of 1971 Census were brought out during the year:—

1. Portrait of population, Tamil Nadu

2. Part V-A Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. Part II—C(i) Social and Cultural Tables

All the remaining Census table volumes containing data on economic, cultural and migrational aspects were entrusted for printing during the year. All the 130 maps for Tamil Nadu Atlas portraying the various administrative, physical, economic, demographic, social and cultural aspects were prepared and notes for these maps were also written.

Under the Special Studies programme, the report on Chidambaram town was entrusted to the press. During the period, Part X-C(i) of the District Census Hand Book relating to Thanjavur and North Arcot districts were entrusted to the Government Press, Madras, for printing. Besides these, the volume entitled Part VI-A—Town Directory of Tamil Nadu was also entrusted to the Press. Apart from these, a special survey, viz., Infant and Child Mortality Survey, was conducted, in connection with the International Children's Year, in all the units covered by the Sample Registration Scheme, along with the usual half-yearly survey that is taken in these units. As a Preliminary step for the 1981 Census, the first pre-test of Census questionaries was conducted in ten urban and ten rural blocks in Chengalpattu and Madurai Districts during the year. Various preparatory measures for the 1981 Census such as procurement of maps, preparation of list of villages, classification of rural and urban areas, demarcation of new standard urban areas, collection of details on jurisdictional changes of administrative units, etc., were also taken up in the course of the year.

The Second Data Users' Conference was held at New Delhi from 21st to 23rd December 1978. The State Representative participated in that conference. Discussions on important data to be collected, their tabulation and the form of questionnaires to be used in Census 1981 were made in that conference.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The Government of India have upgraded the Madras City including its belt areas within two miles periphery falling under the jurisdiction of Chengalpattu East Police District from category II Civil Defence Town to category I Civil Defence Town. Hence, the Civil Defence Plans and arrangements have to be made for the entire Madras Urban Agglomeration including the vital plants and installations in the two miles periphery. The following 12 services have been prescribed towards implementation of Civil Defence measures in Category-I Civil Defence Towns :

(*a*) Headquarters.

(*b*) Communications.

(*c*) Warden.

(*d*) Casualty.

(*e*) Fire fighting.

(*f*) Training.

(*g*) Rescue.

(*h*) Deployment and Transportation.

(*i*) Supply.

(*j*) Salvage.

(*k*) Welfare.

(*l*) Corpse disposal.

To maintain effective early warning system, installation of sirens which form part of Civil Defence measures have been completed in select police stations and other places in Madras city and its belt areas falling within Chengalpattu East Police District limits where vital industries like oil refinery, power stations, etc., are located except in Manali. Vigorous steps are being taken to complete the installation of siren in Manali Fire Service Station early. Police and Home Guard Officers are being sent to undergo various specialised Civil Defence Courses at Nagpur in order to utilise their services during the implementation of Civil Defence Plans and arrangements.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

The National Cadet Corps came into being in 1948 by an Act of Parliament. It has been functioning as a primary youth organisation of India inculcating duty, discipline and spirit of leader-ship amongst the students.

The National Cadet Corps which was established in 1948 in Tamil Nadu with two Battalions and an Engineering platoon continued to grow from strength to strength. At present there are 6 NCC Groups comprising of 38 Army Wing Units, 6 Naval Units, 5 Air Units and 6 Girls Division Units. The overall strength of cadets during 1978-79 are as under :—

	Senior Division.	*Junior Division.*
a. Army Wing	14,120	54,050
b. Naval Wing	1,250	5,450
c. Air Wing	1,000	4,650
d. Girls Division	3,080	5,400

Activities and Events 1978-79 *Camps.*—A number of annual training camps were organised by various Groups in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The details of annual training camps held during the period under report are given below :—

Types of camps.	*Number of camps held.*	*Number of cadets attended.*
Senior Division Army Wing	10	2,604
Junior Army Wing	11	7,309
Senior Division Naval Wing	1	239
Junior Division Naval Wing	1	707
Senior Division Air Wing	1	191
Junior Division Air Wing	1	521
Girls Division Senior Wing	2	718
Girls Division Junior Wing	1	628

Apart from this, 277 Senior Division Cadets and 227 Junior Division Cadets also took part in All India Camps organised by the N.C.C. Directorate General.

Attachment.—Ten Senior Division Officers and 459 Senior Division Cadets were attached with various Regular Army, Naval and Air Force Units during last training year. 12 Girl cadets were also given attachment training in the military hospital.

Para training.—Eighteen cadets underwent Para training at Para Training School, Agra, from 21st September to 29th October 1978.

Republic Day Contingent.—Forty-two Senior Division Cadets and thirty-eight Junior Division Cadets participated in the Republic Day Parade and Prime Minister's Rally held at Delhi during January 1979. They won the following position and bagged the prizes and awards.

(*a*) All India Best Cadet Senior Wing Girls.
(*b*) All India Best Cadet Junior Wing Girls.
(*c*) All India Second best Cadet Senior Division Boys.
(*d*) First in Senior Division Boys Shooting Competition.
(*e*) Second in Senior Wing Girls Shooting Competition.
(*f*) Second in Junior Wing Girls Shooting Competition.

(*g*) First in Bayonet Fighting Competition.

(*h*) First in Aeromodelling Competition.

(*i*) First in Signal Competition.

(*k*) Second in Declamation.

(*l*) All India Best Air Sqn. N.C.C.

(*m*) All India Inter Directorate overall Runners up.

Adventure Training.—The adventure training has caught up with the cadets and more and more are volunteering for mountaineering, cycle expedition and other activities. Eleven cadets took part in mountaineering course and 9 Officers and 620 cadets took part in the cycle expedition.

Games.—The Directorate team participated in the Inter Directorate South Zone Foot ball, Basket ball, Volley ball and Hockey tournaments held during September-October 1978.

The N. C. C. Authorities trained the Youth in various fields and help in enabling him to become a better citizen.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

117. *Infantry Battalion (TA), Tiruchirappalli.*—The Unit worked with great efficiency and attained the first place in India. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu presented Rupees One lakh from Government of Tamil Nadu Funds at an impressive ceremonial parade held on 27th February 1979 at Tiruchirappalli for attaining this enviable position. This is the highest cash award received by any unit anywhere in India.

Recruitment.—Thirty-five people were recruited in DSC and Regular Army from this Unit. BRO Trichy recruited 42 recruits on 27th and 28th November 1978. Thirty-one recruits recruited last year were called and given three months additional training.

Annual Training.—Concerted efforts were taken to conduct a very high grade of annual training. An overall 93 per cent attendance was achieved. Two companies were sent to Rajasthan for acclimatisation and desert training which took part in large scale exercise "Desert Hawk'. The performance of these troops was creditable.

Territorial Army Day Celebrations Ceremonial Parade.—Territorial Army Day was celebrated from 17th to 20th November 1978 in a grand manner. The high light of the activities was the colourful flag march parading through the main streets of Tiruchirappalli. The salute was taken by Thiru R. Soundararajan, Minister for Health, Government of Tamil Nadu.

This Battalion, during the year, was adjudged as the best 'Territorial Army Unit' in Southern Command and was awarded the "Southern Command Territorial Army Championship Banner".

Commendation Cards.—The unit for the first time in its history was decorated, by receiving eight Chief of the Army Staff Commendation Cards for partaking in flood relief and rescue operations, showing conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

The Battalion for the first time in its history was awarded the coveted COAS Silver Thimaya Trophy for having been adjudged as the best Territorial Army Unit in India.

110-*Infantry Battalion (Territorial Army) Coimbatore.*—The major event during the training year 1978-79 was training the Territorials in one batch. The standard achieved was good.

The following voluntary training vacancies were allotted and utilised during the period under report:—

	Officers.	*JCOS.*	*Other ranks.*
a. 1 Month	1	2	103
b. 2 Months	–	4	50
c. 3 Months	2	7	169

Personnel selected for voluntary training were put through intensive training Cadres.

Recruitment and recruit training.—Sixty fresh recruits were enrolled during the year. Intensive Recruit training was imparted for one month followed by 2 months annual training.

Annual Training.—The annual training was conducted under canvas from 1st December 1978 to 31st January 1979 at Rajeswari Nagar at Madukkarai, in Coimbatore District. A total of 586 personnel attended the training. Annual range classification was carried out for all ranks and the results achieved were satisfactory.

Operational oriented training was also carried out during the last nine days of the annual training camp.

The percentage of attendance at the annual training camp was 84 per cent.

Territorial Army Day.—The 29th Anniversary of the Territorial Army Day was celebrated at the permanent location in a befitting manner on 17th and 18th November 1978. The highlight of the day was a Flag march on own vehicles through the main streets of Coimbatore city. The vehicles were well decorated with posters on Territorial Army and the weapons and equipment were also displayed.

Six Territorial Army Personnel were presented with a wrist watch each for being the best territorial in their respective rolls.

Sports Activities.—Inter Company Sports|Professional Competitions were held during the annual training camp.

The Battalion participated in the Inter Battalion Shooting and Basket ball competitions held at 116 Inf Bn (TA), Deelali during December 1978.

The Battalion Shooting team participated in the Indian Naval Rifle Association open event shooting competition held at Coimbatore and won the Championship rolling cup 1978.

TRANSLATION.

The increase in translation work noticed in the previous year continued unabated during the current year also. Although the departments of the Secretariat tried to put up all their sectional notes to their concerned officers in Tamil, important Circulation Notes, Cabinet Notes, Notes of Public Accounts Committee Reports and P.U. Committee Reports continued to be sent to this Department for translation.

During this year Justice B.S. Somasundaram Commission's Report, the final Report of the Sarkaria Commission, the Report on the Disappearance of Appu from Police Custody, etc., were translated within a time bound programme. Besides the Commission's Reports, this Department had also attended to the Boothalingam Committee's Report, the Report on the High Power Committee on prohibition, Dr. Nayudamma Committee's Report on Village and Home Industries, etc., and sent them to the Departments concerned in record time.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

The Director of Tamil Development inspects all the Heads of Departments and the Collectors' offices in the State. During the year 1978-79, the Director of Tamil Development inspected 22 offices of the Heads of Departments including Collectors and subordinates and 7,321 Government offices in the Districts were inspected by the Special Officers (Inspection).

The Special Officers (Inspection) appointed by the Government are inspecting all Government offices in the Districts for the effective implementation of Tamil Official Language Scheme.

The scheme of cash award for writing best notes and drafts in Tamil was introduced by Government. Six persons who had written best notes and drafts in Tamil were selected for the year 1976 in the city. In the function held on 15th January 1979 in

connection with the Valluvar Day, the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu awarded the first prize of Rs. 500 to two persons, second prize of Rs. 300 to two persons and the third prize of Rs. 200 to two persons in the city.

Tamil training classes have been conducted to the I.A.S., and I.P.S. Officers, regarding Tamil Scheme. During this year, six I.A.S. Officers and two I.P.S. Officers have been given Tamil training on the implementation of Tamil Scheme.

In order to encourage the publication of valuable books of permanent standing in Tamil, the Government instituted a scheme, for the financial assistance to the individual authors to publish books in Tamil. To the manuscript selected by the Experts Committee for print, an amount not exceeding Rs. 5,000 or 50 per cent of the total expenditure for the publication has been offered to bring out the publication of new books in Tamil.

A committee constituted under the chairmanship of late Dr. Varadarajan during 1971 had decided to publish the History of Tamil Nadu under the following six volumes :—

1. Tholpazhangalam (Old stone age).
2. Sanga Kala Tamizhagam.
3. Pallava Pandiyar Kala Tamizhagam.
4. Chola Peru Vendar Kala Tamizhagam.
5. Pirkalam.
6. Ikkalam.

The first volume of 'Tholpazhangalam' has already been published. The Government of Tamil Nadu have reconstituted the committee under the chairmanship of Dr. K. K. Pillai. The Committee has now taken speedy action to send the manuscripts of the second volume of Sanga Kala Tamizhagam to the Press for printing. The Volumes III and IV comprising the History of Pallava and Cholas are under preparation by the historians and editors.

Scheme of Financial Assistance to indigent Tamil Scholars.—A scheme of financial assistance to Indigent Tamil Scholars was introduced on 15th January 1978. Under this scheme, during 1978-79, 33 Indigent Tamil Scholars were selected and granted financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 100 per month. During the function in connection with the Thiruvalluvar Day held on 15th January 1979, the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has declared the enhancement of the pension from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 with effect from 1st January 1979.

Tamil Script Reforms.—In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the occasion of E. V. R. Birth Centenary Celebration held on 18th September 1978 at Erode, Government have ordered Tamil Script reforms in 13 letters. The Government have ordered to follow the Tamil script reforms in all—Government Offices, Schools, Colleges and Corporations, Municipalities, Panchayat Unions which will come under the department of Rural Development and Local Administration, Government undertakings such as Transport Corporations, Companies, etc.

TAMIL NADU
(1 : 2606810)
77° 0'
78° 0'
79° 0'
80° 0'
13° 0'
12° 0'
11° 0'
10° 0'
9° 0'
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
KERALA
BAY OF BENGAL
PALK BAY
GULF OF MANNAR
INDIAN OCEAN
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TO CALCUTTA
TO DELHI
TO HYDERABAD
TO BOMBAY
TO BANGALORE
FROM BANGALORE
TO COCHIN
TO COCHIN
TO TRIVANDRUM
Gummidipundi
Ponneri
Tiruttani
Arkonam
Tiruvallur
MADRAS
Saidapet
Sriperumpudur
Gudiyattam
Ranipet
Walajapet
Arcot
VELLORE
KANCHIPURAM
CHENGALPATTU
Chingleput
Hosur
Vaniyambadi
Arni
Tiruvattipuram (Cheyyar)
NORTH ARCOT
Mamallapuram
Denkanikotta
Krishnagiri
Tiruppattur
Polur
Vandavasi
Madurantagam
DHARMAPURI
Uthangarai
Chengam
Gingee
Hogainakal
Palakodu
Tiruvannamalai
Tindivanam
DHARMAPURI
Harur
Ponnaiyar River
Villupuram
Stanley Reservoir
Tirukkoyilur
PONDICHERRY
Mettur
Omalur
Yercadu
Kallakurichchi
Ulundurpet
SOUTH ARCOT
Attur
Pannurutti
CUDDALORE
Lower Bhavani Project
SALEM
Satyamangalam
Bhavani
Sankari
Vriddhachalam
Gudalur
NILGIRIS
Kothagiri
SALEM
OOTACAMUND
Coonoor
Gobichettipalayam
Erode
Tiruchengodu
Rasipuram
Chidambaram
Avanashi
Namakkal
Perambalur
Cauvery
Jayankondancholapuram
Sirkali
Turaiyur
Ariyalur
Mayuram
COIMBATORE
COIMBATORE
Kumbakonam
Palladam
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
Coleroon River
River
Musiri
Lalgudi
Karur
Kulittalai
Papanasam
Nannilam
KARAIKAL (Pondicherry)
Dharapuram
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
THANJAVUR
THANJAVUR
Nagapattinam
Pollachi
Udumalpet
Manapparai
Orattanadu
Mannargudi
Tiruvarur
Vedasandur
Kulathur
Palani
Pattukkottai
Tiruttturaippundi
PUDUKKOTTAI
Dindigul
Alangudi
Kodaikanal
MADURAI
Tirumayam
PUDUKKOTTAI
Peravurani
Nilakkottai
Tirupputtur
Arantangi
Periyakulam
Karaikudi
Bodinayakkanur
Melur
MADURAI
Vaigai River
Devakottai
Usilampatti (N & S)
Uthamapalayam
Tirumangalam
Sivaganga
Tiruvadanai
Virudhunagar
Srivilliputtur
RAMANATHAPURAM
Rajapalayam
Aruppukkottai
Paramagudi
Ramanathapuram
Sivakasi
Sattur
Sankaranayinarkovil
Mudukulathur
Kovilpatti
Vilathikulam
Shencottah
Tenkasi
Kuttalam
TIRUNELVELI
Ottapidaram
Tuticorin
TIRUNELVELI
Ambasamudram
Sermadevi
Srivaikuntam
Nanguneri
Tiruchchendur
KANNIYA-KUMARI
Kuzhitturai
Thucklai
Padmanabhapuram
Bhuthapandi
NAGERCOIL
REFERENCE
State boundary
District boundary
Divisional boundary
National Highways
State Highways
Railway line (Broad gauge)
Railway line (Metre gauge)
River
District, Taluk head quarters
Divisional head quarters
State Tourist bungalow
Major Port
Other important places Kuttalam
Note:-The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
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